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THE NOT TO BE LENT

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 26th Dec—The French and Russian Governments have addressed a protest to the Porte against the expulsion of the French correspondent from Bulgaria as being contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin and the common law of both Governments They declare that they are resolved to maintain the integrity of the capitulation of Bulgaria

Paris 27th Dec—Two Englishmen have been sentenced at St Etienne severally to fourteen and two month's imprisonment for alleged attempt to obtain patterns of the new French Carbines

Teheran, 26th Dec—In connection with the agitation which has arisen against the European Tobacco Monopoly in Persia, placards have been posted in the Bazaars calling on the Jehad to extirpate the Europeans in Persia

London, 28th Dec—There is a general consensus of opinion that Mr Chamberlain will succeed the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons

London, 28th Dec—From particulars furnished it appears that the Duke of Connaught accidentally shot Prince Christian in the face. One bullet entered the left eye which it is reported has had to be removed The Prince is making satisfactory progress.

London, 29th Dec—The statement that owing to the serious nature of the accident Prince Christian's eye had been removed is now confirmed

St Petersburg, 28th Dec—A Secret Society, plotting against the Czar, has been discovered in Russian Poland Many students, officials and officers are concerned therein Numerous arrests have been made

St Petersburg, 28th Dec.—A number of Russian engineers have been despatched to construct a railway from the vicinity of B[illegible]u to Astara (sic) on the Persian frontier Branch lines are projected from Batoum and Baku forming a railway connecting the Russo Turkish and Russo Persian frontiers with the Caucasus

London, 29th Dec—The *Times* Washington Correspondent telegraphs that the Free Silver Coinage Bill will probably pass the House of Representatives this Session, but not the Senate

London, 23th Dec—Mr Johnston, British Commissioner in Central Africa, is vigorously engaged in attacking the slave trade A Report received here states that he has succeeded in releasing two hundred and seventy slaves after several sharp conflicts with the traders.

London, 30th Dec—The *World* announces that Prince George of Wales will shortly be created Duke of Kent

London, 30th Dec—It is believed that either Sir Evelyn Baring or Sir Drummond Wolff will succeed the late Sir William White as British Ambassador at Constantinople

St Petersburg 30th Dec—Fifty arrests have been made at Warsaw in connection with the discovery of a Nihilist plot at Moscow

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1892

THE IMPENDING FAMINE

It is now clear, even to the most hopeful that we shall have famine Rather it ought to be said we have it now The price of grain is now very near that which prevailed during the famine of fifteen years ago The highest price of rice in 1877 was five seers per rupee, and now only six are given It must be borne in mind that we are only just at the beginning of the famine, and should it turn out to be very bad the prices of grain will be much higher than they were ever known to be before We have enquired into the subject, and have found out the cause of the present dearness There is grain in the villages, and in some places a good deal, but the ryots will not bring it in They remember full well what they suffered during the late famine and they will not be tempted to sell however high the prices are that are offered They believe these prices may become still higher, and they may not be able to obtain grain though they may have the money Under these circumstances they feel justified in keeping what they have and few will say they are wrong The result is very little grain is being brought into the local markets, and hence the dearness of prices that prevail It will thus be seen that Mysore is in a better position to stand a famine than it was in 1876 Two years before this there had been a tremendous down-pour of rain, the water had got into the ragi-pits and spoiled a good deal of the grain The ryots dated their misfortunes from this year In 1875 very little rain fell, but the villagers sold a portion of their corn, and when the next crop totally failed they were left helpless to stand the ravages of famine The result is well known More than a million people died between 1876 and 1878, while thousands of others contracted diseases to which they afterwards succumbed Up to this time the province was not recovered from the effects of those terrible two years, and the population is far below what it was two decades back. As an instance of this the Bangalore district has at the present time 140,000 fewer people than it had in 1871 The Civil and Military Station and the City have both increased as regards population so that it is only the district that has gone down The same decrease may be found in other parts of the province, and it may be ten years before the loss sustained will be made up. Should the season during the next year be as bad as it was in 1877 the people will not suffer so much as they did then for the simple reason that they are not so much impoverished The ryots have a stock of grain in hand and they will husband it to the utmost of their power Should this give out the Government will have to come to their relief, but it is a comfort to know that the people are not left without anything at the outset of the struggle. In any case the out look is brighter that it was in 1876, and we trust it may continue to be so. The Government is fully aware of what may happen and has already given orders for something to be done There has been some dispute as to whether the steps now taken are not rather late The Government were about to establish relief works just before the late showers of rain fell, and it was hoped that these were only the beginning of a good down pour. When the rain stopped we think it ought to have been seen that the crops would be far below the average, and that it was necessary to do something to meet the emergency But those at the head of the Mysore Government were hopeful and put off relief works till the present time Though rather late the steps now taken are in the right direction and the measures inaugurated, if well carried out, will be sufficient to prevent the great suffering that occurred during the last famine We are glad to see that the great principle with regard to these works is that the people will be kept near their homes The tanks are to be repaired so that in future they may be more useful and roads are to be made that will ensure the comfort of the people The suggestions thrown out by the Dewan in his notes are very sensible and must commend themselves to all

He points out the works that are to be taken in hand, and has sanctioned money for them to be carried out During the last famine there was a controversy going on with regard to small and large works, and it must be allowed there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question With regard to the former the people are kept at home, and when the famine retires they can resume their former occupations as if little or nothing had occurred This is a great advantage in favour of these works and probably has induced the Dewan to adopt them in preference to others With regard to the latter it may be said that the money spent goes much further, because the supervision is much superior. On large works a scheme is first drawn up and then officers are appointed to see every thing properly carried out. A fair amount of work is expected from every man, and he cannot receive his wages unless this is forthcoming On the other hand, on the smaller works a good deal of money may be wasted, for those entrusted with the business may not understand what ought to be done Besides the payments are often entrusted to the minor officials, and it is well known that during the last famine these often succumbed to temptations, and while the people became poorer those in charge of the works were enriched But on the larger works when the famine stricken were not able to perform a full day's work they did not receive a full day's pay, with a result that they fared badly and many died The officials in charge thought more of the money they had to spend than the people to be fed, and the consequence was in many cases very disastrous This was the point in dispute between the late Lord Lytton and General Stokey, the former wished everything to give way to the necessity of the times, the latter could not get out of the routine to which he had brought up and was unable, as the Viceroy said, "to grasp the situation?" No doubt large works will have to be established, but at present the smaller ones will be sufficient to meet the wants of the case, and others may be taken in hand as occasion arises. The Mysore Government is to be congratulated on what it has done and intends to do, and should matters turn out worse than is now anticipated an expansion may be made so that any great amount of distress can be prevented

Occasional Notes.

The Indian Congress at Nagpur commenced its sittings on the 28th ultimo, A summary of its proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Dalziel's Agency, dating from Sarnia (Ontario), November 15th, states that the members of a religious sect known as "Israelites" are preparing to migrate to England, being possessed with the idea that the world will shortly come to an end, and that England is the proper place to be in when that event happens

Stringent orders have been issued by Government prohibiting the Military Department from corresponding with the Dewans of Native States except through the Resident or Political Officer concerned The order arose from an application being made to the Dewan of Cochin for some land for a cholera camp by the Officer Commanding at Trichore

At the close of the Christian College Students' Conference the other day, Mr C R. Chennakesavulu Naidu, B A, proposed that a statue be erected to Dr Miller The proposal was seconded by Mr Chakravarthi Ranga Charlu, B A, B L, who promised a subscription of Rs 100 Another gentleman present offered to subscribe Rs 200 It is probable that a circular inviting subscriptions will shortly be issued amongst past and present students of the College

Anent the Diamond case, the *Pioneer* says —Whether Mr. Jacob made a contract which was legal and binding with His Highness the Nizam, may be a moot point, and the case may be said to reflect little credit on any of the parties concerned, but even the searching examination of the eminent counsel employed for the prosecution, failed to elicit evidence of dishonest intention on Mr Jacob's part. Meanwhile the civil question will have to be fought out, and a suit to this end was entered on Tuesday last for the recovery of the Nizam's money

One of Edison's latest inventions will be exhibited at the next Electric Exhibition at St Petersburg, and will consist of a speaking watch The dial is made to represent a human face, and the interior contains a phonograph The mouth opens and tells the hours, the half hours, and the quarters in a strikingly human voice It can also be set at a particular hour in the morning to remark several times running —"It is time to get up!" "It is time to get up!"

A recent Circular of the Bengal Government calling the attention of the Heads of Departments to the inconvenience caused by the frequent illegibility of the signatures to official documents, will command very general sympathy No doubt the constant repetition of the act of writing a particular series of letters may result in the stereotyping of a particular form of writing, but there is no reason whatever purpose or deliberate disregard of form apart, why the writing should take an illegible shape in the process The fact is that in three cases out of four, it is a mere foolish affectation, by which there is nothing whatever to be gained, not even protection from forgery.

The trouble about Government servants attending the Congress has cropped up again, this time on the Bombay side Mr A O Hume has discovered that the Government of Bombay or some authority subordinate to the Government, has issued a confidential circular, prohibiting Government Pleaders from attending the Congress at Nagpore Such an order, Mr Hume says, is in direct contravention of the explicit order of the Government of India which has expressly laid down that it is only persons actually in Government Service at the time who can be required to abstain from attending the Congress Government Pleaders are not Government servants, inasmuch as they are independent professional men who in consideration of a retaining fee undertake Government work as they do that of other clients Clearly, therefore, Mr Hume says, Government Pleaders are at liberty to attend the Congress, and any attempt made by any official to prevent their doing so, will be brought to the notice of Viceroy, the British Press and Parliament if persisted in

A petition has been presented to the Viceroy by a number of native gentlemen for permission to form a Bengal Battalion of Native Volunteers attached for administrative purposes to the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, late Reserve, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sternd[illegible] The petition says that the long roll forwarded with it will show that the memorialists are physically and by position and education well fitted to perform the duties of Volunteer soldiers, and they are prepared to submit to all rules and regulations, and all needful forms of discipline They profess to be animated by a true and genuine devotion to the Crown and love of their country Having regard to the circumstances which may unhappily develop at no distant future they long to be permitted to bear arms in the service of their Queen and country They feel that their self-respect will be enhanced, and, if possible, their loyalty deepened by being permitted the privilege of fitting themselves to take part in, and if necessary, to die in defence of the Empire, which is enjoyed by all other sections of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah —It is stated by a Madras paper that His Highness intends paying a visit to Pondicherry before he returns to Mysore

We are glad that Mr H Eagles has been appointed Assistant Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, on a salary of Rs 500

Xmas Over —All the courts and offices which were closed for the Christmas vacation, have been opened to-day The season was quiet in Bangalore, very few amusements having come off

Grain —We are told that the Dewan has ordered that tables of prices of food grains prevailing at the different fairs should be sent to him so that he may know how matters are progressing

The British Resident —Sir Harry Prendergast took advantage of his visit to Madras to go to Pondicherry where he remained for a few days He was received with all honours by the French authorities and no doubt thoroughly enjoyed his trip

The Weather —This is still dry, though at times it looks as if rain was about to come down There is very little fodder for the cattle, and the tanks are fast drying up. A water famine is staring the people of the City and the Civil and Military Station in the face, and this will be worse than a food famine

A correspondent writes —"I understand that there is a chance of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore paying a visit to the capital of French India before his departure from Madras for Mysore The Pondicherry authorities have, I hear, undertaken to entertain His Highness and suite during their stay and to make all necessary arrangements for their accommodation and comfort"

The difference which arose some time ago between the Madras and Mysore authorities as to the rights of the latter to the full use of drainage areas has been laid before the Government of India No ruling on the points at issue has been issued as yet, but the basis for a solution of the difficulty has been arranged with the Madras Government in a way that is likely to remove to a considerable extent the check that the progress of irrigation works in Mysore has received in tracts bordering upon the Madras Presidency

Prospects of the Season in Mysore — Telegram from the Dewan Village tank works and wells being started Bangalore and Hiriyur Spur Anekal Mental kavals being opened to rayats In Tumkur District wet crops generally failed Dry averages 3 annas Rain falls 13 annas In Chitaldroog ragi 18 annas Rice being imported from expected to Madras Districts Mysore not well supplied Rain 18 cents in Gundlupet Some cholera case in Malvalli Taluk and Hunsur. Chief Secretary visited Arsikere and Channarayapatna Information crops fair, latter bad

The Southern Mahratta Railway — The Ordinary General Meeting was held on Dec 2nd at Finsbury Circus Major General J S Trevor (Chairman) said after paying the 2 per cent dividend on 1 January next, they carried forward close on £3 000 and the shares of the earnings of the half year would be about £13 500 The total net result of the working of the railway for 1891 would probably be that, after making up the dividend to 4 per cent per annum till January 1892, they would probably have £5,000 to add to the £36 000 stock standing to the credit of the reserve fund, on which they relied to secure their future dividends at 4 per cent per annum, whatever might be the condition of their traffic Their gross receipts had increased over 14 per cent, and their net over 38 per cent Of the increase in gross receipts, the carriage of passengers had brought in 16 per cent, and of merchandise 49 per cent The report was adopted

District Munsiffs in Mysore.—There are at present 18 District Munsiffs in the province of Mysore They are divided into three classes, the first class consists of four on Rs 250 In the second class, there are 6 Munsiffs, each drawing Rs 200 The remaining eight are in the third class, Rs 150 each per mensem The Government of His Highness the Maharajah modifying the improved scale proposed by the Chief Court have now sanctioned the following scale —2 on Rs 300, 4 on Rs 250, 6 on Rs 200, 6 on Rs 150 The Chief Judge is requested to submit nominations for the various grades

Judicial —The following is the order of the Dewan on the application recently made requesting the Chief Court to place the services of the Sub Judges and Munsiffs of certain Districts at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for executive work during the holidays and annual recess — "Assistant Commissioners and Amildars are likely to have much executive work and a good deal of travelling during the next few months The Chief Court will accordingly be requested to place at the disposal of the District Officers of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldroog the services of the Sub Judges and Munsiffs in those Districts during the approaching Christmas holidays and the annual recess of the Civil Courts Similarly the Munsiffs of Honnali and Hole Narsipur should be placed respectively under the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Hassan The Deputy Commissioners in question will utilize the services of these officers, in the best manner possible In case of the transfer of any of these officers, the Deputy Commissioners concerned may, in communication with the Chief Court utilize the services of either the present incumbents or of those that are to replace them If any of the Munsiffs in the above Districts are, for any reason, not available, the Deputy Commissioners may with permission of the Chief Court avail the services of others in any of the Districts"

THE SEVENTH INDIAN CONGRESS

Nagpore *December 28*

The Indian National Congress sitting

The Speech of the Chairman Reception Committee

Mr S Narayanaswamy Naidu, the Reception Committee welcomed delegates from all parts in ... After touching on the loyalty and ... thanks to British ... referred ... the Viceroy and ... the ... Speaking of ... he said ... only ... encounter from the ... Chief Commissioner ... himself ... to ... the movement thus ... Of dangerous men who think as you do ... to agitate in a constitutional ... these concessions to ... you selves entitled"

Election of the Pres.

Pandit Ayodhianath proposed Pherozeshah Mehta seconded ... Anandacharlu was elected President

The President Inaugural

Mr P Anandacharlu delivered an address to-day After paying a compliment to Justice Subramania ... Pandit Ayodhianath to whom he ... thought to preside Mr Anandacharlu ... in terms to the ... Charles Bradlaugh, Raja Sir T ... and Rajendra Lal Mitra Speaking of Bradlaugh he said —

"These personal obligations ... the loss ... irreparable to ... Congress has sustained since ... by the lamented death of Mr Bradlaugh He was the redoubtable ... who brought, within the ... one of the foremost ... Congress programme ... who may without exaggeration ... as an embodiment of ... befriended our cause with his unselfishness, all our pathetic ... forward step, in the direction ... Legislative Councils, remaining ... in the wilderness and the ... his death ever Lord Cross's ... was dropped, put this beyond ... matter for deep sorrow that Bradlaugh's useful career was ... he could redeem even his guarded ... us, that he hoped to serve and ...

two in the up hill work that lay in front of us—a work of such magnitude and importance as to make him weigh the words he chose to use There is little prospect of any one man proving to us the tower of strength that he unquestionably was, during the st ort time that we had the benefit of his lively sympathy and unremitting effort We have indeed been slow to erect a memorial suited to his great merits and his unparalleled services in our cause, and our unfriendly critics have not been slow either to make capital out of this seeming apathy.'

After going over the history of the Congress from 1885 the President observed —

It this, brethren, is the subjective benefit, we, as the members of the Congress have secured, what have we to show as its objective results L..ued not accumulate t ots to make this w.. Let us first recall to our minds that, when we met at Bombay in the first year of our existence, we were referred to by the then head of the Indian Government only as an influential and intelligent body Let us next remember that, when last year we assembled at the capital of this peninsula, the present head of the Indian Government stamped and labelled us to be an *established constitutional party*, carrying on a *legitimate* work with *legitimate* instruments and according to *acknowledged* methods This is much for an Indian Viceroy to accept, though it is open to doubt whether we have received *all* our due and whether we do not, correctly speaking, ... ould ... more numerous, more influential, ... re favoured party in England Not only ... this change of opinion about ourselv... here has been a distinct step taken by ... ritics on the lines we had chalked out ... What was Lord Cross's India Bill, ... of our views and a response ... faltering response—to our cherished ... we not also justly take credit for ... such as they were) of the Public ... ission and the consequent raising ... ... to the Indian Covenanted ... ... of the policy of a ... of the Uncovenanted Service ... of this country, the creat... ... uncil for the N W Provinces ... improvement in the class of ... selected for all the Legis... ... ever since These ... evidences of our ... I think, gentlemen, they ... well be proud of"

... lot an ... ties to over... One ... of social os ... mere rhetorical ... deserves our most se... ... in the affirma... credit If ... ... our k... ... to our credit that we ... fire f r the sake of o... ... of those very ... ... as to cast us ... cation and ... ever Our cause ... principles ... ... and ... worst enemies will learn ... friends, and ... of ... themselves from us ... ... with us again ... privileges ... the ... from us"

... ing ... Session of the Con... ... served — ... step of holding a meeting ... ... to resolve it ... I ... serious difficul... ... ... he dread ... be got rid of by ... The question ... If we ... find to ... be our ... we are ... ... be considerably ... heroic sacri... ... in the inte... ... who may be so ... ... continue for ... ... and ... their best ... estrange ... I ... have, ... withhold

The President c... ... of ... words — ... "W... the pione... attain little more than ... holding ... right ... what is wrong, but ... reap the fruit of our ... with ... remembra... ... the address in the ... use with the following ... who had the courage ... ... of the movement, may ... singleness of purpose the satisfaction of ... devotion to duty, ... and protesting against ... posterity, ... succeeding generations will ... and great personal ... ... and will cherish ... may attain ... ... the names of those ... moment, but they ... and the humanity, the ... an earlier ... and the self-sacrificing ... honour from their ... work for the benefit of ... calumny and persecution ... Men such as these ... of distinction from Gov... ... "... bles by the right of ... They may fail to win ... contemporaries as the truest apostles, but they are "priests by the imposition of a mightier hand"; and when their life's work done, they will have that highest of all earthly rewards,—the sense of having left their country better than they had found it,—the glory of having built up into a united and compact nation the diverse races and classes of the Indian population, and the satisfaction of having made a people sunk in political and social torpor think and act for themselves, and strive to work out their well-being by constitutional and righteous methods"

THE SUBJECT COMMITTEE

The over... Subject Committee consisting of eighty, was elected.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS

Another Committee to draft and report about the future of the Congress consisting of ex-officio officials and Provincial Secretaries was appointed Mr Surendranath Banerjee in eloquent terms appealed to the Committee to ca... ... discuss all points and come to a right conclusion

December 29

The Congress met again to-day This being the birthday of Mr Gladstone President proposed hearty congratulations, in honour of the event The Congress adopted them with enthusiasm The first resolution about the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils was adopted A Resolution dealing with the poverty of the people, extravagant military administration, short-sighted land tenure system, was next passed The honorable M. Ch... R... and other distinguished visitors were present at the Congress

30th December

The third sitting of the Indian Congress took place to-day Mr A O Hume read a telegram from General Booth commending the attention of the Delegates to the claims of the millions of India's starving poor, and urging the consideration of some scheme by which those multitudes can be placed upon the waste lands of the country in such an organised manner as will enable them to gain for themselves those necessities to healthy existence which under present circumstances are denied to them, and sympathising with the Congress Mr Hume also read a reply thanking the General and stating that it was only by meeting the specious conditions out of which this widesp ead misery arises that any real relief is possible

The Committee appointed for that purpose have reported that it is not advisable to discontinue the annual Session of the ... take place at Allahabad ... after the British ... *Later*—Resolutions were ... will therefore ... treating the Government to inves... fully the practical administration of the Forest Laws and acknowledging the services rendered by Sir W. Wedderburn and the British Congress Committee to India during the past year, and urging the continuance of their support in Indian matters

Mr Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that "the Congress records an expression of gratitude for Mr Bradlaugh's services to the country." The resolution was seconded, supported and carried with acclamation

Mr Bonnerji proposed and Mr Sankaran Nair seconded that "the Congress records its deep appreciation of the great services which Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has rendered for the cause of India during more than a quarter of a century, it expresses its unshaken confidence in him and the earnest hope that he may prove successful in the coming elections in his candidature for Central Finsbury, and it tenders on behalf of the vast population it represents India's most cordial acknowledgments to all in England whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided or may aid him to win a seat in the House of Commons"

This was carried unanimously

It was also carried unanimously that "in view of the General Election impending in England and in accordance with the recommendation of the British Committee, the provisional arrangements set on foot for holding a Congress in England in 1892 be now suspended until after such General Election."

Mr. A O. Hume was appointed General Secretary.

The Congress then concluded and will assemble on the 26th December 1892 at Allahabad

Extracts.

THE SETTLEMENT OF KASHMIR.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Colonel Prideaux, British Resident in Kashmir, has left Lahore for Jammu He will there take in hand the difficult task of defining the respective powers of the President, Vice-President and members of the Council, for, until this is done, no settlement of the Kashmir administration will really have been made At present all the members of Council, including the Vice President, Rajah Amar Singh hold the same portfolios and perform the same functions as before With a President and a Vice President, so small a Council is rather overweighted for executive purposes, and the wisest re-arrangement will be that which retains in act in Rajah Amar Singh's hands all the executive functions which he now discharges, giving to the Maharajah the first voice in the deliberations which precede execution The question of making appointments to posts carrying salaries and influence is of course the most likely bone of contention, and this will, no doubt have the Resident's earnest attention Possibly, it may be wisely decided by giving to each member the initiative of appointment within his Department, giving the Vice President the initiative in appointments outside the different departments, but connected with the Civil administration generally, and the Maharajah those connected with State and Court functions Some such arrangement, with proper provisions for sanction by the Council—in matters of importance, or where differences arose for decision by the Resident—would remove the chief source of probable friction Lastly, if H H the Maharajah, who is amenable to good influence as to bad, should desire it we think that the appointment of a reliable European Secretary to Council and adviser to the Maharajah on, say, Rs 1,000, a month might be worth consideration No European who has been brought into frequent contact with Rajah Amar Singh fails to recognise his administrative talent and energetic, if somewhat conservative, disposition and the chances of disagreement between the two brothers, which is the chief danger ahead, would be greatly minimised by the good offices of a European Secretary and adviser to the Maharajah The Resident can only attempt to prevent the consequences of friction in the Council ... a ... Secretary could generally, by the exercise of a little tact prevent the friction itself, by acting as a buffer, or intermediary between opposing forces

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Th... eloquent address of General Booth incidents ... lly referred to the devastation which has been ... wrought in England by the intemperate habit ... of the people The ... of Mr ... and t... the Temperance Society are known to the peop... ... of this country and we take this opportunity of again reminding our country ... how ... ... that they should labour hard ... to suppress the evil and ... its pro... g... by systematic ... Drinking ... l qu... ... ... An... ... ... still sober th... ... ... of the ... of temperance ... our ... ... The ... is now in ... know ... and we should be glad to ... that ... with ... ... which ... It is a work ... by ... ... by ... ... combi... ... and ... much ... could be ... opp... The ... of the country is ... the ... to drinking liquors The ... of ... people ... ... The climate ... and the food of the masses do not make it in ... any degree imperative, as in other climes and ... obst... different modes of diet The one ... of ... in the way is of course the poverty ... ness ... Indian exchequer and the unwilling ... the ... of the Government to forego any part of ... Dep... revenue which it derives from the Abkari ... that ... Department. Local option is the best remedy ... tha... can be thought of at present We hope ... dem... ... leaders of the people in this Presi... ess ... will ... the ... of this ... pre... ... ... to be ... ... incessantly on the attention of Government. The Congress has already made it ... its subjects and the numerous associations that address the Governor when he makes a tour and at other times make representations to the Government on the rights and privileges of the people, may well request Government to confer on them the boon of local option. This is a case in which prevention is a thousand times better than cure. We have already the wolf at our doors We shall be much best r ourselves to oppose the inroads of alcohol and its deleterious consequences —*The Hindu*

THE THEOSOPHISTS IN MADRAS

The Annual Meeting of the Theosophical Society took place in Pachaiyappa's Hall last week Colonel Olcott had gathered a number of interesting people around him on the platform and the speeches were all decidedly above average of former years Dr Alice Stockholm, of Kindergarten fame, explained some of the advantages of that system of education, pointing out how Froebel's plan of instruction was suited not only to children, but to older people also Count Wachtmeister, a young recruit from Sweden, read a short paper on the recent inauguration of a section of the Theosophical Society in Sweden, explaining how curiously similar the teachings conveyed in the old Sagas of the North were to those conveyed in the sacred books of the Hindus Miss Muller, the stoutest champion of Woman's Rights, related the story of her Quixotic dealings with the tax collectors of London some years ago, and evidently aroused no little wonderment in the minds of her Indian hearers, to whom the theories of woman's suffrage can only seem rank heresy. Mr Edge, generally described as "a Solicitor of London, is a young man of pleasing exterior and with some claims to oratory, who gave a brief but intelligent account of Theosophical work in England, and of the recent "boom" in Theosophy consequent on the conversion of Mrs Annie Besant Dr Emma Ryder, who gave such a stirring address on technical education to the Madras Eurasians last year, and whose home truths about "The Little Wives of India" aroused so much indignation amongst Hindus a few months ago, avoided all reference to the latter subject and simply explained "the reason why she was here," namely on the platform of the Theosophical Society, of which she is not a member herself Mr Bertram Keightley the Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society, and a *persona grata* with the late "H P B, gave some most interesting particulars of the Society's work in India and its attitude towards Hinduism Finally Colonel Olcott, the President, who has just arrived in Madras after a tour of 50,000 miles, gave a stirring and eloquent address on Theosophy generally There is no denying the fact that he has great oratorical powers, and this must have been strikingly apparent to those amongst his audience who a few days ago had been listening to the long winded "talk" of General Booth Colonel Olcott naturally ref...red with a considerable amount of elation to the Theosophy "boom" but his song of triumph was turned into one of woe when he referred in touching terms to the loss of his old friend and teacher Madame Blavatsky. The most striking thing about his speech was the skill with which he appealed to the feelings of his Hindu hearers The war between spiritualism, which is the essence of Hindu religion and which the Theosophists profess to be the essence of their teachings also, and the materialism which Western thought has introduced into India is one in which every Hindu is deeply interested, and the orator who can contrast the two as Colonel Olcott did is always sure of an attentive and enthusiastic audience amongst Hindus

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT NAGPUR.

The following is the Address which Rai Bahadur P Ananda Charlu, President of the Indian National Congress, delivered at Nagpur on the opening day —

"I thank you most warmly for making me take the presidential chair on this occasion That chair has narrowly missed a far higher honour than I can do to it owing to two unforeseen occurrences. One of these occurences is that the Hon'ble Pundit Ajudhia Nath is, unfortunately for both you and me, not a Madrasee. Were it not that he generously abdicated the dignity in favour of Madras, I should gladly have avoided the danger of accepting a situation that would draw me into comparison with that unselfish, whole hearted, intrepid, and out-spoken apostle of this great national movement But in this world of imperfections and of complex considerations, duty does not always fall on the fittest shoulders, and there is the additional reason that the unanimous mandate of the country compels my obedience.

He points out the works that are to be taken in hand, and has sanctioned money for them to be carried out During the last famine there was a controversy going on with regard to small and large works, and it must be allowed there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question With regard to the former the people are kept at home, and when the famine retires they can resume their former occupations as if little or nothing had occurred This is a great advantage in favour of those works and probably has induced the Dewan to adopt them in preference to others With regard to the latter it may be said that the money spent goes much further, because the supervision is much superior On large works a scheme is first drawn up and then officers are appointed to see every thing properly carried out. A fair amount of work is expected from every man, and he cannot receive his wages unless this is forthcoming. On the other hand, on the smaller works a good deal of money may be wasted, for those entrusted with the business may not understand what ought to be done Besides the payments are often entrusted to the minor officials and it is well known that during the last famine these often succumbed to temptations, and while the people became poorer those in charge of the works were enriched But on the larger works when the famine stricken were not able to perform a full day's work they did not receive a full day's pay, with a result that they fared badly and many died The officials in charge thought more of the money they had to spend than the people to be fed, and the consequence was in many cases very disastrous This was the point in dispute between the late Lord Lytton and General Sankey, the former wished everything to give way to the necessity of the times, the latter could not get out of the routine to which he had brought up and was unable, as the Viceroy said, "to grasp the situation?" No doubt large works will have to be established, but at present the smaller ones will be sufficient to meet the wants of the case, and others may be taken in hand as occasion arises The Mysore Government is to be congratulated on what it has done and intends to do, and should matters turn out worse than is now anticipated an expansion may be made so that any great amount of distress can be prevented

Occasional Notes.

The Indian Congress at Nagpur commenced its sittings on the 28th ultimo, A summary of its proceedings will be found elsewhere

Dalziel's Agency, dating from Sarnia (Ontario), November 11th, states that the members of a religious sect known as "Israelites" are preparing to migrate to England, being possessed with the idea that the world will shortly come to an end, and that England is the proper place to be in when that event happens

Stringent orders have been issued by Government prohibiting the Military Department from corresponding with the Dewans of Native States except through the Resident or Political Officer concerned. The order arose from an application being made to the Dewan of Cochin for some land for a cholera camp by the Officer Commanding at Trichore

At the close of the Christian College Students' Conference the other day, Mr C R. Chennakesavalu Naidu, B. A., proposed that a statue be erected to Dr Miller. The proposal was seconded by Mr Chakravarthi Runga Chariar, B. A., B. L., who promised a subscription of Rs 100 Another gentleman present offered to subscribe Rs 200 It is probable that a circular inviting subscriptions will shortly be issued amongst past and present students of the College

Anent the Diamond case, the *Pioneer* says —Whether Mr. Jacob made a contract which was legal and binding with His Highness the Nizam, may be a moot point, and the case may be said to reflect little credit on any of the parties concerned, but even the searching examination of the eminent counsel employed for the prosecution, failed to elicit evidence of dishonest intention on Mr Jacob's part Meanwhile the civil question will have to be fought out, and a suit to this end was entered on Tuesday last for the recovery of the Nizam's money

One of Edison's latest inventions will be exhibited at the next Electric Exhibition at St. Petersburg, and will consist of a speaking watch The dial is made to represent a human face, and the interior contains a phonograph The mouth opens and tells the hours, the half hours, and the quarters in a strikingly human voice It can also be set at a particular hour in the morning to remark several times running —"It is time to get up!" "It is time to get up!"

A recent Circular of the Bengal Government calling the attention of the Heads of Departments to the inconvenience caused by the frequent illegibility of the signatures to official documents, will command very general sympathy. No doubt the constant repetition of the act of writing a particular series of letters may result in the stereotyping of a particular form of writing, but there is no reason whatever purpose or deliberate disregard of form apart, why the writing should take an illegible shape in the process The fact is that, in three cases out of four, it is a mere foolish affectation, by which there is nothing whatever to be gained, not even protection from forgery

The trouble about Government servants attending the Congress has cropped up again, this time on the Bombay side Mr A O Hume has discovered that the Government of Bombay or some authority subordinate to the Government, has issued a confidential circular, prohibiting Government Pleaders from attending the Congress at Nagpore Such an order, Mr Hume says, is in direct contravention of the explicit order of the Government of India which has expressly laid down that it is only persons actually in Government Service at the time who can be required to abstain from attending the Congress Government Pleaders are not Government servants, inasmuch as they are independent professional men who in consideration of a retaining fee undertake Government work as they do that of other clients Clearly, therefore, Mr Hume says, Government Pleaders are at liberty to attend the Congress, and any attempt made by any official to prevent their doing so, will be brought to the notice of Viceroy, the British Press and Parliament [illegible] persisted in

A petition has been presented to the Viceroy by a number of native gentlemen for permission to form a Bengal Battalion of Native Volunteers attached for administrative purposes to the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, late Reserve, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sterndale The petition says that the long roll forwarded with it will show that the memorialists are physically and by position and education well fitted to perform the duties of Volunteer soldiers, and they are prepared to submit to all rules and regulations, and all needful forms of discipline They profess to be animated by a true and genuine devotion to the Crown and love of their country Having regard to the circumstances which may unhappily develop at no distant future they long to be permitted to bear arms in the service of their Queen and country They feel that their self-respect will be enhanced, and, if possible, their loyalty deepened by being permitted the privilege of fitting themselves to take part in, and if necessary, to die in defence of the Empire, which is enjoyed by all other sections of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah —It is stated by a Madras paper that His Highness intends paying a visit to Pondicherry before he returns to Mysore

We are glad that Mr H. Eagles has been appointed Assistant Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 500

Xmas Over —All the courts and offices which were closed for the Christmas vacation, have been opened to day The season was quiet in Bangalore, very few amusements having come off

Grain —We are told that the Dewan has ordered that the current prices of food grains prevailing at the different fairs should be sent to him so that he may know how matters are progressing

The British Resident —Sir Harry Prendergast took advantage of his visit to Madras to go to Pondicherry where he remained for a few days He was received with all honours by the French authorities and no doubt thoroughly enjoyed his trip

The Weather —This is still dry, though at times it looks as if rain were about to come down There is very little fodder for the cattle, and the tanks are fast drying up A water famine is staring the people of the City and the Civil and Military Station in the face, and this will be worse than a food famine

A correspondent writes —"I understand that there is a chance of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore paying a visit to the capital of French India before his departure from Madras for Mysore The Pondicherry millionaire has, I hear, undertaken to entertain His Highness and suite during their stay and to make all necessary arrangements for their accommodation and comfort."

The difference which arose some time ago between the Madras and Mysore authorities as to the rights of the latter to the full use of [illegible], has been laid before the Government of India No ruling on the points at issue has been issued as yet, but the basis for a solution of the difficulty has been arranged with the Madras Government in a way that is likely to remove to a considerable extent the check that the progress of irrigation works in Mysore has received in tracts bordering upon the Madras Presidency

Prospects of the Season in Mysore — Telegram to the Dewan Village tank works and wells being started Bangepilli and Hiriyur Spire A [illegible] Mahal kerads being opened to ryots In Punkur District wet crops generally failed Dry average 3 annas Ragi sells 13 seers. In Chitaldroog rice 18 seers Rice being imported, even exported to Madras Districts Mysore market well supplied Ram 19 cents in Gundlupet Some cholera cases in Malvalli Taluk and Harihar. Chief Secretary visited Arsikere and Channarayapatna In former crops fair, latter bad

The Southern Mahratta Railway — The Ordinary General Meeting was held on Dec 2nd at Finsbury Circus Major-General J S Trevor (Chairman) said after paying the 2 per cent dividend on 1 January next, they carried forward close on £3,000 and the rshares of the earnings of the half year would be about £13 500 The total net result of the working of the railway for 1891 would probably be that, after making up the dividend to 4 per cent per annum till January 1892, they would probably have £5,000 to add to the £36,000 stock standing to the credit of the reserve fund, on which they relied to secure their future dividend at 4 per cent per annum, whatever might be the condition of their traffic Their gross receipts had increased over 14 per cent, and their net over 38 per cent Of the increase in gross receipts, the carriage of passengers had brought in 16 per cent, and of merchandise 49 per cent The report was adopted

District Munsiffs in Mysore.—There are at present 18 District Munsiffs in the province of Mysore They are divided into three classes, the first class consists of four on Rs 250 In the second class, there are 6 Munsiffs, each drawing Rs 200 The remaining eight are in the third class, Rs 150 each per mensem The Government of His Highness the Maharajah modifying the improved scale proposed by the Chief Court have now sanctioned the following scale —2 on Rs 300, 4 on Rs 250, 6 on Rs 200, 6 on Rs 150 The Chief Judge is requested to submit nominations for the various grades

Judicial —The following is the order of the Dewan on the application recently made requesting the Chief Court to place the services of the Sub Judges and Munsiffs of certain Districts at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for executive work during the holidays and annual recess — "Assistant Commissioners and Amildars are likely to have much executive work and a good deal of travelling during the next few months The Chief Court will accordingly be requested to place at the disposal of the District Officers of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldroog the services of the Sub Judges and Munsiffs in those Districts, during the approaching Christmas holidays and the annual recess of the Civil Courts Similarly the Munsiffs of Honnali and Hole Narsipur should be placed respectively under the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Hassan The Deputy Commissioners in question will utilize the services of these officers, in the best manner possible In case of the transfer of any of these officers the Deputy Commissioners concerned may, in communication with the Chief Court utilize the services of either the present incumbents or of those that are to replace them If any of the Munsiffs in the above named Districts are, for any reason, not available, the Deputy Commissioners may with the permission of the Chief Court obtain the services of others in any of the remaining Districts"

THE SEVENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Nagpore, *December* 28

The Indian National Congress opened its sitting

The Speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee

Mr S. N Narayanaswamy Naidu, on behalf of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates from all parts numbering nearly 800 After touching on the loyalty and gratitude felt towards British rule he referred to the favourable attitude of the Viceroy and local officials towards the movement Speaking of officials of the provinces he said he had not only no opposition to encounter from them, but that Mr Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, expressed himself to him on one occasion with reference to the movement thus "Of course you Indian gentlemen who think as you do have a perfect right to agitate in a constitutional manner for those concessions to which you consider yourselves entitled

Election of the President

Pandit Ajodhianath proposing and Mr Pherozeshah Mehta seconding, Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu was elected President

The President's Inaugural Address

Mr P Ananda Charlu delivered his inaugural address to-day After paying a high compliment to Justice Subramania Iyer and Pandit Ajodhianath to whom he said, belonged the right to preside, Mr Ananda Charlu referred in eloquent terms to the services of Mr Charles Bradlaugh, Raja Sir T Madava Row and Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra Speaking of Mr Bradlaugh he said —

These personal obligations remind me of the loss — the irreparable loss—which the Congress has sustained since its last sitting, by the lamented death of Mr Charles Bradlaugh He was the redoubtable champion who brought, within the domain of practical politics, one of the foremost subjects in the Congress programme Till Mr Bradlaugh, who may without exaggeration be described as an embodiment of universal benevolence befriended our cause with his characteristic unselfishness, all our pathetic appeals for a forward step, in the direction of reforming Legislative Councils, remained a veritable cry in the wilderness, and the fact that, upon his death, even Lord Cross's halting measure was dropped, put this beyond all doubt It is matter for deep sorrow that Mr Charles Bradlaugh's useful career was cut short before he could redeem even his guarded promise to us, that he hoped to carve and shape a step or

two in the up-hill work that lay in front of us—a work of such magnitude and importance as to make him weigh the words he chose to use. There is little prospect of any one man proving to us the tower of strength that he unquestionably was, during the short time that we had the benefit of his lively sympathy and unremitting effort. We have indeed been slow to erect a memorial suited to his great merits and his unparalleled services in our cause, and our unfriendly critics have not been slow either to make capital out of this seeming apathy."

After going over the history of the Congress from 1885 the President observed —

"If this, brethren, is the subjective benefit, we, as the members of the Congress have secured, what have we to show as its objective results I need not accumulate facts to make this clear. Let us first recall to our minds that, when we met at Bombay in the first year of our existence, we were referred to by the then head of the Indian Government only as an influential and intelligent body. Let us next remember that, when last year we assembled in the capital of this peninsula, the present head of the Indian Government stamped and labelled us to be an *established constitutional party*, carrying on a *legitimate* work with *legitimate* instruments and according to *acknowledged* methods. This is much for an Indian Viceroy to accept, though it is open to doubt whether we have received *all* our due and whether we do not, correctly speaking, correspond to a more numerous, more influential, ... favoured party in England. Not only ... is this change of opinion about ourselves ... here has been a distinct step taken by ... on the lines we had chalked out. What was Lord Cross's India Bill, ... out of our views and a response ... faltering response—to our chorus ... we not also justly take credit for ... such as they were) of the Public ... ission and the consequent raising ... dates to the Indian Covenanted ... inauguration of the policy of a ... of the Uncovenanted Service of this country, the creation ... Council for the N W Provinces, improvement in the class of ... selected for all the Legis... ... ever since These evidences of our objective ... I think, gentlemen, they well be proud of"

... Session of the Congress ... —

... not ... step of holding a meeting ... ties to over ... One ... of social ... to resolve it ... mere rhetorical ... out ... deserves our most ... decide in the affir... credit If in so deci... our kith and kin, it w... to our credit that we ... fice for the sake of ... rests of those very ... as to cast us ... ention and banish ... ever. Our cause ... principles ... opulent, our opportunitie... many and varied that in ... worst enemies will learn ... friends, and such of ... themselves from us ... onte with us again ... privileges that the ... from us"

... manfully to ... to this ... I ... serious difficult ... —the ... be got rid of by ... The question ... If we ... will be our ... we are forsaken by ... ll be considerably ... a ... sacri... ... in the ... who may be so ... such ... persons ... contin... ... and ... our ... so loyal and ... of long ... even ... them best ... as estrange ... ly asso... to us the social ... temporarily withhold

The President ... midst of loud ... words —

"W ..., as the ... attain little more than ... holding what is right ... what is wrong, but ... reap the fruit of our ... with ... remembr... who had the courage ... singleness of purpose ... devotion to duty, ... posterity, in spite of ... and great personal ... may attain no title ... ornament, but they ... an stellar creation ... honour from their

... the address to the ... with the following ... of the movement, may ... the satisfaction of ... and protesting against ... succeeding generations will ... and will cherish ... the names of those ... and the humanity, the ... and the self-sacrificing ... work for the benefit of ... calumny and persecution ... Men such as these ... of distinction from Gov... "nobles by the right of ... They may fail to win contemporaries as the truest apostles, but they are "priests by the imposition of a mightier hand", and when their life's work done, they will have that highest of all earthly rewards,—the sense of having left their country better than they had found it,—the glory of having built up into a united and compact nation the diverse races and classes of the Indian population, and the satisfaction of having made a people sunk in political and social torpor think and act for themselves, and strive to work out their well-being by constitutional and righteous methods"

THE SUBJECT COMMITTEE

This over, a Subject Committee consisting of eighty, was elected

THE FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS.

Another Committee to draft and report about the future of the Congress consisting of ex-officio officials and Provincial Secretaries was appointed. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee in eloquent terms appealed to the Committee to carefully discuss all points and come to a right conclusion

December 29

The Congress met again to-day. This being the birthday of Mr Gladstone President proposed hearty congratulations, in honour of the event. The Congress adopted them with enthusiasm The first resolution about the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils was adopted A Resolution dealing with the poverty of the people, extravagant military administration, shortsighted land tenure system, was next passed The honorable Mr Chentsal Row C I E and other distinguished visitors were present at the Congress

30th December

The third sitting of the Indian Congress took place to day. Mr. A O Hume read a telegram from General Booth commending the attention of the Delegates to the claims of the millions of India's starving poor, and urging the consideration of some scheme by which those multitudes can be placed upon the waste lands of the country in such an organised manner as will enable them to gain for themselves those necessities to healthy existence which under present circumstances are denied to them, and sympathising with the Congress. Mr Hume also read a reply thanking the General and stating that it was only by modifying the specious conditions out of which this widespread misery arises that any real relief is possible.

The Committee appointed for that purpose have reported that it is not advisable to discontinue the annual Session of the Congress in India until after the British Session The next Congress will therefore take place at Allahabad.

Later —Resolutions were ...ed entreating the Government to investi... fully the practical administration of the Forest Laws and acknowledging the services rendered by Sir W Wedderburn and the British Congress Committee to India during the past year, and urging the continuance of their support in Indian matters

Mr Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that "the Congress records an expression of gratitude for Mr Bradlaugh's services to the country." The resolution was seconded, supported and carried with acclamation

Mr Bonnerji proposed and Mr Sankaran Nair seconded that "the Congress records its deep appreciation of the great services which Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has rendered for the cause of India during more than a quarter of a century, it expresses its unshaken confidence in him and the earnest hope that he may prove successful in the coming elections in his candidature for Central Finsbury, and it tenders on behalf of the vast population it represents India's most cordial acknowledgments to all in England whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided or may aid him to win a seat in the House of Commons"

This was carried unanimously.

It was also carried unanimously that "in view of the General Election impending in England and in accordance with the recommendation of the British Committee, the provisional arrangements set on foot for holding a Congress in England in 1892 be now suspended until after such General Election."

Mr. A. O. Hume was appointed General Secretary.

The Congress then concluded and will assemble on the 25th December 1892 at Allahabad.

Extracts.

THE SETTLEMENT OF KASHMIR.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Colonel Prideaux, British Resident in Kashmir, has left Lahore for Jammu He will there take in hand the difficult task of defining the respective powers of the President, Vice-President and members of the Council, for, until this is done, no settlement of the Kashmir administration will really have been made. At present all the members of Council, including the Vice President, Rajah Amar Singh, hold the same portfolios and perform the same functions as before With a President and a Vice President, so small a Council is rather overmanned for executive purposes, and the wisest re-arrangement will be that which retains intact in Rajah Amar Singh's hands all the executive functions which he now discharges, giving to the Maharajah the first voice in the deliberations which precede execution The question of making appointments to posts carrying salaries and influence is of course the most likely bone of contention, and this will, no doubt have the Resident's earnest attention Possibly, it may be wisely divided by giving to each member the initiative of appointment within his Department giving the Vice-President the initiative in appointments, outside the different departments, but connected with the Civil administration generally, and the Maharajah those connected with State and Court functions Some such arrangement, with proper provisions for sanction by the Council—in matters of importance, or where differences arose for decision by the Resident— would remove the chief source of probable friction Lastly, if H H the Maharajah, who is amenable to good influence as to bad, should desire it we think that the appointment of a reliable European Secretary to Council and adviser to the Maharajah on, say, Rs 1,000, a month might be worth consideration No European who has been brought into frequent contact with ... and ... adm... Rajah Amar Singh fails to recognise ... what ... administrative talent and energetic, if somewhat ... conservative disposition and the chance ... of disagreement between the two brothers, ... is the chief danger ahead, would be ... ly minimised by the good offices of a ... pean Secretary and adviser to the Maharajah ... The Resident can only attempt to ... the consequences of friction in the ... Council, the proposed Secretary could generally, by the exercise of a little tact, prevent friction itself, by acting as a buffer, or intermediary, between opposing forces

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Th... ... eloquent address of General Booth, incidentally referred to the devastation which has been wrought in England by the intemperate habits of the people The efforts of Mr Caine and the Temperance Society are known to the people of this country and we take this opportunity of again recording our ... sentiment is that they should ... to suppress the evil and ... its pro... hly systematic ... Drinking of ... has proved the bane of Europe and ... and while this country is still sober ... task of the ... of temperance is an ... easy one The Rev Thomas Evans is now in our Presidency and we should be glad to ... that his earnest visits ... with ... which he ... It is a work ... such by ... by ... and persuasion ... much ... could be ... The religion of the country is ... to drinking liquors The habits of ... people ... The climate ... the food of the masters ... make it in ... degree imperative, as in other climes and ... different modes of diet The one ... in the ... is of course the poverty ... Indian exchequer and the unwilling ... of the Government to forego any part of ... revenue which it derives from the Abkari Department Local option is the best remedy that can be thought of at present We hope ... the leaders of the people in this Presidency will ... the ... of this ... ... reforms that have to be ... depend necessarily on the attention of Government The Congress has already made it ... its subjects and the ... associations that address the Governor when he makes a tour and at other times make representations to the Government on the rights and privileges of the people, may well request Government to confer on them the boon of local option. This is a case in which prevention is a thousand times better than cure. We have already the wolf at our doors. We shall bestir ourselves to oppose the inroads of alcohol and its deleterious consequences.—*The Hindu*

THE THEOSOPHISTS IN MADRAS.

The Annual Meeting of the Theosophical Society took place in Pachaiyappa's Hall last week Colonel Olcott had gathered a number of interesting people around him on the platform and the speeches were all decidedly above average of former years Dr Alice Stockholm, of Kindergarten fame, explained some of the advantages of that system of education, pointing out how Froebel's plan of instruction was suited not only to children, but to older people also Count Wachtmeister, a young ... from Sweden, read a short paper on the recent inauguration of a section of the Theosophical Society in Sweden, explaining how curiously similar the teachings conveyed in the old Sagas of the North were to those conveyed in the sacred books of the Hindus. Miss Mu...le, the stoutest champion of Woman's rights, related the story of her Quixotic dealings with the tax collectors of London some years ago, and evidently aroused no little wonderment in the minds of her Indian hearers, to whom the theories of woman's suffrage can only seem rank heresy. Mr Edge, generally described as "a Solicitor of London, is a young man of pleasing exterior and with some claims to oratory, who gave a brief but intelligent account of Theosophical work in England, and of the recent "boom" in Theosophy consequent on the conversion of Mrs Annie Besant. Dr. Emma Ryder, who gave such a stirring address on technical education to the Madras Eurasians last year, and whose home truths about "The Little Wives of India" aroused so much indignation amongst Hindus a few months ago, avoided all reference to the latter subject and simply explained "the reason why she was here," namely on the platform of the Theosophical Society, of which she is not a member herself Mr Bertram Keightley, ... here he is the Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society, and a *persona grata* with the late "H P B", gave some most interesting particulars of the Society's work in India and its attitude towards Hinduism Finally Colonel Olcott, the President, who has just arrived in Madras after a tour of 50,000 miles, gave a stirring and eloquent address on Theosophy generally There is no denying the fact that he has great oratorical powers, and this must have been strikingly apparent to those amongst his audience who a few days ago had been listening to the long winded "talk" of General Booth Colonel Olcott naturally referred with a considerable amount of elation to the Theosophy "boom," but his song of triumph was turned into one of woe when he referred in touching terms to the loss of his old friend and teacher Madame Blavatsky The most striking thing about his speech was the skill with which he appealed to the feelings of his Hindu hearers The war between spiritualism, which is the essence of Hindu religion and which the Theosophists profess to be the essence of their teachings also, and the materialism which Western thought has introduced into India is one in which every Hindu is deeply interested, and the orator who can contrast the two as Colonel Olcott did is always sure of an attentive and enthusiastic audience amongst Hindus

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT NAGPUR.

The following is the Address which Rai Bahadur P Anandacharlu, President of the Indian National Congress, delivered at Nagpur on the opening day —

"I thank you most warmly for making me take the presidential chair on this occasion, that chair was narrowly missed a far higher honour than fate do not owing to two unforeseen occurrences. One of these occurrences is that the Hon'ble Pundit Ajudhia Nath is, unfortunately for both you and me, not a Madrasee. Were it not that he generously abdicated the dignity in favour of Madras, I should gladly have avoided the danger of accepting a situation that would draw me into comparison with that unselfish, whole-hearted, intrepid, and out spoken apostle of this great national movement. But in the world of imperfections and of complex considerations, duty does not always fall on the fittest shoulders, and there is the additional reason that the unanimous mandate of the country compels my obedience

He you taken for th last ov as

2 The second occurrence I allude to as the cause of my standing here to-day is that my friend Dewan Bahadur Subramaniya Iyer has been raised to a seat on the High Court Bench of Madras. At the first blush this may seem a matter for regret, but, from the view I take of it, it affords reason for congratulation far more than for regret, so far as the Congress is concerned, for does it not give us another and eloquent proof that, where other merits exist, active service in the cause of the public does, by no means, clash with the equally honourable ambition of obtaining high office as a public servant. Mr Subramaniya Iyer's is the rare case of one who had not deliberately stood aloof from all public movements with the possible prospect of entering Government service, and who, not lured away from the call of public duty by the first instalment to Government patronage, returned to that duty as cheerfully and as actively as before, and who has been nevertheless again selected to fill a high place in the official hierarchy of this country. With a scrupulous regard for the demands of both vocations, he took particular care that neither suffered by reason of the other or on account of the other. Therefore, I assure you that, without meaning that I hope adequately to fill his place as the President of this great National Assembly, it is considerably to the credit of the Congress that another of its prominent workers should have been elevated to the most dignified office, as yet open to indigenous talent under the British administration of this country."

The speaker then went on to refer to the irreparable loss the Congress cause had sustained in the death of Mr Bradlaugh. He invited the delegates to join with him in paying a loving though mournful tribute to Dr Rajendra Lala Mittra and Rajah Sir T Madhava Row and regretted exceedingly the circumstances which were to deprive them of the services of Mr. A O Hume, the indefatigable General Secretary of the Congress movement.

The speaker then went on to combat the various arguments put forward against the inhabitants of India being considered a *nation*. Continuing he said —

Within the short period of seven years, we have accomplished the great and palpable fact that the Hindu populations of the country—long dispersed from one another—long divided by parochial differences—long kept apart and estranged from one another by sectional and sectarian jealousies—have at last recognised one another as members of a single brotherhood, despite the few differences that still linger. This is magnificent product of the Congress as a mighty *nationaliser*. The part which it has already played in this direction is indeed, glorious, and I am sure you will not charge me with holding Utopian views if, on the basis of what has been achieved and in view to the vital interests involved, I venture to predict that, through the agency of the Congress, far more intimate relations and far closer forms of kinship are in store for us in the not-remote future.

If this, brethren, is the subjective benefit, we as the members of the Congress, have secured, what have we to show as its objective results? I need not accumulate facts to make this clear. Let us first recall to our minds that when we met at Bombay in the first year of our existence, we were referred to by the then head of the Indian Government only as an influential and intelligent body. Let us next remember that, when last year we assembled in the capital of this peninsula, the present head of the Indian Government stamped and labelled us to be an established constitutional party, carrying on a legitimate work with legitimate instruments and according to acknowledged methods. This is much for an Indian Viceroy to accede, though it is open to doubt whether we have received all our due and whether we do not correctly speaking, correspond to a more numerous, more influential, and more favoured party in England. Not only was there this change of opinion about ourselves, but there has been a distinct step taken by the authorities on the lines we had chalked out for reform. What was Lord Cross's India Bill, but a confirmation of our view and a response—though a faltering response—to our chorus-voice. May we not also justly take credit for the labours (such as they were) of the Public Service Commission and the consequent raising of age for candidates to the Indian Covenanted Service, the inauguration of the policy of larger recruitment of the Uncovenanted Service from the natives of this country, the creation of a Legislative Council for the N W Provinces, and the marked improvement in the class or quality of members selected for all the Legislative Councils in the country ever since. These are unmistakable evidences of our objective achievements, and I think, gentlemen, they are such as we may well be proud of.

But notwithstanding all these grounds for congratulating ourselves, the lamentable fact remains that, in regard to our higher claims, little beyond lip concession in this country and a half-hearted and halting measure (now shelved) in the Imperial Metropolis has as yet fallen to our lot. We may work ever so long in this country, the prospect does not seem to brighten, and the real cause may chiefly be that "the Government in India has no power; the council in London has no power, the House of Commons has the power, but it refuses or neglects to exercise it" as Mr Yule asserted from his place as the President of our session at Allahabad.

"What then is the remedy? On whom is it incumbent to seek and secure the remedy? The answer has been given, that the remedy lies in instructing the British public and in raising their level of information regarding Indian affairs to the standard of usefulness. The further answer has been given, that the duty of seeking and securing that remedy lies, primarily on ourselves, secondarily on the British voting and thought-leading public, and finally on their accredited representative, the House of Commons. In partial discharge of these duties, we have maintained the British Congress Committee, composed of earnest and generous souls working gratuitously for us with a talented Secretary in Mr Digby whose well-informed, timely and earnest efforts in our behalf are the admiration of our friends and a thorn in the ribs of those of our foes who endeavour to gain a point by deluding an uninstructed public, with false and ill-founded representations."

"A second agency which has come into being, and which is entirely due to British generosity, is the Indian party formed in the House of Commons itself. Mr Charles Bradlaugh was its brilliant frontispiece, ... from us, the setting has remained with socket still to be filled in. Here again depends on ourselves whether that gap is to be adequately filled, and that body receive, in the requisite measure, accessions of strength in numbers and influence, whether we are to be thrown back a quarter of a century, and find ours the pre Bradlaugh, pro Congress, and Ripon, days of apathy, obscurity and resignation."

"The anxious and well considered advice of the British Congress Committee, and mature opinion of the members of the Parliamentary Indian party, concur in urging us to change the venue—to transfer our operations to London itself. Members of our body, who have already rendered yeoman's service in England as delegates before British public, are of the same mind. Any doubt that may still linger must be dispelled by the fact that, although Lord Dufferin, as the head of the Indian Government, recommended the wisdom and desirability of adopting some form of the elective principle in the constitution of our Legislative Councils, the recommendation, based—be it noted—on his personal grasp of local conditions, has been burked, and that even the makeshift of a limping substitute for it in the shape of Lord Cross's India Bill has been shelved and pigeon holed, no one knows for how long, no one can tell with what motives. In the face of such a fate having overtaken the suggestion of the most cautious, diplomatic and wary Viceroy we had, can we expect that either the present Viceroy, albeit he has put his seal of approval on us as a constitutional party, or any of his successors, will so far discard their self respect as to court a similar summary and unceremonious treatment of their proposals? It seems to me that the cumulative force of all these considerations points unmistakably to the absolute necessity of translating ourselves to London with the Congress banner over our heads, emblazoned with the figure of the Union Jack, as much for indicating our aims and objects as for fanning away from the delegates, assembled under its shade, all the noxious exhalations from those foul mouths which impute to us seditious intentions and anti-English proclivities,—as if, forsooth, the leaders of the Congress who are the outcome of the British rule, and whose very existence depends on the maintenance of the British power in India, will be so irrational as to adopt the suicidal policy of lopping off the very branch on which they stand.

It has to be soberly and dispassionately noted whether the restrictions as to the countries one could visit were not more stringent by far in the earliest times than ever after, whether many regions, originally tabooed in express terms in the smrithis, were not in later days tacitly taken out of category of forbidden land for an Aryan to enter, whether, in so far as sea voyage is concerned, a distinction has not been drawn between the North and the South of India on the ground of custom, and whether, where the custom had existed, it was not allowed to be unobjectionable and perfectly compatible with being within the pale of Hinduism, and whether lastly and above all, there is not ground for the conclusion that the stringency of the rules in the smrithis has been authoritatively declared to admit of relaxation in so far as the Grihasta is concerned, though not in the case of those who, vowing to consecrate themselves to a life of piety practically release themselves from social and political duties and obligations and are therefore denied the immunities held out to those who labour for and in such society.

If we decide in the affirmative, infinite will be our credit. If in so deciding it, we are forsaken by our kith and kin, it will still be considerably to our credit that we have made a heroic sacrifice for the sake of our country and in the interests of those very kith and kin who may be so cruel as to cast us off. But such social persecution and banishment cannot continue for ever. Our cause is so just and righteous, our principles and methods of action so loyal and upright, our opportunities of doing good so many and varied that in the long run even our worst enemies will have to find in us true friends, and such of our ... range themselves from us will, I believe, gladly unite with us again and restore to us the privileges that they temporarily withhold from us. Such is my belief, judging from precedents in other, yet analogous, departures. But if the worst should happen, there is already the beginning of a Congress caste fundamentally based on Hinduism and substantially in accord with its diet and such a visitation as a determined social banishment lasting for any length of time would only tend to cement that caste more closely together and to greater purpose. Thus would it be possible to form the nucleus of a daily-multiplying and expansive fraternity, and it would soon be seen at large that by social union with it there is much to gain in matters mundane and little to lose in interests truly spiritual.

Should we succeed in holding a Session in London, and thereby secure seats for *elected* members in our Legislative Councils, that in itself would give us much indirect help in pushing on national reform. A decent interment of rather moribund laws, virtually dead but lingering only to thwart, and the introduction of fresh laws to give an impulse to the betterment of our social condition, are now hopeless impossibilities. The Government fights shy of them, and nominated members who take their cue from that Government, are equally timorous. If however this question is departed from in any instance under the existing system, the Government and the members that lend themselves to departure at once fall victims to calumnious abuse and unpopularity; for it is quite possible for a minority to raise a powerful cry and give it the character of a popular outburst of indignation. As matters stand, no means exists for gauging the popular feeling for or against a measure. Newspapers have too often given an uncertain sound, and Commissions to take evidence cannot sit long enough and examine a large enough number of witnesses to be sure that a correct conclusion has been reached. If, as we propose, elected members should have seats among our legislators, the problem would be fairly solved. Men, seeking election, would find it necessary to present themselves with such proposals as, in their view, might be acceptable to the popular mind, and the fact of their being elected or rejected would, in many cases, afford conclusive proof whether the legislation proposed was well timed or not in harmony with popular feeling or at variance with it. Should any dispute arise as to whether a legislative measure proposed is popular or otherwise, the member in charge of it, and members in favour of it, might resign their seats and seek re-election, in that very measure, while the Government, not identifying itself with the measure, would, without incurring any odium, be able to allow useful legislation to go on or to be tried, respecting matters which its solicitude not to be misunderstood and not to incur unpopularity might make it avoid.

Whatever may be our decision as to the duty of sending a gallant contingent to London to make up the Session of Congress there, it is undoubtedly ... ive on us to penetrate to the ... more than hitherto, and deeply ... with the spirit of the Congress to only another name for national ... The impression is still prev... as yet the effect of our effo... direction has been only ... have done little more than the outer skin and to spasmodic enthusiasm of our brethren. Let us approach the energy and fervour hitherto brought to the Con... but which energy and fe... the Indian ... the present ... purpose in future, quite ... question whether we ... Congress labours in I...

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Oatwins, in the ...
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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Rome, 4th Jan —Yielding to the counsels of the Austrian prelates, His Holiness the Pope has waived his objections to the proposed visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to King Humbert at Rome

Teheran, 4th Jan —The agitation against the European Tobacco Monopoly in Persia continues A riotous mob assembled to-day before the Shah's Palace, but the soldiers eventually dispersed the rioters, some of whom were killed.

Allahabad, 4th Jan —Two Russian travellers, Count Andre de Kinaz and Baron E. De Nolde, have left for Burma.

London, 6th Jan —The Chief Inspector of Explosives reports that the bomb which was exploded in Dublin Castle is identical with those made by the Fenians of the Dynamite School in New York The Government has decided to institute a sworn private inquiry into the outrage before a Dublin Magistrate, as there is now no doubt that the explosion was the outcome of a devilish plot

London, 6th Jan —The nomination of Sir Drummond Wolff or Sir Evelyn Baring to the vacant Ambassadorship at Constantinople is now thought to be unlikely, and the choice will probably be between Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edmund Monson and Sir Francis Clare Ford.

London, 5th Jan —The *Time's* correspondent at Constantinople learns from a trustworthy source that the Sultan is anxious to conclude an arrangement directly with Great Britain without the intervention of any of the Powers, simply ensuring special British interests in Egypt while preserving the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Allahabad 6th Jan —In recognition of the gallant conduct of the six female convicts at Port Blair during the cyclone in which the I M S *Enterprise* was lost, the Government of India has released the female Jemadar Ghafuran, who directed the party in their work of rescue. Rewards in the shape of promotion and remissions of sentences have been also accorded to the other five women of the party

A majority of the Government of India having decided against a continuation of the Umballa-Kalka line to Simla, the promoters of the Simla extension have returned to the contingent home, and have endeavoured so to modify the original proposals as to make them acceptable to the powers that be The strongest advocate of the line was General Sir George Chesney.

Calcutta, 7th Jan —The East Coast Railway is reported by Mr. O'Callaghan to be making good progress. The section between Bezwada and Chicacole is expected to be opened within a year, and it is possible that ere Lord Lansdowne retires the line will be open to Cuttack.

A ghastly murder was committed in the small hours this morning. A Durwan who was living on the premises of a Nawab, now up-country, was attacked while asleep by a milkman armed with a large clasp knife. When the Police arrived the Durwan was found dead, completely disembowelled, his arm nearly hacked off and the body otherwise horribly mutilated Signs of a terrible struggle were apparent blood being everywhere Even the walls were thickly bespattered. The murderer has been arrested.

Cairo, 7th Jan —The Khedive is suffering from a severe ailment

Later —The Khedive died to-day from pneumonia following suddenly upon a slight attack of influenza

The Khedive's sons, who are at Vienna, have been summoned to return immediately to Cairo

London, 8th Jan —The papers are unanimous in deploring the death of the Khedive and dwell upon his loyalty and good faith to England. The *Times* says that the death of Mohamed Tewfik precludes all thoughts of the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain, as his son Prince Abbas is unable to stand alone without the risk of dangerous reaction, and the expulsion of the British element. The presence of British troops, the *Times* adds, will influence and assure the peaceful accession of Prince Abbas and the stability of his Government.

***Calcutta, 8th Jan.*—On Wednesday night three bangles belonging to Lady Lansdowne, valued at Rs. 10,000, were stolen by a Sowar of the Body Guard who was guarding her door and took advantage of her temporary absence. The property was recovered intact yesterday.**

The civil suit instituted in the High Court by the Nizam against Mr. Jacob is likely to be settled out of Court. The terms of the compromise are now being discussed.

***Paris, 8th Jan.*—The French papers comment variously upon the death of Tewfik Pasha The majority of them anticipate that Lord Salisbury will profit by the youth of Prince Abbas to defer indefinitely the evacuation of Egypt. Others contend that France must seize the present occasion to re open the Egyptian Question.**

***Berlin, 9th Jan*—The German papers, referring to the death of the Khedive, acquiesce in the probability of a prolonged occupation of Egypt by Great Britain.**

***Cairo, 9th Jan* —The funeral of the late Mohamed Tewfik Pasha took place to-day and was of a simple but imposing character The spectators numbered about 200,000.**

Prince Abbas, who succeeds his father, has been educated in Vienna, where he is most popular. He is studious, and is said to be clever.

The Sultan of Turkey has confirmed Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt.

***Allahabad, 8th Jan* —The Legislative Council will hold its first sitting at Calcutta probably on the 5th instant.**

***London, 6th Jan.*—Serious complications have arisen in Morocco, and it is feared that the existing jealousy between England, France and Spain is increasing The hill tribes have revolted against the Governor of Tangier, and the British, French and Spanish warships have been sent there to protect their respective subjects and watch events**

***Washington, 6th Jan* —In the Senate to-day Mr, Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, vigorously criticised Mr. Stewart's Free Coinage Bill. He declared that in view of the enormous depreciation in the value of silver it would be impossible to maintain an unlimited coinage, which would interdict international disaster The Senate adjourned without taking any action anent the Bill.**

***Sofia, 4th Jan* —The Bulgarian Government has sent the Porte a detailed report in connection with the expulsion of the French correspondent from Bulgaria. The report is couched in moderate language, and the Government trusts that France will renew her relations with Bulgaria.**

***Calcutta, 5th Jan.*—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting yesterday, declared a half yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.**

***London, 8th Jan* —A Frenchman, an Englishman and a woman have been arrested at Walsall on suspicion of being concerned in the manufacture of bombs. A subsequent search by the authorities of the premises of the local Socialist Club satisfied the Police of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy. Another arrest has also been made in London of a man who is supposed to be the accomplice of the Walsall prisoners, and in whose possession was found a suspicious fluid.**

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892

THE YEAR 1891

We shall, in to-day's issue, recall a few of the events of the past year. It was not so full of sensations as in any that preceded it, but there were enough for all practical purposes. The great question when the year began was whether peace would be maintained till its close There were signs that war might break out at any time, and that all the nations might join in the strife But the end came without the great struggle that many expected coming off, and for this all are thankful There were some small struggles in different parts of the world, and this will always be the case This globe is so large and its inhabitants so quarrelsome that it is next to impossible that there should not be strife in some part of it But though Europe remained at peace during the past year, it is believed by some that the great struggle must take place sooner or later There are in the different countries about thirteen millions of armed men and some thing may arise, it is thought, to bring them into the field Still, as time goes on, it may be hoped that the nations will become wiser and that they will see the folly of wasting life and treasure in a strife that might be settled amicably

During the year the Emperor of Germany paid several visits to neighbouring countries, all with the object, it was believed, of trying to keep the peace In England he was well received as might have been expected considering his relationship to the Queen He visited several parts of the country, was present at a military and naval review, and though the former might not have come up to his expectations, the latter must have equalled, if not surpassed, anything that he had imagined He must have left England well satisfied with the treatment he met with, and no doubt carried away pleasant recollections of his visit The young Emperor next turned his steps towards Russia, but the cordiality there accorded him was not so great as in England, and several incidents happened of a not very agreeable nature. To show there was not much love between the rulers of the two countries it may be mentioned that the Czar, on his way back from Denmark a few months ago studiously avoided meeting his brother monarch Several acts of the young Emperor of Germany have not given satisfaction either to his own people or to the world, and doubts are now freely expressed as to his fitness to govern at so critical a time

But while Russia and Germany did not draw close together during 1891, the opposite was the case with the former and France It was several times given out that an alliance had been entered into between the two nations, and though its terms might not have been committed to writing there is no doubt a good understanding exists between them France and Russia have joined together as a counterpoise against the triple alliance, and it is thought these two nations will fight against the three that entered into the compact just mentioned The French fleet visited the Naval station of Cronstadt and was enthusiastically received It was said at the time that a treaty was entered into but this was afterwards denied In every way the French and Russians appeared to draw closer together and the Press of Paris was never weary of proclaiming that an *entente cordiale* existed between the two

France prospered during the year, and her army is now said to be in a high state of efficiency Great improvements have been made, and the best kind of arms have been given to the men Never has such a large force been brought together in a time of peace as was seen at the autumn manœuvres of last year The President reviewed a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers at the close, and the visitors present declared that they went through their exercises splendidly It is now thought that the troops have recovered from the crushing defeat they received in 1870, and that they are now equal to any other troops in the world Not much of importance happened in any of the other countries of Europe, but in South America there was something going on nearly the whole year The Chilian revolution broke out in the early months, but the two parties did not come into contact till some time afterwards Then the fighting was terrible There was no mercy shown on either side, enemies were killed even after a fight was over, and the number of slain, taking the numbers engaged into account was greater than it had in almost any campaign. The strife was brought about by the arbitrary manner in which the President acted The people came to the conclusion they had better get rid of him, and so the revolution began The country is now far better governed than it was before, and the people are satisfied There was a monetary revolution in the Argentine Republic which had far reaching effects, and brought ruin to many people in different parts of the world As the year closed Brazil broke out in revolution against its new rulers and the strife is now going on

We now come to England The weather in this country was very remarkable during the whole year Intense frost set in and this continued for months, the spring was late and the summer was wet At one time it looked as if there would be no summer at all, the crops were poor, the loss to the country being very great In the autumn terrible storms and floods prevailed causing much damage both on sea and land, and the year closed with severe frost and dense fog The people of England cannot be congratulated on their climate. A large number of people died during the year, more especially among men of note Among these may be mentioned Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during Mr Gladstone's ministry Mr Parnell also died, and it was believed that this would bring about a union of the two sections, but this did not take place, and is not likely to do so Mr Smith, the Leader of the House of Commons, was also another victim, and the loss caused was filled by Mr. Balfour Sir John Pope Hennessey died during the year soon after he had entered Parliament, and the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford also died, and the death of the former is likely to have great results upon the politics of the country Lord Hartington has succeeded him in the title and thus has had to resign his seat in the House of Commons where his influence was very great This will be less in the House of Lords and another leader has been appointed for the Unionist party Just before the year closed the country lost the services of Lord Lytton, British Ambassador at Paris, formerly Viceroy of this land These are only a few of those who succumbed during the year, the death roll of which is the longest that has been known for many decades. There is one name we must not forget to mention We refer to Mr Bradlaugh whom all India mourned as they had rarely mourned before He took a real interest in the people of this land, he took up their cause in Parliament and his loss was felt as a national calamity It will be long before another man can be found to take up the work that fell from his hands Several names have been mentioned as suitable candidates for the vacant office, but up to this time no choice has been made There was the usual strife in Parliament, one party trying to oust the other. Mr. Parnell's death was a sad blow to Home rule, and it will be years before it recovers itself. It is believed that the general Election will not be much longer delayed, and that Mr Gladstone may be sent back to power with a large majority to uphold him There were many sensational trials in England during the year, but these we need not mention, as they will be remembered by our readers. In our next issue we will give a few of the events that happened in India during the year that lately came to a close.

Occasional Notes

Mr. B. A Chatterji has been appointed Interpreter to the Supreme Court of British Guiana

The case against Seshiah Sastri, c s i, the Dewan of Pudukota, on alleged charge of kidnapping, &c, is posted for hearing at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, on the 14th instant

The Madras Government has ordered a temporary suspension of its permission to Collectors to grant loans for the purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle in the distressed Districts The decision is a wise one, because for the present at least the work of ploughing and sowing cannot possibly be carried on

A deputation waited on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at Poona on Thursday to represent the inability of the city Pinjrapole to admit numbers of cattle seeking admittance, owing to the high price of fodder, and asked for his assistance Sir Dinshaw gave Rs 1,000 in addition to the Rs. 1,500 already given by him

An eye witness of a recent execution by electrocution regards this process as offering "unquestionably the most humane way of executing criminals" He says that there was nothing sickening or shocking about the man's death, which was instantaneous It was as if the man had been struck by lightning

Since the accession of Sir Azmun Jah to office, the sum of ten lakhs a year has been set apart for Irrigation Works In view of the scarcity which has manifested itself in some of the Districts, the Nizam's Government has increased this allotment by an extra lakh, making eleven lakhs in all Relief works will be at once opened in the Districts concerned

So numerous are petty thefts of every description in the Rawalpindi District that men "on guard" in camp, or on the "line of march," are warned to attach their arms to their persons, either by "slinging" or some other contrivance, before going to sleep, to prevent further thefts This is very creditable indeed to the Police of that District

The London Correspondent of the *Hindu* writes —' It is probable that Mr John Adam, M A Principal of Pachaiyppa's College, Madras, now in England on long leave will be a candidate for Parliament in the Radical interest at the General Election A Scotch seat will, in all likelihood, be wooed by Mr Adam Many in India will wish that his wooing will be successful'

Sir Charles Elliott is evidently bent on marking his tenure of office in Bengal by a series of administrative reforms of a drastic nature His decision to hand over the registration of vital statistics to the Police has more to be said in its favour, but we expect that a good many people will be heard to exclaim, "What! another ong no of extortion in the hands of the police!"

Mr. T V Ponnusawmy Pillay, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, says the *Madras Mail*, retires, it is said, in April next, as no further extension of service has been granted him by Government It is understood that Mr M O Parthasarathy Iyengar, M A, M L, an Advocate of the Madras High Court, who some time ago declined the Sub Judgeship of Cocanada, will fill the vacant judgeship

It would be a boon to dwellers at Indian hotels if the French law, which makes hotel keepers liable for property stolen from the rooms of lodgers was the order of the day here. Even the sleeping cars of railways in France are brought within the scope of the law Such an enactment in this country, however, the hotel keepers and railway managements might protest, would work a much needed and useful protection to travellers

In a village in the Wieselburg Country (says a Vienna correspondent), the son of a poor peasant, who emigrated to America sixteen years ago, came back to his parents' house without saying who he was and showed his savings, six hundred golden sovereigns, in a bag The father recognized him, but did not wish to betray him, so he said nothing, and looked forward to his wife's surprise when the son should reveal his name. In the night the woman, seized with the wish to obtain the stranger's money, cut his throat in his sleep When the father, on discovering the deed, told her she had murdered her own son, she fell dead to the ground

A curious instance of Hindoo social discipline is reported from Fyzabad A Hindoo, who had been out casted for the offence of eating cooked food in a railway train whilst there were persons of other castes in the same carriage with him has been restored to caste. The erring individual, although not a wealthy man, had sufficient means to pay the cost of purification He was first weighed in pice, which was valued at Rs 180, and after that in wheat After this ceremony he was made to sit on a square stone, and his body covered with cowdung, the face only excepted he was then taken up by two men and thrown into the river, and after a good bath he came out and was received by the Brahmins fully restored to caste fellowship The Brahmin informed the purified individual that a great favour had been conferred on him in weighing him in copper instead of silver

The revival of the rumours that the Duke of Connaught has been offered the post of Commander in Chief in India in succession to Sir Frederick Roberts enables me, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*, to state on excellent authority that the appointment was offered to his Royal Highness some two months ago, and nothing has been heard from the Duke concerning it since It is, however, extremely improbable that the Duke would accept it because besides being deeply attached to the Queen, he now takes an active personal observation in matters of account which her Majesty formerly attended to.

Lord Dufferin will probably, says the *Truth*, make a popular Ambassador in Paris He is by no means a heaven-born statesman, and there is some exaggeration in the praise with which he is bespattered He is essentially an Irishman, clever, adaptable, pleasant, and resourceful, with a very full share of blarney, and an eye not quite blind to his own advancement In India he persuaded the Indians, in Canada the Canadians in Russia the Russians in Italy the Italians and in Turkey the Turks that each was the special object of his love and admiration He will now persuade the French that he has always loved them above all other nations In fact, he is an excellent diplomatist

We are glad to announce that the brothers in the Ramnad Partition Suit have determined to come to an amicable settlement of their disputes by submitting themselves to the arbitration of Dewan Bahadur R Raganatha Rao It is a pity that they should have not come to this settlement before a few lakhs of rupees have been lavished on this litigation and the zemindary burdened with debts. The terms which have been almost agreed to by the brothers are, that the plaintiff brother who seeks a partition is to get about five thousand rupees a month in lieu of his claim, and that the Zemindar's brother who resists partition is to reimburse the plaintiff with funds to pay off the debts contracted by him for this litigation and other purposes

At the late session of the Congress the President, following precedent, ruled that every mover of a proposition should not speak for more than 10 minutes, and every seconder or supporter for more than 5 minutes, and that speakers should cease when he announced, by striking a gong,

that their time was up. The rule was stringently enforced. One speaker warmed to his subject and was orating fluently and fervidly when the Chairman struck the gong, and the speaker at once retired saying that he had reserved half of his thoughts for the next Congress. Pundit Shyam Narayana was racing along in Urdu, but the gong made itself heard, notwithstanding he continued for another five minutes amidst deafening noise until he shouted himself hoarse and quitted the rostrum. Another speaker had spoken for five minutes, and continued having been encouraged by the audience to "go on", when the President, rising said in a loud tone —"Gentlemen, are you prepared to do away with the authority you have vested in me? If you are so prepared please let that authority be taken away in a constitutional and proper manner."

Local and Provincial

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—The public offices which opened on the 4th are now in full working order, and in those where the work had fallen into arrears the subordinates are trying hard to bring it up.

POLICE COURTS.—The Police Courts of the Civil and Military Station tried a number of cases set down for hearing when they re-opened last Monday. They were soon worked off, and now the number is about the average.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.—Mr G P Sanderson reports the capture of 60 elephants on the night of the 1st instant. This makes over 70 since November and the operations have been closed as the required number of elephants has been secured.

DEATH.—Kongandra Moolaiah Subedar of Napoklu, in Coorg, did not live to hear of the distinction of Rai Bahadur bestowed upon him in the New Year Honour List, for he died suddenly on the 31st ultimo, much lamented by a large circle of friends and admirers.

THE SCHOOLS.—The schools both in the Civil and Military Station, as well as in the City will soon re-open. Those who appeared for the different examinations last month will be looking out anxiously for the results. It is said that the Matriculation list will not appear for some time to come.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still remains dry, and everything looks burnt up and scorched. There is very little grass for the cattle to eat, and the water supply is fast drying up. Food is selling at almost famine prices, and very little grain is being brought into the market. The number of beggars is becoming greater, and thefts of grain have clearly commenced. Altogether the outlook is very gloomy. News from the outlying places is equally bad, and the scarcity, it is feared, will be general throughout the province.

In the State Ball given by His Excellency the Governor in the Banqueting Hall Government House, on Monday last, the principal State set was composed as follows —Lord Wenlock and Lady Dormer, The Maharajah of Mysore and Lady Wenlock, Sir James Dormer and Mrs Garstin, the Hon Mr Stokes and Mrs W H Grenfell, the Hon Mr Garstin and Mrs. Van Straubenzee, the Hon Mr J F Price and Mrs Gibson the Hon Mr H. G Wedderburn and Mrs Hope, and Mr Galton and Mrs Wilkinson.

REFUNDS TO STAMP VENDORS.—By a resolution of the 10th July 1884, Collectors were authorised under certain conditions to repay stamp vendors the value of non Judicial or Court Fee stamps not spoiled or rendered useless, and returned into the Collector's store, after deduction of any sum paid as discount on the sale of such stamps to the vendors. This order was rescinded by a resolution dated the 26th December, 1884 which was in turn rescinded by the resolution of the 11th January 1888, which prescribed a deduction of one anna in the rupee when the value of Court Fee stamps was refunded. The rule regarding the refund of the value of non judicial stamps, however, remained unchanged. The Government of Bengal pointed out that there appeared to be no reason for this inequality of treatment and suggested that the rules regulating refunds of the value of the two classes of stamps should be assimilated. The Governor-General in Council agreed to this view and it is now ruled that the same rules which govern refunds on Court Fee stamps should also govern refunds on non judicial stamps. This resolution has been circulated to the local Governments and administrations for information and guidance.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 7th January 1892

The 20th December 1891.—Camp No 922.—Mr P Panchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted one month's privilege leave on medical certificate from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st December 1891.—No 368.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Venkatvar Iyengar Munsiff of Mysore, in Notification No 343 dated the 4th December 1891, is extended by one week.

The 23rd December 1891.—No 369.—Surgeon Major A I Dobson delivered over and Brigade-Surgeon P J Meleran assumed, charge of the office of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Mysore Government and of the Medical Institutions noted below, on the forenoon of the 27th November 1891.—

St Martha's Hospital

Maternity do

Lunatic and Leper Asylums

Medical Stores

No 370.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr K Muhammad Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, is reinvested with the powers of a Magistrate of a Sub Division and, under Section 37 with the additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule of the said Code, except the power to try summarily (Section 260)

The 24th December 1891.—No. 371.—Mr H Eccles, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller, is appointed Assistant Comptroller to the Government of Mysore

No. 372.—Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr A Krishnaswami Iyengar B A, Sub Division Officer, Chikballapur, is empowered to take down evidence with his own hand in the English language.

No. 373.—The undermentioned Assistant Commissioners reported themselves for duty in the Dewan's office on the dates noted against their names.—

Mr I Paramasiva Iyer, B A, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 18th December 1891, afternoon.

Mr C Srikantesvara Iyer, B A, B L Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 23rd December 1891 afternoon.

No 374.—Mr K Ramachandra Rao delivered over, and Mr A C Kuppuswamy Mudaliar assumed charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's office Kolar District, on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1891

No 377.—Mr D Shama Rao, Assistant Superintendent 2nd Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from 3rd November 1891

The 29th December 1891.—Camp No 957.—Mr Suryaprakasa Rao, Sheristadar, District Court Nundydroog Division, is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff at Bangalore till the commencement of the annual recess, on 22nd January 1892 vice Mr B Ramaswami Iyengar transferred as Probationary Assistant Commissioner to do duty in the Dewan's office

The 30th December 1891, No. 382.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr P Singlachar, Munsiff of Bangalore, is invested with the ordinary powers of the 1st Class as enumerated in Schedule III of the said Code

No 380.—The fifteen days' privilege leave granted to Colonel J A Campbell, in Notification Camp No 536, dated 4th November 1891, is hereby commuted into casual leave

Camp No 959.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Syed Amir Hasan, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and, under Section 37 he is invested with the powers specified in the 4th Schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

Camp No 961.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr N Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as enumerated in Schedule III of the said Code

Camp No 963.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, K Subba Rao, Acting Deputy Amildar of Kunigal Sub Taluk, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

Camp No 967.—Under the terms of Government Proceedings No 7140-71—200 of the 5th February 1889, B Keshavaiengar Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, is granted 12 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Camp No 970.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr J P Vanderlowen, Munsiff of Hassan, is hereby invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as enumerated in Schedule III of the said Code

The 31st December 1891, No 381.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr S Venkatavaradaiengar, Acting Sub Judge, Bangalore, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as enumerated in Schedule III of the said Code

No 388.—Under the terms of Proceedings No 7140—71—200, dated the 5th February 1889, Madhava Rao, Acting Amildar of the Arsikere Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 6 days.

The 3rd January 1892.—No 383.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Seshagiri Rao, Munsiff of Seringapatam, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, to be exercised within the Mysore District when his Court is closed for the Christmas holidays and the annual recess

SOCIAL REFORM

The 1st Subject in the Circular dated 10th December 1891

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

To take anything in return or as a consideration for the gift of a bride is denounced in the Shaster. He who is guilty of this sin ought to be excommunicated from society. The rulers of a country may make this act an offence punishable by the Penal Law of the land. If the Government is too prudent or too weak to do it, it should at least not recognize it as a legal and lawful transaction under the Civil Law of the land. When it fails to do even this, such a Government would be culpable in the views of all right thinking people who ought to set their face against it and punish the offender socially.

The following is the Aryan Shaster or Shastram on the subject.

Manu, Verse 51 Chapter 3. Let no father who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage, since the man, who, through avarice takes a gratuity is a seller of his offspring."

Manu, Verses 98, and 100, Chapter 9

"Even a man of the servile class ought not to receive a gratuity when he gives his daughter in marriage since a father who takes a fee tacitly sells his daughter.

Nor even in former creations, have we heard the tacit sale of a daughter for a price under the name of a nuptial gratuity."

Apastamba Smriti Verse 25 Chapter 5 "If a father gives his bride for even a small sum, he shall be condemned to Rowrava purgatory for many years."

Mahabharat, Anooshasana Parva Verse 9 Chapter 44 (Bombay Edition) says that Marriages called "Pyesoha or by purchase should never be practised."

Verse 23 do "No wife should be bought."

In chapter 45 Yama is quoted to have laid down that he who gives his daughter for money is thrown into an awful purgatory

All the text-writers quote authorities to the same effect. It is therefore the duty of every Arya to denounce those sellers and buyers of brides and to excommunicate them from society.

The 4th Subject.—THE MARRIAGE MOVEMENT

I have seen many countries between Delhi and the Cape Comorin and between Ahmedabad and Calcutta and made a special study of my brethren inhabiting those parts of India. I preached to many of them the Aryan religion and its laws of Marriage as I knew them. Nowhere have I been told by my congregations that what I had quoted as the Shaster in support of my convictions was not Aryan Shaster, yet I have made only a few converts!

The people I have met may be classified into (1) the uneducated masses, (2) Pandits, and (3) English educated and graduated scholars. The first class said that what I had preached appeared to them to be good, but they would not change the existing state of things unless their Pandits agreed with me. The Pandits admitted that what I had quoted was Shaster and it was a greater authority than Custom, but explained "why make any change when the existing state of things is highly satisfactory to the people." Some of the third class, the English scholars, said that it was doubtful whether my interpretation of the Shaster was correct, that if it be even correct, the Shaster is "antediluvian *nebulosity*" and that there was no reason why it should be respected. While others said that what I had preached was correct and should be followed. But when opportunities occurred for action according to their professions they were found wanting saying that circumstances of an unavoidable nature prevented them from acting up to their convictions. This sub-class which forms the majority of the third class have had to contend against their profession and deeds. On the platforms where they had to confront people superior to them and where they had to claim higher political privileges, they had to display their professions but when they had to deal with their relatives, especially female relatives, they quietly and perhaps conscientiously, say and do things diametrically opposed to their professions solemnly made on the English, Congress and other public platforms. What can be said of this state of things? Is it not most unfortunate for the well-being of India?

I shall demonstrate what I have said. I began to preach from 1880 that the marriage of widows was sanctioned by Shaster. I made about 1000 people to say that they agreed with me. They signed certain rules framed by me for the Marriage Association. These were published throughout India and England. Within 2 years after this, myself, Veeresalingam Pantalu and Honorable Chenchala Row arranged for the celebration of the marriage of a child widow at Madras. A number of educated men were so good as to honour the occasion with their presence. A few days later a Dinner was arranged with the newly married couple and many were invited to it but not more than half-a dozen dined together. This small band of 6 was excommunicated. Myself, Honorable Chenchala Row, Narasiah and Buchaya Pantalu had to face the brunt of the excommunication. Our relatives forsook us, our priests refused to celebrate Shradhas in our houses and our dead were refused their funerals. Even for the removal of corpses none would assist. I am thankful to say that we stood firm. As for Veeresalingam Pantalu, he left for his country to suffer similar annoyances. We conducted ourselves in perfect accordance with the Shaster. We helped each other in performing shradhas &c. The priests finding that we could go on without them for 3 or more years, removed the excommunication.

Two years ago G Subramanya Iyer, Editor of The *Hindu*, got his daughter, a child widow re-married at Bombay. On his return most of his relatives and friends forsook him, though there was no excommunication from his priest. His friends and relatives who used to profess that such a marriage was in accordance with the Shaster would not mix with him as freely as they did before this marriage. His wife died soon after. This occasion also showed how unwilling the professionals were to act up to their profession. Some time after, a dinner was announced with strict observance of caste and caste rules and all those who belonged to the Marriage Association or sympathized with it were invited to honour the occasion. Again ¾ of a dozen appeared and the non attendance of a large number was accounted for by saying that they had known that G Subramanya Iyer was to attend and therefore they would not attend.

In what language should such a conduct be described? May it be called self-deception or duplicity? Whatever it be, it is a most deplorable state of things showing that the regeneration of India is far distant from the present time.

The 6th Subject.—AGE OF BRIDE AT MARRIAGE

1. No female is styled, according to the Smrities, a Kannya who is not 10 years old, *vide* (1) Parasara, Chapter 4, page 24, Calcutta Edition. (2) Krishna Charya Smriti of the Madhwas (3) Samskara Bhaskara (4) Bowdhayana Venkateshiya (5) Homadri, Dana Khanda, Chapter 9. These define a Kannya to be a girl 10 years old. Mahabharata Anusashana Parva, Chapter 184 prescribes the marriage of a youthful girl, and Vana Parva, Chapter 392 describes a bride as one having attained *yowvana*, that is, a full grown maiden.

2. No Kannya is declared by the Vedas fit for becoming a bride before she is a fully developed maiden. Sayana, in the Veda-Bhashya, quotes a vedic anecdote of a bridegroom repudiating a marriage when he found before consummation that a bride was short of a fully developed woman. Professor Wilson translates it thus,—" Sayana quotes a legend from the Satyayana Brahmana to illustrate this hymn. Apala the daughter of Atri, being afflicted with the disease of the skin, was repudiated by her husband, she returned to her father's hermitage, and there practised penance. One day she went to bathe, * * Indra appeared to her * * *

She prayed to Indra thus —

" These three places do thou cause them all grow (hairy).—my father's bald head, his barren field, and my— — — "

" This field which is our (father's), and this my body, and the head of my father, —do thou make all these hairy." Rig Veda 8-91 5,6.

3. The Vedic mantras even now recited *during marriage ceremonies, make a bride to* be in a condition physically fit for the consummation of marriage on the first day of the marriage ceremonies.

Rig Veda 10—85—40 41

" Soma first obtained you, (the bride), Ghandarva obtained you next, thirdly Agni obtained you; fourthly man (myself, bride-*groom) obtained you and is your husband* "

" Soma gave this bride to Gandharva, Gandharva gave her to Agni, Agni has given her to me, wealth and sons "

Rig Veda 4—58—9.

" as maidens decorating themselves with anguents to go to the bride groom "

White Yajur Veda, Chapter 17, Verse 97

" As maiden drawing attention of the bridegroom to them— — —."

In the commentary of Rik 1, sukta 66, Mandala 1 of the Rig Veda, Sayana quotes an Akhyayika, saying that " Soma obtained the bride *who had not felt desire for sexual* intercourse, he gave her to Gandharva when she felt some desire, and Gandharva gave her to Agni at the *marriage time*."

4. The Grihya sutras, prescribing these ceremonies, lay absolute prohibition of cohabitation during the first three nights after the commencement of these ceremonies. Ashwalayana Grihyasutra 1—8 -10,11,12, Apastamba Grihyasutra 2—3—15, Paraskara Bhashkar page 25 (Benares Edition,) Gobhila *Grihyasutra* 2 3—15 Samvarta describes the stages of girlhood of the bride when she is so protected; from which it is clear that when Agni hands over the bride to the bridegroom, she must be a fully developed woman.

5. There are however, Smriti authorities to show that a bride should be given away in her 12th year and if not so given away, the *[illegible] Vide Verse* 7, Chapter 7, Parasara. That such brides should be desirous of sexual intercourse. Vasishta Chapter 17, Verse 71 (Maxmuller's Edn.) runs thus :—" As often as the courses of a maiden, *who is filled with desire*, and demanded by men of equal caste, recur, so often her father and her mother are guilty of (the crime of) slaying an embryo; that is a rule of the sacred law." It therefore necessarily follows that there may be cases in which brides may *be fully developed in the 12th year.* This provision, it is clear, is made to meet the cases of exceptionally precocious girls of whom much has been said of late; but Dhanvantri, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, remarks that the conception of a woman who is not 16 years old by a husband who is not 25 years old is a source of misery. In reconciling these authorities, a rule may be safely deduced that a very precocious girl of 12 years burning under lust, may be given away in *marriage* with the *warning to the* married couple that if she conceives before her 16th year, her life and those of her progeny would be *miserable*, so that the couple may avoid consummation for as long a time as possible

6. The rule in short appears to be (1) that no female is fit to be given away in any case before she is 10 years old, (2) that in extraordinary cases of precocity she may be given away in her 12th year, (3) that the marriage, if intended to be happy, should not be consummated before she is 16 years old, (4) that any consummation of marriage earlier and its consequential conception by the bride will be productive of immense harm to all concerned *and therefore should be avoided as much as* possible

7. A host of authorities—Smrities, Itihasa, Puranas, are quoted by text-writers showing that a female may be lawfully married 3 years after attaining puberty and that without even being given away by her guardians. A woman, a daughter of a Brahmin, is chronicled in the Mahabharat to have married a Brahmin when she was an old woman. In the absence of any prohibition in the Srutis and Smrities, *this statement of the marriage of an old woman* shows that no particular age, beyond which a woman should not marry, is prescribed by the Shastor.

8. As regards a bridegroom, he is not entitled to marry before he is 17 years of age. If one, at this age, has not completed his education, he should wait till he completes it. *One is supposed to finish his education generally* in or after his 30th year. He is said to cease to be a house holder when he is fifty years old. From these rules it is clear that no male should marry before he is 17 years old and after he is 50 years old.

9. Such being the Shastor, a Kannya Danam cannot be made before a girl is 10 years *old, and her marriage should not be consummated* before she is 16 years of age and before the bridegroom is 25 years of age, and that no male should marry after he is 50 years old.

R. RAGOONATH ROW

Extracts.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Indian Social Conference met in the Congress Pavilion at Nagpur at 12 noon on the 31st ultimo, upwards of 2,500 persons attending. There were also present several European gentlemen and fifteen Mahratta ladies. Mr Khaparde, B. A., L. L. B., of Umravati, a gentleman *who was opposed to the* passing of the Age of Consent Act, was unanimously voted to the chair. Out of ten propositions on the Agenda paper three were dropped for want of time, and the rest were fully discussed. The first Resolution condemned the Hindu traffic in girls, *i. e.*, exacting money in consideration of marriage, and was unanimously carried. The second Resolution related to the practice obtaining in certain parts of India of men marrying more *than one wife without any adequate reason*. This practice of polygamy was strongly denounced by several speakers, and the Resolution condemning it was unanimously carried. The third Resolution was concerning the sea-voyage question and was to the effect that various castes and communities should welcome back, *without reservation*, those who undertook sea voyages for purposes of study or for the benefit of their community. Several gentlemen, headed by Mr Madan Mohan took exception to the phrase " without reservation", a compromise was, however, effected with the result that the Resolution passed at the Bombay Conference anent the sea voyage question was carried with reservation. The fourth Resolution required that practical and active support should be shown to re-married parties. This was carried *nem. con.*, with the *addition of the words* " dining with the couple if needed, being one of the ways of showing such practical sympathy and support " The fifth Resolution was in regard to the execution of decrees in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights by the addition of a proviso to Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, giving effect to an alternative compromise. After a hot discussion this Resolution was carried with an amendment " that even as a last resource incarceration should not be *resorted to* " The eighth Resolution related to the religious dispute between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans. This—which required the nomination of a mixed *punchayet* including the leading members of the two communities, and their framing rules with the recognisance of authorities—was carried unanimously both by the Hindus and by the Mahomedans, of whom there were many present. The ninth Resolution relating to the disfigurement of child widows was moved by Mrs. Kawabhoy Kanitkar, who read a paper in Mahrathi, and the whole audience listened to her remarks with wrapt attention. Mrs Rukmabhoy Modak seconded the Resolution which was carried *nem. con.* At 5 P. M., the Conference closed with a speech by the Chairman. He paid a tribute to the memories of the late Rajah Sir T. Madava Row and to other eminent men interested in social reform, and announced that the *following donations had been received towards* the fund of the Social Conference — £20 from Mr Samuel Smith, £20 from an European lady, Rs. 250 from Mr. Pyarae Laul, Rs. 1,000 from His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 500 from H. H the Maharajah Holkar, Rs 150 from the Rajah of Moorut, Rs 200 from H. H *the Maharajah of Travancore*, and Rs 500 from others. The Conference was very largely attended, and everyone was allowed to have his say. One striking feature about it was that several opponents of reform had been converted and took great interest in the proceedings.

THE NEW FEE NOTIFICATION.

The following appears in the last *Fort St George Gazette* —

Fort St George, December 30, 1891.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby notifies, in supersession of all previous notifications, that fees in all colleges, upper and lower secondary and primary schools or departments so designated under the management of the Educational Department, or a Municipal Council, or a Local Board, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided, be levied according to the following rules: Government reserves to itself the power to sanction a reduced rate of fees for a period in specially situated institutions or in *backward localities*, when such a reduction seems to be necessary.

In institutions under private management, the rates and levy of fees shall be left to the discretion of the managers, but in calculating the fee income of an institution for the purpose of passing grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code, such income shall be calculated by applying *the standard rates herein laid down, or prescribed* for the locality, to the numbers on the rolls in each term, with a reduction of 10 per cent.

I. Except in primary schools, the school year for fee purposes shall be divided into two terms, separated by the two long vacations of the year.

II. In colleges, upper and lower secondary schools or departments, and in primary departments of colleges and secondary schools, every pupil shall be liable to pay the whole term fee for each term which he is to be paid in one sum or by instalments; and in Primary English schools, the monthly fee of class to which he is due for the whole of every month during any part of which the pupil's name is on the rolls.

III. Government may, from time to time, fix for the Presidency generally or for any District, *portion of a District*, or Town therein, the favourable rates at which children belonging to backward or indigent races, tribes, classes, or castes, shall be admitted to schools under public management. The Director of Public Instruction may, from time to time, fix for any District, portion of a District, or Town the proportion of pupils of backward or indigent *classes that may be admitted at such pay rates* of fee.

The rates prescribed being *minimum* rates, fees may be levied at higher rates. In addition to ordinary fees, special fees may be levied from pupils attending classes in subjects not included in the ordinary curriculum, or for the use of laboratory, library, or reading room, or to any other special convenience. Entrance and registration fees may also be charged in colleges and secondary and primary schools or departments.

IV. The term-fee or the instalment thereof payable, shall be paid by a new pupil before his name is entered, and by others on or not later than the third working day of the term. A pupil shall not be enrolled or admitted after the beginning of a term until after he has paid all fees or instalments of fees which he would have had to pay, had his name been on the rolls from the beginning of the term, but a pupil presenting a leaving certificate, as defined by the Madras Educational Rules, may, at the discretion of the controlling authority, be allowed credit for what he has already paid in the institution which he has left. In no case shall a pupil be permitted to attend school or college pending formal enrolment.

V. (*a*) The fee prescribed for colleges and upper and lower secondary schools or departments, shall be paid either in one sum or in four equal instalments at the option of the pupil. If paid in instalments, the first instalment shall be paid not later than the third working day of each term; and the second, *third and fourth* instalments shall be paid not later than the 15th of the three succeeding months.

(*b*) *The fee prescribed for the* primary departments of upper and lower secondary schools, shall be collected either monthly or in four equal instalments, at the option of the controlling authority. Where the fees are paid monthly, they shall be collected not later than the 15th of each month, and where paid by instalments, in the manner prescribed for secondary schools in clause (*a*) of this article

(*c*) The fee prescribed for Primary English schools *shall be collected not later than the* 15th of each month

VI. If a pupil fail to pay his fee or instalment of fee on the day fixed for payment in this notification, a fine may be imposed not exceeding two annas for each rupee of fee due and if the fee or instalment of fee be not paid within ten days from the day fixed for payment *the pupil's name shall be struck off the rolls.* If re-admitted, he shall in addition to the amount due at the date of his dismissal, pay a *fine not exceeding four annas for each rupee of* fee due.

VII. If a pupil leaves a college or secondary school during term, he shall have no right to claim a remission of any portion of the term fee, but the controlling authority may return or remit such portion as may be considered equitable.

VIII. (*a*) *The following are the standard* rates of fees —

Institutions and Departments Standard rates per term.

	Rs. A. P.
College Department—	
M. A Course	20 0 0
B. A. Course—	
For the whole course	36 0 0
For the Language Branch ...	18 0 0
For any one Optional Branch ..	20 0 0
F. A. Course	30 0 0
Secondary Department—	
Sixth Form	19 0 0
Fifth do ...	17 0 0
Fourth do ...	15 0 0
Third do	11 0 0
Second do	9 0 0
First do ...	7 0 0

	Per month. Rs. A. P.	Per term. Rs. A. P.
Primary Department—		
Fourth Standard or Class	0 12 0	4 8 0
Third do	0 9 0	3 6 0
Second do	0 6 0	2 4 0
First do ..	0 4 0	1 8 0
Infant do	0 3 0	1 2 0

Primary English Schools—

	Per month. Rs. A. P.
Fourth Standard or Class ..	0 8 0
Third do	0 6 0
Second do ...	0 3 0
First do	0 2 0
Infant do ..	0 1 0

(*b*) In the Presidency College the rates shall be approximately 15 per cent higher than the standard rates. The rates will therefore be as shown below —

	Per term Rs. A. P.
M. A. Course ..	23 0 0
B. A. Course	
Whole Course	41 0 0
Language Branch	21 0 0
Optional do	23 0 0
F. A. Course ..	35 0 0

(*c*) In college departments the student shall have the option of paying the fee at the beginning of the term for the B. A. Course, Rs. 17 for the Language Branch alone, and Rs 19 for *any Optional Branch alone, and for the F. A.* course at the reduced rate of Rs. 28. In the Presidency College a proportionate reduction will be made when the fees are paid in advance, that is to say, the fees will amount to Rs. 39 for the whole B. A. course, Rs. 20 for the Language Branch, Rs 22 for the Optional Branch, and Rs. 3 for the F. A. course.

(*d*) In Vernacular schools, the *levying of* fees shall be left entirely to the discretion of the controlling authority.

IX. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to affect the levy of fees in schools for native girls, in schools for European and Eurasian poor and backward or indigent races or tribes, in practising schools attached to training schools, or in Industrial *and other special* schools, in all of which fees shall be levied at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

X. This notification shall have effect from the 1st January 1892.

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Canarese	4—0—0	5—0—0
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SELECT TELEGRAMS

Cairo, 9th Jan—The native doctors who were in attendance on the Khedive are charged with having made a wrong diagnosis of his case, and the injections, which were highly injurious, having been made. It is believed that a searching medical enquiry will be opened

Cairo, 10th Jan—According to the European Doctors' report on the late Khedive's illness, nephritis followed on the attack of pneumonia, thereby causing death Rogora Pasha will preside at the medical enquiry as to the treatment of the Khedive by the native Doctors, and will be assisted by two European and two Native Doctors.

Madrid, 10th Jan—An organised armed body of Anarchists invaded the city of Xeres yesterday evening and attempted to storm the prison and barracks The Police and Military, however, repulsed the invaders, numbers on both sides being killed and wounded thirty Anarchists were taken prisoners

Bombay, 9th Jan—H R H Prince Damrong of Siam arrived this morning by the Mail steamer *Carthage* and was received by the usual Guard of Honour and customary salute

Calcutta, 9th Jan—The Sowar of the Bodyguard who stole Lady Lansdowne's jewellery has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment

The Assam Railway Company has struck oil at Digboy at a depth of 610 feet The jet shot up 40 feet high. The estimated flow is about one thousand gallons per hour

London, 12th Jan—The Bimetallic League at Manchester has decided to start branches in Australia and New Zealand, and to co-operate in the opening of Mints throughout the world for the free coinage of gold and silver

Washington, 11th Jan—In the Senate this evening Mr Teller, a Republican Member, submitted a Resolution inviting the other nations to a Conference to discuss the question of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver with a view to establish the international use of bimetallic money

Bombay, 12th Jan—Prince Damrong of Siam, who arrived by yesterday's Mail, is staying at Government House as a guest of Lord and Lady Harris during his brief visit to Bombay.

Allahabad, 11th Jan—The Honourable Pundit Ajudhia Nath, the well known lawyer, politician and Congress leader, died suddenly at Allahabad last night.

The Assistant Stationmaster at Satghara has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs 150 fine for negligence and causing the recent fatal collision on the North Western Railway near Okara. The Court was of opinion that apparently the accused was overworked.

Constantinople, 12th Jan—It has transpired that after the death of Tewfik Pasha the Sultan was urged from different quarters to postpone the nomination of Prince Abbas as Khedive with the view of inducing Great Britain to come to terms for the evacuation of Egypt, but Baron de Radowitz, the German Ambassador, advised His Majesty to increase his prestige as suzerain by naming Prince Abbas immediately, and the Sultan concurred

Allahabad, 12th Jan—Sir Roper Lethbridge, accompanied by his son, remain in Bombay till after Saturday for the Oxford and Cambridge dinner and then proceeds to Allahabad and Calcutta Before returning to England Sir Roper Lethbridge will visit Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore in the interests of the Mysore Gold Fields Railway Extension

London, 13th Jan—A telegram from Hongkong states that the British Steamer *Namchow*, whilst nearing that port, foundered through her shaft breaking Four hundred and fourteen of those on board were drowned, including the European crew

A Russian Anarchist has been arrested in London and a mechanic named Hiims at Walsall, both charged with complicity in the Anarchist plot recently discovered by the Police at Walsall

London, 14th Jan—An influential Committee, including the Duke of Westminster and Lords Aberdare and Coleridge, has been formed in London to co-operate with the Society of Friends in sending to Countess Tolstoi funds for the relief of sufferers by the famine in Russia.

London, 15th Jan.—Reuter's correspondent at Mozambique telegraphs that the Arab slavehunters made an attack on Mr Johnston, the British Commissioner in Central Africa and his force of one hundred Sikhs and Police in South East Nyassa. Captain Maguire, commanding the Sikhs, two Europeans and six others were killed, and eight wounded. The Arb loss is not given.

Allahabad, 14th Jan.—Two Siamese officials representing the King of Siam have arrived at Calcutta to meet Prince Damrong on arrival.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to morrow Mr Nugent, Mr. Woodburn and Dr Rash Behari Ghose will be added to the Select Committee on the Bill amending the Bankruptcy Law The Madras Small Cause Court Bill will be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Alexander Miller, Mr. Bliss, Dr Rash Behari Ghose and Mr Chentsal Rao. Mr. Bliss will introduce a Bill amending the Rangoon Port Commissioners' Act.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE

London, 14th Jan—The death of the Duke of Clarence occurred at 9 o'clock this morning Immediately the news became known the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral was set tolling, flags on all public and private buildings were flown half mast high and shutters were placed on the windows of the shops. The grief caused by the sad event is universal, and the deepest sympathy is expressed for his fiancee, who assisted in nursing him The papers in announcing the news, appear with mourning borders All public fetes have been suspended.

London, 15th Jan—The Queen who is at Osborne, is deeply afflicted by the death of her grandson. Her Majesty refrained from proceeding to Sandringham in conformity with the wishes of her doctors. The Princess of Wales is crushed by the blow, and Princess May of Teck is inconsolable and restless, refusing to partake of food.

The State funeral will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, whither the Court will remove immediately.

It appears that on Wednesday evening there was a marked improvement in the condition of the Royal patient, but a sudden collapse took place at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and he sank rapidly

Most of the theatres were closed last evening

London 15th Jan.—The Duke of Clarence was never really conscious after 2 o'clock on Thursday morning Shortly before the end came the Chaplain read the Prayers for the Dying in the presence of the assembled family.

All the European rulers have telegraphed messages of condolence

Bombay, 15th Jan—While Lord and Lady Harris were holding a garden party at Government House, Parel, yesterday,

His Excellency received a telegram conveying the sad news of the Duke of Clarence's death. The party was at once broken up and the guests silently dispersed

As soon as the intelligence was made public the bell of the University clock tower was tolled. Many of the public offices will be closed to day.

Calcutta, 15th Jan.—The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence was received with profound regret here. Official mourning has been ordered. Some of the theatres closed their doors last night. All social functions have been postponed. The unveiling of Lady Dufferin's picture was not performed yesterday Just at the ceremony was about to begin the news reached the Viceroy, and the President of the Memorial Committee, in announcing it, said the unveiling have been indefinitely postponed.

The Supreme Legislative Council met to day when the business was postponed till to-morrow. The Viceroy proposed a vote of condolence to the Queen and Royal Family, expressing deep regret and fullest sympathy in their bereavement.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in referring to this Province, spoke of the intense loyalty of the people, which had been more specially attached to His Royal Highness during his visit to India two years ago.

General Brackenbury supplemented the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on behalf of the Army, and Rajah of Bhingah expressed the sentiments of the native community.

London, 15th Jan.—President Harrison, on behalf of the United States, has telegraphed a message of condolence for the death of the Duke of Clarence Similar messages have been received from all the British Colonies.

Rome, 14th Jan.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening the President announced *in moving terms the death* of the Duke of Clarence, and said that England's sorrow was Italy's sorrow. The House warmly concurred with the President's remarks

London, 16th Jan.—The Court goes into mourning for six weeks, and the public for three for the late Duke of Clarence

A Doctor remains at Sandringham in attendance on the Princess of Wales and Princess May.

It is announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales have abandoned all public engagements for six months

The funeral of the late Duke of Clarence will be semi-State, and will be attended by numerous foreign princes.

The funeral of the late Duke of Clarence will take place at noon on Wednesday next, and will be of a military character Prince Henry of Prussia will represent the Emperor William, and the Grand Duke George will represent the Czar

The Bishop of London has ordered a special prayer for the Royal Family and another against the influenza scourge to be said in all Churches throughout his diocese to morrow (Sunday)

The papers report that the health of the Princess of Wales has been severely shaken.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1892

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE

The death of the Duke of Clarence has come upon this country as a great shock, and not upon this country alone, but upon the whole British Empire, and upon the world. Two years ago the Prince was in India and won golden opinions from all who came in contact with him We may say that millions of people crowded to see him, and those who were not able to do this heard of his arrival in the country and heartily welcomed him. The loyalty of the people of India will be fully seen when they have heard of the death of this promising young Prince, The event has cast a gloom over the country as well as over other parts of the dominions where the Queen rules In all places the greatest respect will be paid to his memory and sorrow will be felt by all from the greatest noble to the poorest peasant. The sorrow is real, which is not always the case when great personages die, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the Royal family of England. All amusements have been stopped both at home and in this country, and those marks of respect have been paid which are usual on such occasions. We cannot give more space to the subject in to-day's issue, and so shall revert to it in our next

A *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last Friday evening, containing the following —

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the MAHARAJAH has heard with the most profound regret the sad news of the death of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, and in announcing to the people of Mysore the great calamity that has thus befallen the Empire at large, His Highness directs that all Public Offices and Courts in the State be at once closed till Monday the 18th instant All flags should be kept at half-mast till the day of the funeral, when Public Offices at Head Quarters of all Districts will be closed and minute guns corresponding to the age of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE will be fired at the Palaces of Mysore and Bangalore.

We take the following from the *Times of the Time* —Albert Victor Christian Edward, Prince, eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born January 8 1864 Up till 1871 he was educated at home. In 1877 he entered the navy as a cadet, and passed the usual two years on board H M S *Britannia* at Dartmouth, under the care of Captain Henry Fairfax, R N C B. In July, 1879, he went to sea in H M S *Bacchante*, and visited the West Indies The following year the *Bacchante* formed part of the flying squadron, then organised under the command of Rear Admiral, the Earl of Clanwilliam, and proceeded to Vigo, Madeira, St Vincent, Bahia Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands, thence to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on which two stations Prince Albert Victor spent a considerable time From Australia he went to Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Colombo and Suez and returned to England in the summer of 1882 by way of Egypt, the Holy Land, and Athens In October, 1883, he became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, continuing his studies during the long vacations at the University of Heidelberg After this he was transferred to Aldershot to study military science His diary, together with that of his brother Prince George, during their cruise in the *Bacchante*, was published by Messrs Macmillan & Co, in the spring of 1885, the editor being the Rev. J N Dalton, the Princes' Governor

THE YEAR 1891.

We will in this issue give a few of the events that happened in India during the last year. At the beginning the Viceroy paid several visits to Native Princes in northern India. He and his Council went up to Simla at the usual time, and there remained till September when he made a tour on his way to Calcutta, and arrived in that City late in the year. There were no laws of importance passed, and the only Act to which exception can be taken will be treated of afterwards.

Early in the year there were signs of scarcity in several parts of the country, and when the time came for rain and only a little fell want became a certainty. In parts of the Madras Presidency there has been a failure of the crops, and also in Rajpootana and in parts of the Bombay Presidency Funds must be forthcoming to provide subsistence for the sufferers, and if the scarcity continues long the burden laid upon the country must necessarily be very great We shall have to refer to the impending famine in this province separately.

The Czarewitch paid a visit to this country in January last arriving in Bombay, and going about from place to place he saw nearly the whole of India He was well received wherever he went and he was pleased with the reception he met with The manner the young prince was treated gave great satisfaction to the Russian people, and it was said in some English papers that good results might accrue from the visit Other distinguished visitors came to the country, and among these Mr Caine may be mentioned. He took great interest not only in the temperance cause but also in the progress of the famine in Southern India On his return to England he inserted some letters in a London newspaper commenting severely upon the way the famine was being treated by the Madras administration Some of the remarks were resented by Lord Wenlock and a sharp controversy ensued The publicity thus given did good as the famine has now been thoroughly taken in hand, and the governor has visited nearly every part of the distressed districts.

In April last Lord Connemara resigned the post of Governor of Madras taking a long tour through the lands in the east of Asia and America Lord Wenlock was sent out to take his place

One of the worst measures of the year was what is known as the Gagging Act This was promulgated in June last, and by the first of August a number of newspapers had to obtain licenses to continue their publication The Act did not apply to the whole press of India but only to that portion of it in districts administered by Political agents It was felt to be a grievous hardship that these newspapers should be singled out while all the others should be free to publish what they liked provided they did not transgress against the law The act only applies to a few places, and it makes no difference between papers that are *loyal to the Government* and those that are disloyal, all are put in the same category In all probability the matter will be brought before Parliament and then the decree of the Viceroy may be cancelled In another respect the Government of India went astray with regard to the press We refer to the *Bangalee* case This paper was prosecuted by the Government for sedition, without the advice of the highest legal authority being asked The Government got out of the difficulty by the conductors of the paper making an ample apology, and if this had not been forthcoming it is generally thought that it would have been defended

The Manipur affair claimed more attention during the year than any other event The murder of Mr Quinton and his companions caused much indignation throughout the country When the news of what had taken place reached India preparations were made to punish the offenders A force was sent to Manipur which soon put down the rebellion, the chief actors in the affair were executed and others sentenced to different terms of imprisonment It can not with truth be said that the Government was altogether without blame in the matter It was the order of the Viceroy to seize the Senapati at a public Durbar, and deport him to India. He heard of this, and refused to attend If this had been all, nobody could have blamed him, but he proceeded to commit the most diabolical murders, and for this he deservedly lost his life The State of Manipur will be ruled by a Native Prince, but the one chosen by the Viceroy is not of age, and till he is, the country will be under the charge of a Commissioner. The people have settled down and appear to be contented.

The Indian National Congress was held at Nagpore in December last, and was a complete success There were more than eight hundred delegates present from all parts of the country, and they entered warmly into the subjects brought before them This year the Congress will be held at Allahabad.

There were several appalling accidents during last year The first that may be mentioned was the one on the Southern Mahratta Railway near French Rocks in which five people lost their lives and a number more were wounded. Then came the frightful accident near Nagpore when a number of British soldiers lost their lives and others were wounded. Then another accident happened near Lahore in which several were killed and wounded But the accident that appealed most to the imagination was the one in which Lieutenant Mansfield lost his life This was brought about by the bursting of his balloon, when he was precipitated to the ground, and soon after died Some other serious accidents occurred, but they need not be mentioned.

In Mysore it is now clear that we shall have a famine. The rains have failed, and throughout the Province there are signs of scarcity. We are glad to be able to state that the Government has taken the matter well in hand, and relief will be given wherever it is needed. The Dewan went out into the districts to see for himself how matters stood, and what could be done to improve them The scenes of 1876—78 will not be repeated this year however bad the season may be, for the Government have taken steps to prevent any such recurrence. Money will have to be spent and in good quantities, but this must not be thought of when life is concerned A large number of appointments were made during the year, and there were a good deal criticised by the outside public The usual Dussorah Assembly was held in October, and the Address delivered by the Dewan showed that the affairs of the State were going on satisfactorily. It is to be feared that the famine will disarrange matters, and that when the next Assembly meets such a Good report cannot be given

Occasional Notes.

According to the last Dutch census the population of Holland amounts to 4,511,000

THE famine in Russia has led to many horrible crimes In one case five men were murdered in their sleep for its

WE understand that Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Rao has been offered the Dewanship of Travancore The appointment carries with it a salary of Rs 1,000 a month

RICE PRODUCING experiments have been undertaken in parts of Upper Burma and they are said have met with some success owing to climatic conditions being favourable

A Lahore telegram states that the revenue of Lower Burma rose from 355 lakhs in 1889 90 to 339 lakhs in the past year, and the revenue of Upper Burma from 103 lakhs to 112 lakhs

"AMA," (the coloured maiden of bashful fifteen, 8ft high and still growing) is an unquestionable draw at the Trocadero Musical Hall in London But her maintenance must cost something, for she daily consumes twelve quarts of milk, and her menu also comprises six plates of soup and a dozen cutlets.

Professor Arthur Auwers, the Berlin astronomer, has now completed the calculations based on the observations in Germany of the transit of Venus in 1882 He finds that the earth is about 92,013,074 miles distant from the sun, and that the parallax of the sun is 8,800 seconds, with an error of three hundredths of a second at most

His Excellence Lord Harris gave a State dinner last night in honour of H. R H Prince Damrong of Siam. Rear Admiral Robinson, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court and other leading officials were present. At the conclusion of the dinner His Excellency proposed the health of the King of Siam

IN the January number of the *Theosophist*, published at the Adyar, Colonel Olcott relates how he effected a union between *the Northern and Southern Buddhist* Churches. The President of the Theosophical Society is naturally jubilant at the grand results of his intermediation. His story, which we reproduce elsewhere will well repay perusal.

SIR George Campbell will, says the *World*, have to look to his laurels in the next Parliament as at least half a dozen Indian specialists hope to console us for the retirement of Sir Roper Lethbridge. Mr. A O. Hume woos Dulwich with a Radical *programme*; Sir George Chesney is busily searching for an eligible constituency; Sir Andrew *Scoble announces* his intention of coming forward in the Conservative interest, and Mr. John Adam is another Radical candidate.

INDIA shows an unabated appetite for gold, which it continues to absorb in a wonderful way. During the past eight months, the yellow metal to the value of 356 lakhs has been imported, and deducting the re export of 70 lakhs, there remain 285 *lakhs, which will probably go bodily* as a permanent addition, mainly in the shape of jewellery, to the hordes of the country. The imports of silver amounted to 530 lakhs, and the exports to 115, leaving a residum of 423 lakhs

A FUNNY fad of the mad King Otto, of Bavaria, is mentioned in a New York paper. "His insanity appears to have taken the form of an illusion that he is a stork. In one of the magnificent apartments devoted to his use at the palace of Furstenried he *has laboriously constructed a gigantic* nest, every stick and straw of which he has conveyed to the spot in his mouth. In that nest he squats almost the entire day with feathers stuck in his long, thick hair and beard, while he chatters in imitation of the 'clappering' of a stork whenever any *one* approaches."

THE Judges of the Bombay High Court recently considered the proposal to *consolidate and extend* the two vacations. The idea was to have a vacation extending *from the beginning of April* to the middle of June, the October vacation being abolished. The Solicitors as a body are decidedly opposed to the proposed change. The Bar was not equally unanimous, but the great majority of advocates in Bombay are strongly opposed to the innovation. The commercial community was also averse to to it, holding that it would be certain to *cause serious* delays in the disposal of mercantile causes, which are already sufficiently protracted

DEWAN Bahadur Ragoonatha Row has written an interesting paper on 'Child Marriages in India" He points out that according to certain passages from the Shastras (detailed in the paper) no bride can be given away before she is ten years old, that the every rituals now performed during marriage prove that a bride at the time of her marriage should not be less *than 16 years old, and that a bridegroom* is not entitled to marry before he is 17 years old, the most satisfactory age being 25 No doubt the writer will be happy to supply the paper to such of our readers as may wish to peruse it in detail.

A great public meeting of all classes of the European and native community was held this morning *in the Hislop College* Hall at Nagpur, to give expression to the universal sorrow here felt at the recent untimely decease of Pundit Ajudia Nath, of Allahabad The proceedings were conducted in solemn silence throughout. The Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. C Narayansamy, was voted to the chair. A strong Resolution testifying to the respect in which Pundit Ajudia Nath was held by all classes and the grief experienced at his loss was proposed by Mr. Hume, seconded by Mr. Gopal Rao Bude, and passed by the whole assembly standing in perfect silence.

Truth's view of our ex Viceroy "is that *Lord Dufferin will probably make a popular* Ambassador in Paris. He is by no means a heaven-born statesman, and there is some exaggeration in the praise with which he is bespattered. He is essentially an Irishman, clever adaptable, pleasant and and resourceful, with a very full share of blarney and an eye not quite blind to his own advancement. In India he persuaded *the Indians, in Canada the Canadians,* in Russia the Russians, in Italy the Italians, and in Turkey the Turks, that each was the special object of his love and admiration. He will now persuade the French that he has always loved them above all other nations. In fact, he is an excellent diplomatist.

DR. A H POST, the well-known anthropologist, describing various marriage customs, refers to a strange sort of symbolical marriage which is supposed to *have originated in India. It is a marriage* with trees, plants, animals, or inanimate objects. If anyone proposes to enter on a union which is not in accordance with traditional ideas, it is believed that the ill luck which is sure to follow may be averted by a marriage of this kind, the evil consequences being borne by the object chosen. In various regions a girl must *not marry before her elder sisters, but in* some parts of Southern India the difficulty is overcome by the eldest daughter marrying the branch of a tree Then the wedding of the second daughter may safely be celebrated

WHEN a good military road has been constructed from the Kashmir outpost right to the heart of the Hunza Nagar Valley, there need, remarks the *Pioneer*, be no fear of surprises in that quarter, or of further intrigues south of the great mountain range by filibusters such as Grombchevsky. Chitral, Yassian and Ponyal are already under British influence, and with Hunza and Nagar reduced to subjection, the whole country from Kashmir to the north-eastern boundary of Kafiristan can now be controlled by the officers attached to the *Gilgit Agency No more Russian "exploring"* parties are likely, under these circumstances, to cross the Hindu Kush, or to prowl about the borderland on its northern slopes.

MR H. B POWELL, the Government Pleader, Madras, proceeds on a year's furlough on or about the 15th March, and as by that date both the Hon. Messrs Justice S Subramania Iyer and H G. Wedderburn will have been relieved of their acting duties as *Judge of the High Court and Advocate General, respectively,* the names of both these gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the filling of the vacancy that will be caused by Mr. Powell's departure. But as the former gentleman on a former occasion acted as Government Pleader to the expressed satisfaction of Government, and will have since then done duty as a Judge, it is *almost certain he will be appointed* Should the appointment, however, be conferred upon the latter gentleman Mr. N Subramanian will continue to act as Administrator General

SIR M. Monier Williams has received £2,000 from Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee, Thakore Sahib of Gondal, £200 from the Maharajah *of Mysore, £100 from the Maharajah of* Travancore, and Rs 1,000 from the Maharanee Surnomoyee, *to be applied to* the extension of the Indian Institute at Oxford. If a sum of about £3,500 more is subscribed before April, 1892, it will be possible to carry out in full the designs of the architect, which will give more space to the overcrowded Museum, and will add some much needed lecture rooms.

MR. Gladstone, says a correspondent, is in excellent health, and is greatly enjoying his stay at Biarritz His *mornings* are spent in open air exercise, and after lunch *he again goes out in a carriage with* Mrs Gladstone The ex-Premier is treated almost as if he were a reigning Sovereign by the Prefect of the Department, and all the notabilities of the place have left their cards. One of the first persons whom Mr. Gladstone accidentally met was Queen Nathalie of Servia who saluted him with profound respect.

The six prisoners who are charged with complicity in the Anarchist plot were brought before the Walsall Court yesterday. The Counsel for the Treasury applied for a remand to enable the Police to enquire into the ramification of a widespread conspiracy which exists in various parts of England and abroad. Accused were remanded, bail being refused.

PRINCESS May has already selected five out of the eight bridesmaids who will accompany her to the altar. These are Lady Margaret Grosvenor (third daughter of the *Duke* of Westminster), Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower (daughter of the late Earl Granville), Lady Dorothea Murray (daughter of the Duke of Athole), Lady Eva Greville (daughter of the Earl *of Warwick*), and Lady Gertrude Molyneux (eldest daughter of Lord Sefton) who has also been appointed one of the two Ladies-in-Waiting who will be in attendance upon Princess May after her marriage.

Local and Provincial.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.—The *London* and Wesleyan Mission High Schools will open to day after the holidays.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore leaves Madras by special train for Pondi*cherry on the 25th instant and returns on* the 28th idem.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness will leave Madras on the 25th of this month for Pondicherry and will return on the 28th.

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident, it is said, will shortly go out into the Districts to see what steps should be taken to *mitigate* the famine.

THE DEWAN.—Mr. Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore on the 12th of this month and left this to Kola on Saturday last to see how far the famine has advanced, where it is said to be very bad.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Mr. H Farrer the permanent Postmaster General of the Madras Presidency, is now on his way out from England and will most probably be in *Bangalore* about the middle of February when he will take over charge from Mr Stuart, who retires from the service.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.—All the Courts in the Civil and Military Station as well as those in for the Government of Mysore were closed on Friday and Saturday on account of the death of this Prince. There was no work in the public offices, and many of the shops closed on Friday. The band did not play in cubbon park on Saturday and all entertainments and sports have been postponed.

His Highness the Maharajah *of Mysore* at, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary, and Mr Bosappajee Urs, Military Bakshi, paid a visit on last monday to Messrs Borham and Co's Foundry, Popham's Broadway. Mr. Borham showed the Maharajah over the workshop. His Highness witnessed the cast iron forgings and mouldings, and all the machines at work, and expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present.

MR. PANDIYAJI'S INTERVIEW WITH H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—A correspondent writes —On the evening of the 11th instant, Brahmasri R. Sivasankara Pandiyaji, B A, F. T. S, President Founder of the Hindu Theological Institution of Madras, had *the honour of an interview* with His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. His Highness enquired about the welfare and progress of the Theological Institution and expressed to Mr. Pandiyaji his pleasure on hearing that the institution was imparting Hindu moral and religious education on a non-sectarian basis side by side with secular instruction and that it was patronised by the leading Sowcars of Madras and by such enlightened and patriotic Hindu Princes as Rajah Bhaskara Setupati *of Ramnad, &c. Mr. Pandiyaji conversed* with H. H. for nearly a quarter of an hour regarding the necessity and importance of religious education in India and the work of the Theosophical Society and presented some of his moral and religious publications to His Highness, who was pleased to accept them with the remark that such books and pamphlets would lead to the *good of the rising generation. After the* usual obeisance, Mr. Pandiyaji left the *Hall*, being much impressed by His Highness' dignified simplicity of manners and admirable solicitude for the real well being of Young India.

General Summary.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, of Indore, has granted a remission of land tax amounting to Rs. 70,000 in commemoration of the birth of an heir to the *gadi* of Indore.

COMPULSORY EXAMINATION IN THE VERNACULARS.—Government has issued an order making it compulsory on all Inspectors in the Mofussal and City Police Forces to pass an examination in one of the Vernacular languages.

OWING to the scarcity of water and supplies in the country surrounding Secunderabad and Bangalore, it has been found necessary to abandon the Camp of Exercise and Royal Artillery Practice Camp respectively proposed for this cold weather in those Districts.

THE Court of Common Council, London, has resolved to act handsomely over the *Royal wedding* A proposal to devote 2,500 guineas to the purchase of a present for the *Duke* and the Princess May was carried without a dissentient voice. Lack of loyalty has never been a characteristic of the City Fathers.

THE Committee *appointed by the Municipal* Commissioners of Madras to report on the advisability of *imposing a special scavengering* cess, is not, we hear, in favour of imposing the *cess* and thinks the scheme inexpedient The President, however, does not agree with the view taken by the Commissioners

THE NEW ADDITIONAL MUNSIFFS.—As for some time past the appointment of Munsiffs *has been chiefly confined to others than mem*bers of the local Bar, the Judges of the High Court have now decided that at least three of the six new additional Munsiffs recommended by them for this Presidency shall be Vakils of the High Court.

On the 13th instant a curious incident occurred in *the Calcutta High Court* during he hearing of a Sessions case known as the Dacca Bribery Case, in which a Pleader of Dacca Court is prosecuted for bribing the foreman of the jury in a murder case recently tried there This juror, who is the principal witness for the prosecution, yesterday, after behaving rather insolently to the Court, positively declined to be cross-examined by Counsel for the accused, and, persisting in his decision, was sent to Jail for contempt of Court

The summon issued by Mr. Sultan Moideen Sahib Bahadur against Mr Sashiah Sastry, C S I Dewan of Pudukottah, on alleged charges of adultery and kidnapping, has been returned by the Political Agent, the Collector of Trichinopoly unserved, as that officer considers that he would not be justified in serving it in the present vague form in which the charges are made It may here be mentioned that when about two years ago the Dewan was complained against in the Magisterial Court here he was charged with adultery alone, and as this was not an extraditional offence, the summons could not be served upon him. This time however, an additional charge of kidnapping has been preferred, and this brings the Dewan within the pale of Extradition Law

THE Emperor of *China* is beginning the study of English and arithmetic. It is, of course, quite possible that the Rule of Three will come much easier to the Lord of the Vermilion Pencil than to small boys on the benches of an English school, since the

Chinese language, and most other things that the Chinaman has to learn, are so horribly difficult that mere Western learning must be very quickly acquired. But it is not easy to understand what the Emperor hopes to gain by learning English arithmetic.

HEERA BAI, a dancing girl, was charged by the Police in the Court of Mr. Porter, at Benares, the Joint Magistrate, with having purchased a minor girl for immoral purposes. The girl was 4 years of age, and some dancing masters deposed to having given her lessons in dancing. The Joint Magistrate found Heera Bai guilty and sentenced her to 2 years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. The case went in appeal to the Sessions Judge. The learned Judge remarked that though there was a strong suspicion of guilt there was no satisfactory proof of the sale of the minor to the prisoner, and he accordingly acquitted her.

THE frailty inherent in human nature is illustrated in the case of a Parsee priest at Bombay, who the other day, being entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 6000 by a clerk in the Secretariat, went to cash the same but never returned with the money. His disappearance should afford food for reflection to those who consider that priests of whatever caste or creed, should always be virtuous and exceedingly upright men. The fact is, however, that human nature is very much the same every where, and the clergy like the laity sometimes succumb to temptation and commit offences, which only goes to prove that the old Adam lives in every one

Having noticed that the judgments which come before it on appeal from the Courts subordinate to it do not invariably contain all the particulars which the law requires to be given in the judgment of a Court of ordinary jurisdiction, and as the omission of any of those particulars is productive of inconvenience and waste of time to the Appellate Court, the High Court of Madras has issued a circular calling the attention of all Judges and District Munsiffs to the provisions of Section 203 and 574 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The circular states that the judgment of a Court of original jurisdiction should, as far as possible, follow the order in which the matters it is required to contain are given in Section 203 of the Code, and that the concise statement of the case should set out all the material averments of the pleadings, and the decision on each of the points for determination should be distinctly stated. As it would promote facility of reference if the list of exhibits filed in the case were uniformly found in the same place in the judgment, the High Court directs the list to be always entered at the end of the judgment, and, as it is superfluous to set out the pleadings at any great length in appeal judgments, it is pointed out that the several points for decision and the decision on each point should be distinctly recorded.

On the 9th morning H. R. H. Prince Damrong of Siam, accompanied by Prince Prome, Baron Southboro, Mr. F. Verney, Private Secretary, Mr. Sariyat, and Mr. Kamolnat, arrived in Bombay from his tour in Europe and Japan by the P & O. Mail steamer *Carthage* and landed at the Apollo Bunder. During the day the Prince visited various parts of the city and spent the evening quietly at Government House. Prince Damrong, it may be stated, is in his thirty-first year. He speaks English language fluently, and has apparently profited much by his tour in Europe. In Siam he holds the office of Minister of Education, and during his sojourn in England he studied educational matters very closely, visiting many of the schools, in order to thoroughly understand the system—particularly that of primary education, so as to see how far it is capable of being adopted in the schools in his own country. While in Cairo he met Lord Reay and had a long chat with him about education in India, and it is understood that he will continue his inquiries on the subject during his tour through India, and there can be no doubt that in this country he will get a better idea of how far English education is capable of application in Siam. Beyond his enquiries with respect to education Prince Damrong has also made municipal matters and local self-government in England a subject for inquiry, so that he will return to Siam with a very good knowledge of what is being done in those directions in other countries, and may possibly be able to utilise it with advantage to the Siamese community.—T. I.

Extracts.

INDIAN MUSIC.

The first modern European writer of repute to direct attention to Indian music was Sir William Jones in his paper on the "Musical Modes of the Hindus" in the third volume of the "Asiatic Researches," published in 1792. Ten years later appeared F. H. von Dalberg's "Ueber die Musik der Indier," and in 1834 Captain A. N. Willard's "Treatise upon the Music of Hindustan." The Indian authors on the subject during the same period have been innumerable. The various essays have real value; but nothing that has yet been written on Indian music, by either Hindus or Europeans, can be compared in professional merit with the present work by Captain Day. An accomplished musician and scholarly linguist, he has not merely derived his knowledge of the principles of Hindu music from previous publications and correspondence with other learned Orientalists, but from familiar personal intercourse with the best Hindu performers at Tanjore, Travancore, and elsewhere, and a practical acquaintance with the capabilities of their instruments. These exceptional advantages give his book a scientific character possessed by none of its predecessors, and, combined with its comprehensive literary treatment and copious artistic illustration, will secure it an enduring reputation.

Captain Day tells us that the classical music of India is seldom heard by Europeans. What is usually played to them consists of occasional ditties sung by ill-educated dancing women of the most depraved lives, at crowded darbars, marriages, and other ceremonies. But good music is as universally cultivated as poetry throughout India, both by Mahomedans and Hindus. It will be of general interest to notice that even in their music the Hindus observe the astronomical symbolism impressed on all their arts. One of their most sacred talismans is the *chaurasi*, or number 84—the product of the number of the seven planets multiplied by that of the twelve signs of the zodiac. The Hindu musical modes are eighty-four, formed by giving the lead to one or other of the twelve sounds recognised in Europe, and varying in seven different ways the positions of the semitones. These eighty-four modes are named after the seasons of the year, the hours of the day and night, etc.; and a mode must never be played out of its proper season or hour. It is related how Mir Tausen, a wonderful musician of the time of Akbar, sang one of the night modes at midday; and so great was the power of his song that at once a thick darkness extended itself around him so far as his voice vibrated. The most flourishing age of Indian music was during the period of the native Hindu princes, immediately preceding the Mahomedan conquest, and with the advent of the Mogals its decline commenced, and the bigoted Aurangzeb abolished the Court musicians. Thus the Vedic system of music gradually became degenerated through Hindustan, finding only a safe retreat in the Deccan, where it has survived in its purest form to the present day; Tanjore being the great seat of its traditional cultivation. In Indian melody, taken as a whole we have the primitive Aryan strain of the Vedic Hindus modified especially in Northern India, by Persian music, itself of the Vedic type, modified by the Greek; and moreover echoes of the wood notes wild of the prehistoric negroid aborigines of the forest tracts of Eastern and Central India. This is, in outline, the history of all the immemorial arts of India. Captain Day demonstrates the similarity, if not the identity, of leading modes of ancient Greece and Asia Minor, or archaic Greece, with the favourite modes of the Hindus; and the problem is to account for their resemblance. No doubt it is chiefly due to three causes, the identity of the Greek and Vedic Hindu races, their common commercial connection with Egypt, Asyria and Babylonia and the communication ultimately established through the conquests of Xerxes and Darius and Alexander and his successors, between India and Greece. The forms, the construction, and the decoration of the Indian musical instruments throw some light on the two latter sources of an affinity obvious to every student of the history of music.

Captain Day's book is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathern; and this is no formal compliment. It is the loyal tribute of a master of his subject to a Prince who takes an enthusiastic and intelligent interest in every department of the ancient artistic culture of India.—*St. James's Budget.*

AN UNITED BUDDHIST WORLD.

Colonel Olcott writes in the January number of the *Theosophist* on the important subject of the Union of the Northern and Southern Buddhist Churches. He remarks:— I have the pleasure of being able to offer to the public a platform of belief which has been officially accepted by the religious leaders of Buddhism in Burma, Ceylon, Japan and the Chittagong country. In other words, I have been able, for the first time in history, so far as known, to secure the adhesion of both the Northern and Southern Buddhistic Schools to a common declaration of religious agreement as to certain fundamental principles. It is true that between what the Chinese and Japanese call Mahayana (The Greater Vehicle) and Hinayana (The Lesser Vehicle)—distinctions repudiated by Southern Buddhists—there are immense differences. The Northern Buddhism of some of the sects is probably the teaching of Sakya Muni *plus* metaphysical efflorescences, and Southern Buddhism is more or less tainted with nature worship and a cult of elementals. That is nothing to me; I did not set myself to finding out the points of dispute, but the points of agreement. What I thought the Western world, at least, would profit by was a very plain and succinct compilation of a certain number of general principles of belief universally recognised by the entire Buddhist world. This would give students of comparative religion an easy key to the intricacies of the voluminous literature of that cult. I had successfully (as time has proved) done this much for Southern Buddhism in compiling *Buddhist Catechism* I had only to extend the system to accomplish the more important task. Personally visiting Mandalay, Ceylon and Kioto, discussing with the most influential High Priests, answering their objections, and appealing to their brotherly feelings, I succeeded, and the Fourteen Articles which are now officially published are the result.

Every body at all conversant with Burmese and Sinhalese Buddhism will see at a glance that the signatures appended are those of the priests who hold the highest rank and wield the greatest influence. Out of the eight Buddhist sects of Japan the only one whose adhesion I did not secure is the Shin-shu. It was not that they denied either one of my fourteen propositions, they recognised them all as Buddhism, but they think these represent so very small a proportion of the whole body of Mahayana, that they did not care to have this platform put forth in so fragmentary a state. I should easily have overcome this objection but for two things—(a) I had only eight days to spend at Kioto, and (b) the awful earthquake occurred on the morning of the very day of my arrival from San Francisco via Honolulu. I came at an hour of national agony, when 50,000 houses and hundreds of temples had been destroyed, and most of the leading priests had flocked to the scene of disaster. It is to me the greatest of wonders that I accomplished what I did under the circumstances.

We have here only the beginning of a grand movement towards a complete brotherly understanding within the Buddhist Church. Siam and Cambodia, of the Southern Division have still to concur, and China, Thibet and Corea, of the Northern. It is only a question of time, trouble and expense. The Fourteen Articles will be accepted by them as readily as they have been by the other Buddhist nations, for they are undeniably orthodox Buddhism.

And now, my self-imposed task being done and the document launched upon the tossing sea of modern thought, I may retire and and leave the theologian, the scientist and the philsopher to criticise as they will.

It is interesting to note that with slight changes of names, this platform may be styled as well a synthesis of certain fundamental Hindu beliefs.

What I have done has been done in the interest of Universal Brotherhood and to help to realise the first of the three declared objects of the Theosophical Society.

H. S. OLCOTT. P. T. S.

FUNDAMENTAL BUDDHISTIC BELIEFS.

I. Buddhists are taught to show the same tolerance, forbearance, and brotherly love to all men, without distinction; and an unswerving kindness towards the members of the animal kingdom.

II. The universe was evolved, not created; and it functions according to law, not according to the caprice of any God.

III. The truths upon which Buddhism is founded are natural. They have, we believe, been taught in successive kalpas, or world periods by certain illuminated beings called Buddhas, the name Buddha meaning "Enlightened."

IV. The fourth Teacher in the present Kalpa was Sakya Muni, or Gautama Buddha, who was born in a royal family in India about 2,500 years ago. He is an historical personage and his name was Siddhartha Gautama.

V. Sakya Muni taught that ignorance produces desire, unsatisfied desire is the cause of rebirth, and rebirth, the cause of sorrow. To get rid of sorrow, therefore, it is necessary to escape rebirth; to escape rebirth, it is necessary, to extinguish desire; and to extinguish desire it is necessary to destroy ignorance.

VI. Ignorance fosters the belief that rebirth is a necessary thing. When ignorance is destroyed, the worthlessness of every such rebirth, considered as an end in itself, is perceived, as well as the paramount need of adopting a course of life by which the necessity for such repeated rebirths can be abolished. Ignorance also begets the illusive and illogical idea that there is only one existence for man and the other illusion that this one life is followed by states of unchangeable pleasure or torment.

VI: The dispersion of all this ignorance can be attained by the persevering *practice*, of an all embracing altruism in conduct, development of intelligence, wisdom in thought and destruction of desire for the lower personal pleasures.

VIII. The desire to live being the cause of rebirth, when that is extinguished, rebirths cease, and the perfected individual attains by meditation that highest state of peace called *Nirvana*.

IX. Sakya Muni taught that ignorance can be dispelled and sorrow removed by the knowledge of the four Noble Truths, *viz*:—

1. The Miseries of existence;
2. The cause productive of misery, which is the desire ever renewed, of satisfying oneself without being able ever to secure that end;
3. The destruction of that desire, or the estranging of oneself from it.
4. The means of obtaining this destruction of desire. The means which he pointed out is called the noble eightfold path; *viz*, Right Belief; Right Thought; Right Speech; Right Action; Right Means of Livelihood; Right Exertion; Right Remembrance; Right Meditation.

X. Right Meditation leads to spiritual enlightenment, or the development of that Buddha like faculty which is latent in every man.

XI. The essence of Buddhism as summed up by the Tathagata (Buddha) himself is:

To cease from all sin,
To get virtue,
To purify the heart.

XII. The universe is subject to a natural causation known as "Karma." The merits and demerits of a being in past existences determine his condition in the present one. Each man therefore, has prepared the causes of the effects which he now experiences.

XIII. The obstacles to the attainment of good karma may be removed by the observance of the following precepts, which are embraced in the moral code of Buddhism: viz., (1) Kill not; (2) Steal not; (3) Indulge in no forbidden sexual pleasure; (4) Lie not; (5) Take no intoxicating or stupefying drug or liquor. Five other precepts which need not be here enumerated should be observed by those who would attain, more quickly than the average layman, the release from misery, and rebirth.

XIV Buddhism discourages superstitious credulity. Gautama Buddha taught it to be the duty of a parent to have his child educated in science and literature. He also taught that no one should believe what is spoken by any sage, written in any book, or affirmed by tradition, unless it accord with reason.

Drafted as a common platform upon which all Buddhists can agree.

(Sd.) H. S. OLCOTT, P. T. S.

Respectfully submitted for the approval of the High Priests of the nations which we severally represent in the Buddhist Conference held at Adyar, Madras, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1891. (A. B. 21 34)

Japan, Czan Gizinoutsu. Unkai Tokuzawa.
Burma U Hmoay Tha Aung.
Ceylon, Dharmapala Hevavitarana.
The Maghs of Chittagong Krishna Chandra Chowdry by his appointed Proxy Maung Tha Dwe.

Here follows the signatures of the various Buddhist priests.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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Bangalore City Municipality

Minutes of Proceedings to be held before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held on Monday the 29th January 1892, at 8 A M, at the Municipal Office, viz

I Cash account current, Mortuary return, Hospital Medical Officer's return and Progress report of works for December 1891

II [illegible] works to be sanctioned in the Budget for 1892 93

III Proceedings of the Bangalore City Ratepayers' Association at a Meeting held on the 3rd January 1892

IV Correspondence relating to the grant of portion of the Imlee ground [illegible] prisoners during in the Central Jail

V Draft Budget Estimates of receipts and disbursements Municipal Funds for the year 1892 93

VI List of persons to be rewarded for the City Market Show and other details connected therewith

VII Draft Budget dated 7th December last, from the City Amildar, submitting a statement showing the articles only cited to octroi in Mysore and recommending its introduction in the City

VIII Latrines wells to be opened and closed

IX Proposal to make an provision in the Municipal Budget for [illegible] and other charges connected with the Contribution to Municipal [illegible]

X Proposal to levy a contribution on all carriages and bullock vehicles within City Municipal limits under the Mohatarfa Rules

M ANNAJI RAO,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

City Municipal Office,
Bangalore, 19th January 1892.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS

Cairo, 16th Jan—Prince Abbas, on arrival at Alexandria, met with a grand reception. To day a grand review of British and Egyptian troops was held here, when the Sultan's Firman ordering his investiture as Khedive was read.

Allahabad, 16th Jan—Cholera has abated at Puri, and the Viceroy is about to return to his capital.

London, 18th Jan—Mr Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London, and his wife, have succumbed to an attack of influenza.

London, 19th Jan—Her Majesty's gunboat *Swallow* has been ordered to the Lamu district as Commissioner Donaldson in his operations against the Arab slave traders.

Washington, 11th Jan—The Treasury purchased to day 500,000 ounces of silver at 33 49.

Bombay, 19th Jan—Prince Damrong of Siam, and suite, left for Hyderabad by the Raichore Mail train last night.

Allahabad—*18th Jan*—On his way from Bombay to Calcutta Sir Roper Lethbridge stops two days (Wednesday and Thursday next) at Allahabad to talk over the affairs of the Uncovenanted Services with the local Committee.

Venice, 19th Jan.—Formal negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers begin to-morrow in Vienna with a view to the establishment of a gold standard for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Paris, 19th Jan—An astounding scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies this evening. In consequence of the insults levelled at him M Constans, Minister of the Interior, struck M Laur, a Boulangist Deputy. A scene of great uproar ensued and was continued in the Chamber and lobbies for some time, constant scuffles taking place between the Ministerialists and Boulangists. Several duels are impending.

Allahabad, 19th Jan—The Bombay-Baroda Railway Company will be granted permission to make a survey of the Tapti Valley from Surat eastwards with a view to the construction of a new broad gauge line in that direction. The same Company, has also expressed a desire to build a branch line from Ahmedabad to Parantij.

London, 20th Jan—At the funeral of his son the Prince of Wales was overcome with emotion. His Royal Highness walked to the station behind the coffin. The Princess and her daughters, as well as Prince George of Wales and the Princess May, drove thither. The special train conveying the body of the deceased Prince left at noon, and the procession reached Windsor at 3. The coffin was removed by a detachment of the 10th Hussars, and the *cortege*, escorted by the Life Guards and massed bands, proceeded to the Chapel through dense and respectful crowds. The Chapel was draped and the coffin surrounded by numberless wreaths. The Bishop of Rochester and the Dean and Canons officiated at the service, which was most impressive. Many Foreign representatives and State officials were present. The Princess of Wales and family witnessed the service from their private pew. Upon the conclusion of the solemn ceremony the body was laid in the vaults of the Albert Chapel.

During the afternoon services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, every Church being densely thronged. Muffled peals of bells were rung in the City, and the day was observed here and in the provinces with general mourning. Minute guns were fired from the Tower of London, at Windsor, Chatham and elsewhere throughout the afternoon.

London, 21st Jan—Memorial services for the late Duke of Clarence were held yesterday afternoon throughout Great Britain, in every capital on the Continent, and in every British Colony.

London, 21st Jan.—The following official announcement has been made:—"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are anxious to express to Her Majesty's subjects at Home, in the Colonies and in India, their deep gratitude for the universal sympathy shown for them in their terrible calamity. The remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting solace to their sorrowing hearts, and it possible will attach them more than ever to their dear country.

London, 20th Jan.—The mortality returns for the week show an enormous increase in London and the principal towns of Great Britain mainly due to influenza

London, 20th Jan—Reports from Tiflis state that a revolt has broken out and some severe fighting has taken place in the Persian District of Kallasdash, in which 200 rebels were killed

Cairo, 20th Jan—The Khedive Abbas has made an excellent impression in all circles

Allahabad, 21st Jan—Prince Damrong is engaged to visit the Gaekwar at the end of this month, staying till February 2nd He expects to reach Calcutta on February 27th, leaving for Siam on March 2nd

Bombay, 22nd Jan—A serious collision took place about 4 A M yesterday between the up Mail and down goods train three miles north of Ajmere and Madar on the Rajputana Malwa Railway Engine Driver Joseph, the native fireman, and *calassi* of the goods train were killed, and Driver Stone and the native fireman of the Mail *train were severely injured* The *calassi* of the Mail train was killed, while the second guard sustained a fracture of the thigh the head guard and two passengers being slightly injured The engines of both trains and several of the carriages were seriously damaged The line was cleared and communication restored by 12 30 yes*terday afternoon*

His Highness Bahadur Khanjee, G C I E Nawab Sahib of Junagadh, died of fever *yesterday evening*

Allahabad, 21st Jan.—It is anticipated that by the close of the current financial year the exports of wheat for twelve months will have reached 1,500 000 tons, which shows how enormous has been the demand for the markets of Europe

London 22nd Jan—At Walsall Police Court yesterday the prisoners charged with complicity in the Anarchist plot were again brought up A confession made by prisoner Deakin was read, incriminating all the prisoners and stating that the bombs were intended to be used abroad The prisoners were further remanded

London, 22nd Jan.—The Princess of Wales and Prince George of Wales leave England shortly for the Continent to recruit their health

London, 23rd Jan—Mr Hastings, M P who is charged with the embezzlement of trust funds, has been committed for trial Accused has been admitted to bail in a sum of £20,000.

Paris, 21st Jan—A French Squadron of five vessels has sailed from Toulon for Alexandria to salute the new Khedive on *his accession.*

An Official Note has been received from the Bulgarian Government apologising to France for the failure of the Bulgarian authorities to notify to the French Consul at Sofia of their intention to expel the French journalist The French Government is now satisfied

Allahabad, 22nd Jan—It is believed to be possible to lay a telegraph by a direct route from Srinagar to Gilgit. The estimates will be prepared at once

Colonel Durand having recovered from his wound, has resumed charge of the Gilgit Agency.

Everything is now reported quiet in the Hunza Nagar Valley

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1892

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE

The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence caused a shock to the whole civilised world Last Wednesday was the most gloomy day in England since the funeral of the late Prince consort took place The nation mourned as it has rarely done before, and the sorrow expressed was sincere The Prince was so young and promising, he had so many good qualities, there appeared to be so much happiness before him that nothing but grief could be expressed at his death The time of his illness was so short that the people were not prepared for such a sad ending The death of the Duke of Clarence has shown how the Royal Family is regarded not only in England but in the whole of the British empire From all parts of India and the Colonies telegrams expressing condolence have been sent to the Prince and Princess of Wales, while almost every sovereign in the world has expressed his sorrow on account of the death of the young Prince Such an event brings out, it may be said, the sorrow of the world The funeral of the Prince will be long remembered on account of its sadness and the sorrow that was felt This sorrow was expressed, not because *the Prince had performed anything to* bring it forth, but on account of his youth and the promise of what he might have done The grief that found vent when he was committed to the grave last Wednesday was different from what it will be when his grandmother—and the day be far distant—ceases to live In her case it *will be the sorrow of a nation for the loss* of a ruler who has been so wise and so good, who has set an example to all around and who lived to a good old age The sorrow expressed will be mingled with gratitude, the grief with a shade of apprehension There is nothing of this in the present case but regret that so young and amiable *a young man should have been so suddenly* snatched away, that he was not permitted to show what he could accomplish The death of the Prince, as we have said, has shown the depth of loyalty of the people of the empire *towards the Royal House of* England There can be no doubt whatever on this point The people of India feel as *much* sorrow as do those at home, England's sorrow is India's sorrow, and the telegrams that have been sent to the Prince of Wales prove this abundantly The Prince is known by sight to thousands in this country for two years ago he was in our midst and all flocked to see him where ever he went His quiet dignified manner pleased *them* and he showed the greatest interest in every thing he saw and no doubt he collected a large fund of information against the time when he hoped to rule over the whole empire—a time that never came We know that he thoroughly enjoyed his Indian trip, and he had a very kindly feeling towards the people of this land, a feeling, *we feel sure that would have* grown stronger and stronger had he lived It is a comfort to think that his death will not change the political aspect of affairs The constitution of England is so well constructed that it does not depend upon an individual how the laws are carried out, how the country is governed The people have a *voice in the rule of the country*, and of the empire The sorrow now expressed is on account of the loss of so young a Prince, one who had only just become known to the people at large, and who the more he was known the more was he loved

THE WANT OF WATER

As the scarcity becomes more apparent, on account of the want of rain, the cry for water becomes greater more especially in the Civil and Military Station The tanks and wells are fast drying up, and in a short time the people will be in a bad way A water *supply scheme has been talked about for* nearly fifty years, but to all appearance it may be another fifty before matters are mended There has been plenty of writing and talking, but this has been all We do not in this article intend going into the whole subject, but will confine our attention to one point connected with it The Pettah is now *badly off* for water, nearly as bad as the other part of the place, and the authorities are looking round for the means of supply Certain persons interested in the supply of the Civil and Military Station are of opinion that Sankey's tank ought to be *utilised for the good* of the people who reside there They wish to have the water pumped into Miller's tank, and then it could be carried away by those who require it The Pettah would thus be deprived of the water that rightly belongs to it Sankey's tank was constructed chiefly for the Pettah, and with the *money collected in the Province* By every thing that is right, therefore, the water in the tank ought to be used by the *residents in that part of the place, and* not by those of the Civil and Military Station unless there is enough for both Besides when Sankey's tank was constructed the feeders were cut off that supplied *the tanks in the Pettah in order that a good* quantity might come into the new reservoir The result is apparent The Dharmambudy *and other tanks are nearly* dry, and the place is likely to suffer from a water famine All the water in Sankey's tank should at once be let into the Tanks in the Pettah, and thus enable the people to hold out till the rain came down The Deputy Commissioner has promised to do all he can with regard to the supply of water, but and as it is brought down from Sankey's tank we do not see where it is to come from Wells may be dug, but water may not be found when this has been done, and thus the money will be thrown away It is a gross injustice to deprive the Pettah of its proper supply of water, but this is in contemplation and the people ought to protest against it They should point out that the water belongs to them, and that they must have it, that the *tank which contains it was dug with the* money obtained from Mysore revenues and that by every right they have the first claim to the water that it holds If they do not look sharp they will be forestalled by the authorities of the Civil and Military Station

Occasional Notes

A GERMAN writer has obtained statistics showing that the number of suicides throughout the world is 80 000 yearly

IT is proposed to build an electric railway *between Budapest and Vienna*, a distance of about 150 miles There will be two main power stations, with 100 sub stations, but only three or four stopping places

THE Government of Bombay has sanctioned one and half lakh of rupees out of the District Local Fund of the Dharwar Collectorate, to be spent on relief works in the Dharwar District, where it is very badly needed

SHRIMANT Sampatrao Gaekwar, brother of H H the Gaekwar of Baroda intends proceeding to London in April After a sojourn in England for some time he takes a trip to America to be present at the Chicago Exhibition

THE Poona Standing Committee of the Indian Congress has suggested to Mr Hume that the next meeting of the Con*gress might be held in Poona, if* in consequence of the death of Pandit Ajudhya Nath, it be found inconvenient to hold it at Allahabad

INFORMATION from Kazan states that two Mussalmans in that Government have just been arrested for killing a little girl of six years of age and eating her heart which they did in consequence of their Mullah telling them that the heart of a human being was a cure for several diseases

A VERY severe outbreak of *pneumonia* and influenza is reported from the frontier outpost of Tank, Dera Ismail Khan District The daily mortality in Tank itself and in the surrounding villages is alarmingly high, and the epidemic is, if anything, on the increase

THE following is an abstract of the result *of the census of Kashmir taken in* February 1891—Total population 949,041, of whom 502,345 were males and 446,696 females These are divided as follows—Hindus, males, 31,076, females, 26,105, Mahomedans, males, 165 171, *females*, 417,925

GREAT preparations are already being made in Trivandrum for the forthcoming *tulabharam* ceremony in April next, when, *in conformity with the time honoured custom* obtaining in the Travancore State, the Maharajah of Travancore will be weighed against gold, which will be subsequently distributed to the Brahmins

THE Judges of the High Court have, in reply to a reference made, just decided that a Registrar of Assurances making an enquiry under Sections 72 to 75 of the Registration Act, in connection with any proceedings before him is a Court under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code

MR G W *Hastings*, M P, who is described as a greybearded, bald headed man, short in stature, has as Reuter informs us to day, been committed for trial and has been liberated on bail of £20,000 He is accused of having appropriated to his own use very large sums of money belonging to the trust estate of the late Major *Brown, of which he was sole trustee*

THE Famine Code has been put into force in the most Distressed districts of the Madras Presidency within the last week The distress was being met on "non rigulation" principles and before Mr H F Clogstoun too, has now been relieved by the other members of the Board of Revenue of all work unconnected with the distress This practically amounts to appointing him Famine Commissioner

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says — It ought not to *surprise any one* Lord Randolph Churchill goes to Calcutta in succession to Lord Lansdowne It was said some time back that Lord George Hamilton had been chosen as the next Viceroy, but it is possible that he will go to Canada in succession to Lord Stanley of Preston Lord Lansdowne would make an admirable Ambassador

AN *American citizen*, Mr Wheeler, of Alexandria Minnesota, intends trying to ride round the world on horseback within 500 days He starts *from Chicago* on February 1st and goes to New York, thence to *Havre*, Paris, Berlin Moscow, Russian Siberia Western China, Pekin, San Francisco, and thence over the old *Pacific waggon route to Chicago*, at which city he expects to arrive in July, 1893 He is 5 more 6 ft 2 in hight, weighs 180 pounds and is a native of Westphalia, *Germany*

THE *superstitious* native drivers and firemen, a contemporary says seem to regard the scene of the Okara collision with awe They declare that those that were killed have become evil spirits and keep haunting the locality Their superstition appears to have been excited by the fact that the machinery of two Goods train *engines have unaccountably* failed at the very spot where the accident occurred compelling them to return to Okara

A TELEGRAM received by the Madras Mail on the morning of the 20th instant *from* Rajahmundry informs it that a District Official of high standing in the Godavery District entered the Basaveswara Bhajana Temple, "kicked the idol, broke the globe, pictures, lamp stands, beat the people who remonstrated and pulled down a shed erected with Municipal sanction," causing *great commotion amongst the Sivites* Government is being petitioned, so that we are likely to hear more of these proceedings—if they really took place

THE Kashmir State Council has ordered a considerable reduction to be made in the Public Works Department—which constitutes a great burden on the State finances

—and the services of two European Engineers will be soon dispensed with The services of Mr Price, Executive Engineer, will be dispensed with on completion of his duty in connection with the Gilgit Road, and an Assistant Engineer will be appointed in his place The services of some of the office establishments will also probably be dispensed with

It is with regret, remarks the Madras *Journal of Education* that we hear of a scheme to make the Indian village school master the postmaster of his village in addition to his ordinary work It is hoped, thereby, that the efficiency of village postal arrangements will be increased, and a saving also shown in the accounts of the Postal Department Possibly Postal Department may gain by this arrangement, but we cannot help thinking that Education will more than correspondingly suffer

THE Fort St George *Gazette* of the 19th instant contains a most important Notification regarding admission to the Public Service In future, with certain exceptions and reservations no person will be eligible for appointment to posts carrying a salary of Rs 10 per mensem and upwards and classed as "superior" who is not a graduate of a University in the British Empire has not passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University, is not a passed candidate in the Upper Secondary Examination or has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University

DURING the hearing of a criminal appeal at the High Court on the 18th instant before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Handley, in which Mr R P Grant appeared for the first prisoner who was convicted with others for dacoity by the Sessions Judge of Madura the Chief Justice asked Mr Powell, Government Pleader with reference to a point raised by Counsel what he had to say The Government Pleader said that he had received no instructions to appear in the case The Chief Justice remarked that it was an important case, and asked whether in cases where the Public Prosecutor was not instructed to appear, the Government was satisfied with the verdict, and expected the High Court to confirm it He directed the records to be printed and the Government Pleader to appear when the case came on for hearing again

Local and Provincial

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —The British Resident will leave Bangalore today for Shimoga and other places to see for himself what the scarcity is like

THE MAHARAJAH —According to the *Madras Times* the Maharajah of Mysore will pay a visit to the Jalbpore State about the February second week in order to witness the marriage of the head of that province

A SUSPENSION —The Station Master of Patchur has been suspended by the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, in connection with the derailment that took place near that place a short time back

THE DEWAN —This gentleman went to Madras last night from the Kolar Station, after completing his tour in the Kolar District The camp returned to Bangalore

THE WEATHER —Still no change in the weather It is dry and chilly in the morning, and hot during the day There are no signs of rain, and there is no grass for the cattle There has been no material change in the prices of grain and the water is getting lower every day

SCHOLARSHIPS —In view of the prevailing scarcity, the Mysore Government have increased the rate of scholarships given to Muhammadan and Palegar students, for six months with effect from the 1st Jany, 1892.

THE URSUI MURDER CASE —Judgment was delivered by Capt Ravenshaw, Sessions Judge, at 10 o'clock this day The prisoner Mooneswamy was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, subject to the confirmation of the British Resident

INTER SCHOLASTIC RULES —The Durbar have issued a set of rules regulating the instruction and admission of pupils in all Government, aided, and recognized colleges and schools These rules were sadly wanted, and will now prevent students leaving one school for another without due or sufficient cause

THE BANGALORE HINDUPUR RAILWAY —We learn that the line from Soobadar's chuttram to the 8th mile stone has been completed and that the embankments cuttings and masonry work from here to Doddaballapur is also finished and the authorities hope to have the line completed by the end of March for passengers and traffic

THE MYSORE ABKARI TENDERS —The following tenders for the right to manufacture country spirits in the Province for a period of five years, were opened on Thursday last by the Abkari Commissioner —Rate offered per gallon of 20 u p (1) Messrs Parry and Co, and P W Smith annas 10½, (2) Messrs Gluckfelish and Krishnan annas 12½ (3) Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, annas 13 2½, (4) Messrs ... Moodeliar and D ... annas 13 3 5, (5) Messrs Morrison and Co annas 14½ (6) Mr Gluck ... annas, 14 7 10, (7) Messrs Narainswamy Moodelliar and Gangadhara Chetty, Bombay and Co annas 15 7½, (8) Mr Ponnaswamy Naidu ... annas

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S VISIT TO PONDICHERRY —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore intends paying a state visit to Pondicherry shortly, according to present arrangements he will leave Madras where he is now staying, by special train this morning, at seven o clock, reaching Pondicherry at two o'clock the same afternoon Great preparations are being made by the Administration, the Municipality, and especially by Pondicherry's millionaire Monsieur Con Latchmanaswamy Chetty—whose guest the Maharajah will be during his stay in the Metropole due France Inde, to entertain His Highness in a right regal style he will remain in Pondicherry until the 28th idem when he returns to Madras, en route to Mysore The programme, prepared by Monsieur Declin S bo the acting Governor, and General McLeod, the British Consul, for the reception and entertainment of the Maharajah, has been accepted by His Highness, who has also promised to lay the foundation stone of a new and handsome Clock Tower, which Monsieur Con Latchmanaswamy Chetty is about to present to the town

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—The programme of the reception and entertainment of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the occasion of his visit to Pondicherry, has again been changed The following is an extract from the last official notice published in the *Moniteur* —

His Highness the Maharajah will be received at the station by the Director of the Interior, in the absence of the Governor accompanied by all the chief judicial, civil and military authorities These officers will wear their full dress uniform and the functionaries and the Magistrates their ordinary dress A detachment of 50 sepoys with band and colour will be stationed at the station to render military honours to His Highness A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Beach Battery at the time His Highness alights from his carriage the troops presenting arms, and the band playing the English National Anthem the officers and colour saluting A post of honour consisting of 25 men will be placed in front of the residence of His Highness at Monsieur Con Latchmanaswamy Chetty's Bungalow at Muthialpett, and a Sergeant will attend on His Highness during his stay in Pondicherry

From the railway station a procession will be formed to the residence of Monsieur Con Latchmanaswamy Chetty His Highness will probably return to Madras on the 28th or 29th instant.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 7th January 1892

The 8th January 1892 — No 402—Mr P N Puttaiya, B A, Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, is granted a further extension of three months' sick leave, in continuation of the 9 months' leave sanctioned in Government Notification No 291, dated 24th October 1891

The 9th January 1892 —No 399 —Mr K Nagesh Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

The 12th January 1892 —No 401.—In continuation of Notification Camp No 334 92, dated 27th, October 1891, directing an alteration of the Kists for the payment of Land Revenue, it is hereby ordered that all village accounts should hereafter begin on 1st July in any year and end on 30th June in the following year

2 The current Revenue year's village accounts should include the period from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892

The 15th January 1892 —No 406 —L 1039 —Mr P Venkat Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner at Chikmagalur, is appointed to act as the *Vice-President* of the Chikmagalur Municipality, during the absence on Jamabundi duty of Mr Narayaniengar, General Assistant Commissioner

The 16th January 1892 —No 407 —The subjoined General Order by the Government of Madras, Military Department, is republished.—

The undermentioned Officer is *granted* furlough out of India —

Major A H Macintire, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (P A), for 5 months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The 18th January 1892.—No 408 — Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, B Nagesa Rao, City Amildar, Bangalore, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the limits of the Bangalore City He shall not exercise these powers in respect of offences falling under the Municipal Regulations.

No 410 —H R Srinivas Rao, Amildar of the Tarikere Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with effect from the 4th January 1892 or from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

No 411 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Garudachari, Sheristadar of the Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District, is temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

No. 412 —Mr U Mangapati Naidu, Munsiff, assumed charge of the Jail and District Treasury at Shimoga on the forenoon of the 6th January 1892

No 413 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Kuppuswami Naidu Amildar of the Bangalore Taluk, is temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class

General Summary.

SARASA VINODINI SABHA —A performance by the Sabha will be given on Saturday the 23rd instant, at the Victoria Hall, under the patronage and presence of H H the Maharajah of Mysore

MORE RAILWAYS SANCTIONED —The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expenditure of 124 lakhs for the construction of the Assam Behar State Railway and 60 lakhs for the Bareilly-Moradabad line

EXTENDING THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY —The East Indian Railway Company is to have a free hand in developing by means of new lines the country to the south eastwards of Mogul Serai Junction The Secretary of State has pronounced in its favour and is pressing the Government of India to find money wherewith the Company can begin its "grand chord" line Sir John Strachey has asked in the first instance that the railway shall be built merely from Mogul Serai to Shergotty, with a branch northwards to Gya He prefers this line to the Daltongunj and Palamow Coalfields

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE —A few days ago the Special Sub-Magistrate of Chingleput sentenced one Chithambara Pillai to six months' simple imprisonment, on a charge of attempt at suicide The accused, driven to desperation from hunger, about four months ago cut his throat, but finding the cut did not prove fatal, he threw himself into a well, but this also proved futile owing to an insufficiency of water in it. Thus twice thwarted in destroying himself, the man commenced clapping his hands with the result that the attention of a passerby was attracted and he was taken out of the well, conveyed to the Hospital and there cured The result of the cut in his throat has deprived him now of speech, and after healing has left but a small passage, through which he takes in food by a tube

THE MAHUNT OF TIRUPATI.—One of the three cases against the present Mahunt of Tirupati, Mahabeer Dass, brought in the District Court of North Arcot by Sri Ranga Charlu, Mirasidar of Tirumalai (Tirupati) Devastanam and others, is with the object that it be declared by the Court that the defendant has not been validly appointed to the office of *Vicharanakarta* of the Tirupati Devastanams, that the document executed by Bhagavan Doss, the late Mahunt in favour of the defendant is *ultra vires*, fraudulent and void, that in case the Court holds that the defendant was properly and validly appointed to the office of *Vicharanakarta* he be removed from such office, and that a Receiver be appointed pending the disposal of the suit The grounds upon which the removal of the present Mahunt from his office as *Vicharanakarta* are, it is alleged, that since his assumption of such office he has been guilty of various acts of misconduct, and that he has misappropriated, misapplied and wasted the Devastanam funds Mr S Subramania Iyer, who will have been relieved of his duties as Judge of the High Court by the time the cases come on for hearing appears for the plaintiffs with Mr P Subramany Iyer, Attorney at-law for the defendant

THE QUESTION OF SCHOOL FEES.—The following are Minutes of a Meeting of the Heads of Colleges and Schools in Madras, under Private Management, held at the College House Esplanade, on Saturday —PRESENT ,—Rev W Miller LL D, C I E Principal, Christian College, Madras, in the chair

The following resolutions were agreed to ,—

I That it is desirable that the Managers of Schools in Madras should charge a certain minimum rate of fees

II That the rates formerly charged in the F A and B A College departments remain unchanged

III That throughout the Secondary Department the fees shall be Rs 20, 18, 16, 12, 10, 8 per term in the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Forms if paid by four instalments, but Rs. Rs 19, 17, 15, 11, 9 and 7, if paid in one sum at the beginning of a term

IV That the fees in the Primary Department of a Secondary School shall be one rupee, annas 12, 10 8, and 6 per mensem in the 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st and Infant classes respectively

V That the custom of charging half fees to Mahomedan pupils may be continued In the case of a school for Mahomedans in direct competition with a similar Government School the minimum rates shall be 10 per cent lower than those charged in the School,

VI That all concessions with regard to fees be given on the ground of merit and not on the ground of poverty alone,

VII That in no department shall the percentage of pupils with regard to whose fees concessions are made, exceed 10 per cent

VIII That admission and other special fees shall be left to the discretion of the Manager The meeting however, is of opinion that it is desirable to charge admission fees.

IX That in the College and the Secondary Departments the fees be levied in one sum or in four instalments and in the Primary Department monthly

X The Managers and Heads of Schools and Colleges present agree to do their utmost to carry out the above rules Those gentlemen who are in charge of institutions working under Governing Bodies undertake to urge such Governing Bodies to adopt these rules.

Extracts.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL

The Mahratta —Lord Lansdowne has added one more instance to the long list of his decisions that have created unpopularity for him and discontent amongst the subjects. He has refused to give to the University of Bombay the right to elect its fellows. It is surprisingly strange that the concession should have been refused to an *entirely innocent* body. A correspondent of the *Times of India* very properly observes that this act of Lord Lansdowne's Government will supply food for reflection not only among Liberals and Radicals but even amongst the Conservative groups in England. It is not very difficult to understand the ground of refusal. The principle of election, wherever it has been working, is found to work well, and this strengthens our claims for similar concessions in administrative matters. Evidently, statesmen hostilely disposed towards the political progress of the people have begun to see this, and while Government is putting a stop to its growth, subordinate officials are trying to sap the foundation.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The Mahratta —The *Hope* of 10th January has a very thoughtful article on the Social Conference at Nagpur its work and its leaders. We are sorry our contemporary is not in full possession of the detailed proceedings, for otherwise the several inaccuracies in the article would have been well avoided. Between the Conferencewallas and their friends in the opposite camp there is no longer dispute about the real status of the hotch-potch gathering. Rao Bahadur Ranade has himself told us that the Conference represents none and not more than half a dozen or dozen men come there as representatives of any views or section. The president Mr. K[illegible] was a personification of the *rate* legislationists. We think we ought not to commit the mistake of noticing the work of the Conference at all. By noticing it, we only create curiosities and help the wrong cause. In future those who really want to help social reform should try to place before the thinking people authentic accounts of the lifelong doings of real social reformers and expose for the enlightment of the world the *short-comings* of the social reform talkers. We need not take any notice of weather-cocks in social reform, men who would say anything and do anything if it only helps to keep themselves afloat.

PANDIT AYODYANATH'S SUCCESSOR AS JOINT GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE CONGRESS

The *Hindu* — We understand that it is likely that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee of Calcutta will be selected by the various Congress Committees as Joint General Secretary to the Congress, in succession to the late Pandit Ayodhyanath, and the Congress will be exceedingly fortunate if Mr. Bonnerjee agrees to take up that *responsible office*. The next Congress will have to do without the invaluable benefit of Mr Hume's influence and energy, and the task of the Joint Secretary on whom will fall the work of working this huge organization and getting up the proposed session in Allahabad will fall on some other shoulders. It remains to be seen what Allahabad will do after the loss it has sustained in the death of its distinguished leader. It is unreasonable to suppose that there are none amongst the leading men of that city who will put on the mantle of the late Pandit and work for the Congress holding its next meeting there. The hour often brings the man, and the requirements of the juncture might bring to the front some unknown patriot. The Congress will have therefore every reason to congratulate itself if Mr. Bonnerjee would accept the office which the country unanimously will offer him. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Bonnerjee will gladly come to the rescue of the Congress which he has worked so [illegible] and with so much self-sacrifice during these seven years to nurse and develop. Next to Mr. Hume there is none in the ranks of the Congress who commands so much confidence and regard from his countrymen as Mr. Bonnerjee. He is modest and somewhat retiring by disposition, but the service he has rendered to the Congress, his position and his great qualities of the head and heart have endeared him to his fellow countrymen who will be very greatly disappointed if for any reason the unanimous request of the various Congress Committees should fail to meet with his prompt compliance. Like Ayodhyanath, Mr. Bonnerjee owes the Congress the immense *popularity and regard he commands from his* countrymen. He was the President of the Congress when it was established for the first time in Bombay in 1885. Since then he has silently but zealously and disinterestedly worked hard in India and England for the success of the Congress. In the judgment and opinion of none else is Mr Hume accustomed to place greater confidence.

THE MADRAS CENSUS OF 1891

In the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890-91 *a chapter is devoted to the last Census, and it* contains some interesting particulars which have not, we believe, been hitherto published. Excluding Feudatory States, whose population was 3,700,62?, the total enumerated population of the Presidency was 35,630,440, which is 4,803,227, or 15.5? per cent, more than the population returned at the Census of 1881. The rate of increase was above the average in eight Districts. A very slight advance of 4.16 *per cent in the prosperous* district of Tanjore is ascribed in part to extensive emigration from this district; the emigration by sea alone since the Census of 1881 gives a net loss of 97,237 persons, and in addition to this there must have been considerable emigration by land. The increase in numbers throughout the Presidency was higher in proportion among females than among males and the number of the former to 1,000 of the latter advanced from 1,02? to 1,022. The parts of the Presidency in which the males outnumber the females were found to be much the same as in 1881. The population distributed according to religion was as follows —Hindus 31,?98,21?, Mahomedans 2,250,386, Christians 865,522, Animists (no connection with the Santals, we believe) 172,808, and Jains 27,425. The rate of increase among Christians (23.70 per cent, as against 15.22 per cent among Hindus and 17.38 per cent among Mahomedans) was comparatively high. A very large advance in their numbers occurred in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot, and Madura, but in Tinnevelly, curiously enough, where Christians are most numerous, their numbers rose by only 3.06 per cent. The number of occupied houses in the Presidency was 6,705,517, as against 5,614,033 in 1881: there was thus an increase of 1,091,48? or 19.?0 per cent. The number of persons to each occupied house was 5.31, the figure for 1881 being 5.40. The area of the Presidency according to the latest returns of the Survey Department is 141,193 square miles, so that there were 252 persons to the square mile or 3? more than in 1881. The number of occupied houses to the square mile was 47.5. A noticeable feature among the results of the Census is the decline that has taken place in the number of blind, insane, and those suffering from leprosy. There was, on the other hand, a very large increase *in the number of deaf mutes*. Until the detailed tables are published, however, it would be rash to draw deductions from any of these figures. Mr Stuart's Report, or a portion of it at least will doubtless be published before very long, and it will then be possible to take a wider and more intelligent purview of the population problem.

The *Hope* —A short while ago we had occasion to notice an instance of encouraging the appearance rather than the reality of learning in the regulation of the Calcutta University that candidates for its examinations shall have to answer Sanskrit papers in Devanagari character from the year 1894. The Calcutta University professes to encourage the cultivation of Sanskrit by requiring to make that [illegible] with Bengali and other vernaculars, but as a matter of fact by its system of examination the University encourages a smattering and "cram" only rather than scholarship whether in Sanskrit or in any other subject. The cause of Sanskrit learning has suffered much more than gained since the creation of the Education Department in this country. This Department encourages all institutions except those for the study of Sanskrit under the indigenous system. For some time past the Government has shown a desire to foster the revival of Sanskrit learning by making certain grants to the professors of *tols* and awarding titles and prizes to students brought up under them. An examination is now held annually by the Education Department, and under the immediate supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, for *conferring titles upon the successful students*. That this Title Examination has not answered *the purpose for which it was instituted* is now well known to all except perhaps to the Educational authorities. It has come to be known among the Pundits as the Sanskrit Teachership Examination to be passed for qualifying for employment. If Sanskrit learning is to be encouraged in the country, the Pundits of its leading *tols* should be admitted to the deliberations of the University and otherwise recognised by the Government. The *tols should be liberally endowed in accordance* with the suggestions of a Committee composed of the presiding Pundits. Sir Alfred Croft ought to deign to mix a little with the old-fashioned Pundits. He has been more than twelve years at the head of the Education Department, but he has never yet taken the trouble to visit the *tols* of Nuddea or Bhatpara and see with his own eyes the work that they are doing and are capable of doing.

There was a time when the first Pundit of Nuddea was in respect of social influence the first man in Bengal. Now the Pundits as a *class have no voice in matters relating to* education in the country although they are the representatives of an indigenous culture of a high order. There was a time when princes and rulers vied with each other in doing honour *to the professors of tols*. It is a fact, which is perhaps not generally known, that Nuddea became the seat of an independent school of Sanskrit learning, of special authority in *Nyaya* and *Smriti* during the days of the Mahomedan Kings of Gaur. Raghunandan Smarta, Raghunath Siromani, Krishnananda Agamavagisha, Mathuranath Tarkabagish, Gadadhar, and several other eminent authorities in the Sanskrit Shastras flourished in the time of the Islamite rulers. Pandit Jagannath Tarkapanchanan the great authority on the Hindu law of inheritance and succession wrote his famous "Commentary" at the time of the revolution which ended in the establishment of British power in Bengal. It was through the influence of this eminent man that, under the auspices of Warren Hastings, the cause of *Sanskrit learning was promoted at Nuddea and* other centres. It was in Warren Hastings' time, also, that *tols* were first opened at Nuddea for the exclusive study of Hindu Law. Now, however, with the progress of English education all over the country the Pundits and *tols* have become a mere cypher in the land.

Is this to last, this state of things? What harm is there in creating a Faculty of Sanskrit or Oriental Languages in the *Universities and appointing the leading Pandits* of the several Provinces as Fellows thereof? What difficulty is there in selecting some of our renowned Pundits of Nuddea and Bhatpara as members of the Central Text Book Committee? In these ways may the indigenous culture of the country be utilised to give a more natural turn to its modern system of education, while at the same time its ancient learning may be fostered and encouraged. Otherwise the difference between the two is likely to become more and more irreconcilable and a source of much evil in the rising generations. We would earnestly request the present popular Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and also His Excellency the Viceroy to take this matter into their serious consideration with a view to their putting an end to this anomalous state of things.

EXAMINATION SCANDALS IN MADRAS

Scandals in connection with University Examinations in India are becoming so frequent and so gross as to become a public calamity. Occasionally there are examination scandals even in the older Universities of England but there is nothing there to parallel the apparently systematic way in which information with respect to examination papers is sought *for in this country*. The recent examinations in connection with the Madras University illustrate a most lamentable state of affairs. One student, previous to the examination, wrote to a gentleman for such information as proves conclusively the former's knowledge of the examination paper. Another is discovered in the examination room with a paper on which have been carefully worked out the answers to the questions set, while a third is discovered answering questions from a book surreptitiously brought into the examination room! Who is to blame? How can such scandals be prevented?

It is morally certain that a certain class of students will always avail themselves of any opportunity to obtain improper information regarding examinations so long as these latter are so all-important as at present. As regards the University Registrar the most responsible and harassing duty which devolves upon him is that which necessitates his taking incredible precautions to prevent a knowledge of examination papers from leaking out. These precautions are so well taken, however, that hitherto the origin of not a single scandal has been traced to the negligence of the Registrar. The system is faulty somewhere, and it is a matter for congratulation that one at least of the recent scandals has been traced to a preventible cause. We should be failing in our duty if we did not allude to a practice in vogue whereby examiners are sometimes present at meetings when the examination questions in the subject which they teach are discussed and decided. We cannot but think that a teacher, who has listened to, *and taken part in, discussions on the questions* to be set in the subject which he teaches, will be apt, quite unconsciously, to drop a word or a suggestion, here and there, which will give his own pupils a decided advantage over those who do not sit at his feet. It is only reasonable to suppose that a teacher who has discussed the matter and form of examination questions on a subject which he teaches, will necessarily have the subject matter of *such questions uppermost in his mind*, and will be in constant danger of speaking aloud his thoughts.

Unfortunately, in this country, there are but few specialists who do not also teach their special subjects. These gentlemen are obviously the most capable of framing a good examination paper. Those who do not teach are apt to frame eccentric, and either absurdly easy or difficult questions. But there are many ordinary subjects for framing questions on which it must be quite possible to obtain the services of able gentlemen in this Presidency, who do not *themselves* teach those subjects. Failing these recourse might be made to gentlemen in the other Presidencies, or better still perhaps the questions might be set in England, and have the advantage of being set by specialists. In any case, is it possible that a [illegible] should set a paper on a subject which he teaches? And we imagine that no man in such a position would willingly undertake the grave responsibility *which setting such a paper involves*. Students in this country, as a rule, make extraordinary exertions to pass their examinations. They purchase the text books written by examiners and learn them off by heart. The [illegible] wholly [illegible] and the [illegible] become known to students, who magnify their importance and thrust them forward in their examinations. Such students will be keenly on the look-out to watch for any unguarded word which may give them a key to questions which they fondly *hope may appear in the examination paper*. The suggestion, that [illegible] should be held at a later date [illegible] the examination questions than [illegible] after the term's teaching [illegible], would only partly meet the difficulty, [illegible] the examination paper to particular subjects in which the [illegible]. Besides the suggestion would be worthless if [illegible] just previous to the examinations [illegible].

We think, therefore, that it is *imperative* that rule be made whereby teaching examiners should not be present when the Committee is engaged in discussing examination questions in which they are interested, and should, in fact, have absolutely nothing to do with framing such questions. In this way [illegible] which the present [illegible] of examinations in this country may be minimised. For the rest,—unceasing vigilance on the part of those who are responsible for setting the papers and of those into whose keeping they come, must suffice. The time may come when students will not attach such importance to the passing of examinations as to make them willing to stoop to roundabout ways of obtaining information in respect to the questions set for such examinations. Meanwhile, every precaution must be taken to prevent scandals, which discredit the system of examinations in this country, and which are a most unpleasant commentary on the effects of our higher education.—*Journal of Education*.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS

London 24th Jan.—The result of the election for the Rossendale Division was announced last night as follows:—

Mr. J. H. Maddin, Gladstonian Liberal 6,066; Sir Thomas Brooks, Unionist, 4,841.

Telegrams from Santiago announce that the United States has presented an ultimatum to the *Chilian Government demanding* the immediate withdrawal of and apology for the Chilian circular charging Mr. Egan United States Minister to Chili, with intrigues and with misleading President Harrison, *otherwise a rupture of relations* is threatened.

Lisbon, 24th Jan.—The project which has been mooted for some time past of selling the Colonies belonging to Portugal to relieve the financial straits at home is gaining favour amongst the members of the Cortes.

Lisbon 25th Jan.—The Government discountenances the project for the sale of the Portuguese Colonies.

Calcutta, 26th Jan.—The Dacca Bribery Case was concluded at the Sessions yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and both the accused were accordingly discharged.

Lady Dufferin's portrait will be unveiled in the Town Hall *on the 4th proximo.*

Santiago, 16th Jan.—The Chilian Government, in compliance with the demands of the United States, has *agreed to withdraw* the circular complained of, admitting that it committed an error of judgment therein. The Government also withdraws its demand for the recall of Mr. Egan, but purposes arbitration relative to the *Baltimore incident.*

London, 28th Jan.—A special *Gazette* has been issued containing a *letter from the* Queen to Mr. Mathews, Home Secretary, in which Her Majesty says:—"I must reaffirm my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy of my subjects in every part of the *Empire shown on* an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine or the nation. The sudden cutting off of *my beloved grandson,* so full of promise, and of an amiable and gentle disposition, renders it hard to his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his grandmother, to bow to the inscrutable *decrees of Providence.* The sympathy of millions so touchingly expressed is deeply gratifying, and I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for all these evidences of sympathy with me and the ... of my grandson, whose devotion to me was equal to that of my sons, was a help and solace to me and him. My bereavements during the last thirty years have been indeed heavy, but although my burdens, anxieties and responsibilities have been great, my earnest prayer is that God may continue to give me help and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country while I live."

Bombay, 28th Jan.—The Governor of the French Settlements in India arrived here yesterday and leaves for Pondicherry today. During his brief stay he is the guest of Lord Harris at Government House, Malabar Point.

London, 29th Jan.—It is probable that Government will appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the origin and causes of influenza.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1892

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

It is satisfactory that steps have been taken to mitigate the famine that has already set in. If rain falls in fair quantities this year it is believed matters will not be so bad as they were in 1877, and the reason we can give. Before the year just mentioned the ryots had sold nearly the whole of their grain. They found it easy to dispose of it, and having obtained the money, it is to be feared they spent it. So when the distress came they had nothing to fall back on, they had to apply for *relief, or else die.* The famine was not taken in hand till it assumed such dimensions that it could with difficulty be grappled with. The case is different now. The people in the villages remembering their *sufferings* during the last famine determined not to sell any grain but keep it all for themselves. In this respect they are wise, for the money they might obtain for it would be useless if they could not purchase grain with it. It is believed there must be a good deal of food in the villages, and this may be sufficient to support the people till the next crop is reaped. In any case they will be able to get on for some time without suffering great distress. The determination on the part of the ryots to retain their grain has caused the prices to raise very high in the towns, for very little *is brought in.* Then again the steps that have been taken by the Government to alleviate the distress will prevent matters from coming to such a pass as they did 15 years ago. Then, as we have said, the famine gained head before anything was effectually done to cope with it. The Dewan in his late tour collected valuable information, and this will prove most useful should the distress become greater. During the last famine a controversy arose as to the kind of relief works that ought to be established for those in distress. On one side it was said that small works should be taken *in hand near the villages* where the people could work without leaving their homes. It was the wish of many of the officials to keep the peoples in their *villages so that when better times came* they might cultivate their fields the same as they did before the famine set in. On the other hand Sir Charles Elliott was of opinion that large works should be *established and the people sent to work on* them. Both parties had a good deal to say in favour of their schemes. The former said, and with truth, that the people would be better satisfied if they remained at home and that the gain to Government would be greater because the land would not be thrown out of cultivation, but would be resumed as soon as the distress was over. *On the other hand, it was contended* that these works cost much money, that there was no proper supervision and that the village officials could do pretty much what they thought proper. There was much truth in this, *for the money had to* be paid whether there was any return for it or not. The larger works were better supervised;

there was less room for peculation and the work was better done But upon the whole the former was, we think, preferable because it kept the people near home, and as we have said, when better times came they could go on with their duties as usual. Tens of thousands during the last famine wandered away from their homes and never returned Some of them died, others settled in distant villages or in towns, and thus a large quantity of land was thrown out of cultivation some of which has not yet been taken up The sites of deserted villages were to be seen in all directions after the famine, and many of them have not yet been taken up. It must be stated that when Sir Charles Elliott came into the province as Famine Commissioner the people had begun to wander away from their homes, and, to a certain extent, he was compelled to adopt the system he did Probably had he come earlier to the province, and taken charge of famine operations he would have been of a different way of thinking with regard to the two sets of works, and would have had a better opinion of the small ones than he had In the Report he submitted to Government he condemns those entirely, and recommends the large ones When he came to Mysore he probably thought there was nothing else for him to do but to establish those he believed to be the best The famine was raging, the people were wandering about the districts, and so, the Famine Commissioner was of opinion he could only pursue one line of policy, and that was to collect the people in large numbers, and give them something to do. But we trust matters will not be allowed to drift into the condition they did in 1876 77, and from all we can see they have been well taken in hand Should the rains come at the proper season the measures now contemplated will, it is believed be sufficient, and there will be no need to resort to those that were found necessary from 1876 to 1878, a season that will long be remembered in this province, as well as in other parts of India.

A RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJAH

There is a rumour to the effect that the Government is about to purchase the property that it disposed of some years ago at Nundydroog, and we trust the report may turn out to be true It is a great pity the houses were sold, for had they been retained His Highness the Maharajah might have been induced to remain there during the hot months instead of going to Ootacamund. There are many things to be said in favour of a residence, for a time, at Nundydroog In the first place it is in the province, and this is a great advantage. When the Maharajah proceeds to the Nilgiris, he leaves his country behind him to take care of itself. He is cut off for a time from all connection with it, and the people are apt to look upon themselves as neglected They may fancy His Highness cares more for Ooty and its society than he does for this province and its inhabitants, This could not be said if he resided at Nundydroog, for he could be in the country itself and the business could be carried on almost as systematically as if he were in his capital The distance from Bangalore is not great, only about thirty miles, and people could go backwards and forwards every day with papers to be gone into It is true that the place is not so cool as the Nilgiris, but the temperature at all times is far below that of Bangalore, and during the hottest weather here it is pleasant there Two reasons may be given for this Nundydroog is situated at a higher elevation than Bangalore, and hence must be cooler But this is not all There are free houses there and thus the air has free circulation Old inhabitants of this place say that it was not so hot here years ago, and the reason that the temperature has risen is because of the crowding that has taken place Within the last few years the town has grown in size, and the result is that it is not so pleasant to live in. The same objection could not be brought against Nandydroog, for there is only a small village at the foot of the hill, and a few houses in it, and it is never likely to become a large place We trust therefore, the Maharajah will take up his residence there during the hot months and not proceed to Ootacamund as he has been in the habit of doing since he came to the throne It has been hinted that His Highness ought not to have made such a long stay in Madras while famine is impending in Mysore, and many people look with anything but pleasure upon the trip to Jodhpore. They say this is a time when a ruler ought to be among his people, and try to alleviate their sufferings instead of being far away, and leaving them to be looked after by the officials who may or may not perform their duty properly But now that the Maharajah has been away from the province for sometime we trust he will not deem it fit to go to Ooty during the hot months but will take up his residence at Nandydroog

Occasional Notes

The population of Calcutta, according to to the present Census, is thus classified — males 440 746, females 234,814, total 681, 560

It is believed that Mr W C Bonnerjee will be appointed Joint General Secretary of the Indian Congress in place of the late Hon Pundit Ajudhia Nath

Prince Rasulkhanji, brother of his Highness the late Nawab Sahib Bahadurkhanji, G. C. I. E., ascended the throne of Junagadh on the 23rd instant with the usual ceremonies

The Junior Rajah of Dewas, locally known as Dada Sahib, died last week after a short illness He came to the *gadi* in 1881 and effected considerable reforms He was only thirty two years old, and leaves no heir.

The Chingleput District Board has, in the Budget of the coming official year, made provision for the establishment of the three Board Salary Results Schools for the education of pariah children

Instructions have been issued for the stoppage of all works now being carried out by the P W Department in the Madras Presidency Works are only to be continued in cases of emergency, provided they are not situated in a distressed area

At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, a Bill introduced by Sir Charles Pritchard, to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory was read a first time

It is supposed that a small band of fugitives from Hunza have managed to cross the Hindu Kush, probably by the Shimshal Pass, and by this time are at Yarkand Safdar Ali Khan is in possession of a Jaghir there, which is sufficient for his maintenance and to which his steps will naturally turn

It is reported that two Christian employees were dragged in irons through Fatshan, China, on two successive days for having been in the service of "foreign devils" This is part of a combined effort by the Canton officials to absolutely exclude foreigners from direct trade with the interior

The Budha-Gaya Maha Bodhi Society, which was founded last May, is appealing for funds in order to establish a Buddhist College and maintain an adequate staff at Buddha Gaya, in Behar. It is estimated that a lakh of rupees is required to enable Buddhism to regain this foothold in the land of its birth after seven centuries of exile

Now that the Bengal Nagpur Railway has been completed and the East Coast Railway taken in hand, one of the railways recommended for construction in the Famine Commission Report,, that from Raipur to the Central Provinces to Vizagapatam, comes within the range of practical projects It is likely that the Government of India will order a detailed survey of it to be made

The long looked for winter rain has put in an appearance just in time to be of the utmost use to the country without prejudicing the prospects of the next monsoon

Ajmere has received an inch, which will be of incalculable benefit Jeypore has had a similar fall, and rain in measurable amounts has been general all over North Western India

Bengali society at Allahabad is said to have been much exercised owing to a returned Babu, who has come out from England as a Civil Surgeon having paid a visit to his father in law's residence and put up for a few days at his house Steps are being taken to 'boycott' the father in law, who is now in urgent need of inviting his Bengali kinsmen during the *shradh* ceremony of his mother, lately deceased

The public wealth in the United States is £208 per inhabitant, as compared with £247 in the United Kingdom, £221 in France, and £140 in Germany The total wealth of Australia, as estimated by Mr Coghlan, Government statistician at Sydney is 1130 millions sterling, which, it is worthy of note, is almost one half of what Lord Liverpool estimated to be the wealth of the United Kingdom in 1822 (260,000 millions)

The Allahabad *Morning Post* has heard of a rumoured attempt at sacrificial propitiation at Allahabad It appears that on telegraphic instructions received from the Joint Magistrate of Buxar the Allahabad Police have arrested a fakeer who is alleged to have kidnapped the son of a Moonsiff of Buxar, aged about 10, and taken him to Allahabad for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice to the sacred Ganges

Something approaching a miracle is reported to have occurred in Bengal Sir Charles Elliott has been able to move the heart of a Native money lender! During His Honour's last tour in Durbhunga he was impressed with the sight of an old and decrepit prisoner in the civil side of the local Jail The man had been cast into prison for a debt of Rs 13 The Commissioner of Patna brought the fact to the notice of the money lender, who let the poor fellow off as a mark of honour to the Lieutenant Governor's visit

The following appears in *India* — "There is a possibility of another Congress wallah seeking and, we hope, obtaining, Parliamentary honours Mr John Adam, M A, of Madras, who is now in England, has had his name mentioned by more than one Scottish constituency The Liberal whips are taking not a little interest in Mr Adam's political position an interest that may eventuate in the finding for him a seat which his ability and energy will win for the Party of Progress"

Mr Aziz Ahmad, the Editor of *Asia*, "instead of praising would pity an Indian who could not legitimately yield to the charms of English girls Nothing can unite Indian and Britain more permanently than intermarriages and settlement in each other's country Are they not fellow Aryans or fellow creatures? . I would like to see some of the descendants of Her Majesty the Kaiser-i-Hind connected by marriage with some of our Royal families in India Who can deny that the bluest blood, if anywhere, is in Indian veins?"

Under telegraphic instructions from Karachi, the Lahore Police have been lately engaged in tracing the whereabouts of two European who landed at Karachi and went to Lahore, nominally as sight seers, but who were suspected of being Russian spies Their behaviour at Karachi and other places appears to have excited the suspicion of the Police For instance, they are alleged to have assumed different names and nationalities at different places visited by them in India before going to Lahore The Police ascertained that they gave themselves out as Frenchmen at Lahore and stayed in two separate hotels under names quite different from those given by them at other places They, however, left Lahore without coming in contact with the Police, and are stated to have gone to Allahabad A strict watch is being kept over their movements

Local and Provincial.

The Dewan —Mr Seshadri Iyer is still in Madras but is expected to return soon to Bangalore

The Resident —This gentleman is now out in the Shimoga District examining that part of the country to discover what the ways are like.

The Government Press.—Mr T T. Leonard will shortly leave this for Calcutta to sit on the Volunteer conference, and it is said that in his absence the work of this institution will be supervised by Mr. Narain Row, one of the Under Secretaries to the Dewan

A Meeting of Condolence.—A meeting was held in the Mayo Hall last Wednesday morning in order to send an address of condolence to the Queen Empress, and another to the Prince and Princess of Wales The meeting was well attended, and was fairly representative

The Weather —This is still hot and dry and there is not a single sign of rain The sky is quite cloudless, and the Sun during the middle of the day is very hot. The water is failing, and there is scarcely any fodder for the cattle It is worse in the country than in Bangalore

An Order Cancelled —The order for the removal of the offices from Bangalore to Mysore has been cancelled and they are to remain here for sometime longer The reason is that the water supply at the capital is very low just now, and so the Government is of opinion that matters had better remain as they are till better times come This is the right view to take of the case and it would be well if the idea of removing the offices even done away with altogether

RAO BAHADUR A SABHAPATI MUDALIAR'S PRICKLY PEAR INSTRUMENTS

How to use Prickly-pear as fodder for cattle.

Rao Bahadur A Sabhapati Mudaliar's Prickly pear instrument consists of a set of tongs, a knife, and a pair of pincers. Hold the prickly pear leaf with the tongs, and pluck off the thorns with the pincers, after the leaves are divested of all the thorns, it is better they are washed in water to remove any stray thorns sticking to the gummy matter, and then with the knife cut the leaves with the knife into one inch square pieces

To make the cattle relish them, a handful of horse gram flour, or the flour of some other pulse, mixed with a little of common salt, should be sprinkled over those pieces If the cattle would not eat them of their own accord, a few slices may be put into their mouths and they may be made to chew those pieces If accustomed to in this manner for a day or two, the cattle will begin to eat the stuff greedily, even without the addition of gram flour and salt It is however advisable to use a handful of gram powder with a tola of common salt to every ten pounds of prickly pear slices so that they may be agreeable to the cattle

10 or 15 pounds of this prickly pear in the morning, about the same quantity in the evening with an addition of 5 or 6 pounds of Karbi or grass in the night, is enough for the maintenance of ordinary working cattle

In Bellary a cooly of two annas is paid for 125 lbs of prickly pear cut in pieces, which together with Karbi as stated above is enough to support 5 cattle At first, the cooly women will not be able to prepare such a large quantity, but when they are accustomed to the work, they will be able to prepare the leaves very quickly

Thousands of cattle were saved by these instruments during the famine of 1877-78.

Price per set of instruments, annas two and pies six only

Note the sale proceeds after deducting the cost of annas two, go to the *Bellary Sanmarga Samaj* Fund

The instruments can be had on application to Messrs. A Sabapathi Moodeliar " & co., Bellary, Madras Presidency

General Summary.

A TIMELY WARNING —Mr Thomson, Collector of Sulapet, warns intending visitors to Sree Veera Raghava Swamy's Brahma Utchavam at Tiruvalur on the 29th instant, that cholera exists around the town of Tiruvallur, and of the risk they run by attending the festival

THE HIGH COURT — We learn that the English Members of the Bar have sent a protest to the local Government against the appointment of Mr J. Best to the High Court bench in the place of Mr Justice Sheppard The Barristers plead that the acting appointment should have been conferred on one of the Members of the Bar as Mr J Best is a civilian

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEY —In the current number of the Ablum Mr W S Caine describes Mr Surendranath thus —The subject of the portrait we add to our gallery herewith, is the idol of Young Bengal, and is, probably, the most influential Indian in Calcutta A brilliant orator, an active worker in the field of education, an able writer He is life and soul of the new school of politics in India, identified with the National Congress

GOOD NEWS TO HINDU STUDENTS — A correspondent writes —" The managing Committee of The Hindu Theological High School has just decided to continue its usual scale of monthly fees and not to adopt the high and prohibitive scale agreed to by a conference of Managers and heads of schools held in Dr Miller's College House Mr Pauly justly strongly, though unsuccessfully contended in that meeting on behalf of the students, who are generally poor that it is desirable to have a lower scale of fees The managing Committee's views are in perfect accord with those of the Government about the levying of a quite fees that is ' fees which will suffice for the supply of efficient instruction and which the pupils can afford to pay

UNITY OF GOD —Dewan Bahadur R Ragoonatha Row delivered a lecture last Monday evening on the ' Unity of God" at Pushpaka Mahal, Mount Road He pointed out that Hinduism was a monotheism and not a polytheism, as some supposed Even though different sects call God by different names God was the same and he was omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient, and had no equal In support of these statements he quoted largely from various Sanskrit texts such as the Vedas Upanishads, Puranas &c At the close of the sermon Mr R Sivasankara Pandiyaji thanked Mr Ragoonatha Row The Dewan Bahadur then announced that he proposed to deliver a series of lectures this year on religious, social, political and temperance subjects

A QUEER SUIT —In the Circuit Court of Dearborn County, Indiana, Mrs Leah Haynes recently sued Flora Knowlin for £2,000 damages on the ground that defendant had alienated the affections of plaintiff's husband from her. The defendant demurred that in common law and by the custom of the country plaintiff had no grounds for action, and this view was also taken by the Judge, who held that a husband could claim damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, but that no corresponding right was enjoyed by the wife On appeal, however, the wife's equal right of action in this respect has been upheld by Chief Justice Elliott, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, all his colleagues concurring

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST THE DEWAN OF PUDUCOTTA —On the case of adultery and enticing away a married woman being called on for hearing, last Friday, in the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court before Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, the Clerk reported that the summons had been returned unserved, and that the Political Agent refused to serve the same for reasons as set out in his letter returning the summons in question, and referred to a previous correspondence in reference to a summons which had on a former occasion been issued against the same party The letter and previous correspondence were read, and Mr Branson urged that the excuse put forward by the Political officer for not serving the process of the Court was unusual, and that he was bound to do so He added that if he refused to do so, his conduct should be reported to Government for the purpose of Government enquiring into the matter and dealing with the Political officer for his conduct not only in having refused to serve the summons, but for presuming to offer to the Court his opinion upon the case as to whether a person of the rank, position, and age of the accused, would be likely to commit the offences charged As regards the reference made by the Political officer to the Extradition Act, Mr Branson urged that the Extradition Act had no bearing at all upon this case as the offences with which the accused was charged were offences stated to have been committed in Madras Mr Branson submitted that the conduct of the Political Agent was such as rendered it incumbent upon the Court to take serious notice of it The Political Agent had refused to serve a summons which had been sent to him for service, and it was for the Court to see that its process was not trifled with If this was allowed, he added, that every process server (and in this case the Political officer was but the process server of the Court) might think that it was open to him to refuse to serve a process entrusted to him for service and give the Court his private opinion as to the guilt or otherwise of the parties concerned His Worship told Mr. Branson that he had no power to compel another Magistrate to serve a summons, but that if Mr Branson felt aggrieved he should apply to the High Court and enforce the service of the summons

Extracts.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS

The Duke of Devonshire has issued the following farewell address to his former constituents in the Rossendale Division of North-East Lancashire —

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ROSSENDALE DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

By the lamented death of my father, which removes me to the House of Lords I am deprived of the honour of representing the Rossendale Division in the present Parliament and of the opportunity I had hoped of asking the constituency to renew its confidence in me at the next general election

But I cannot allow a political connection which has existed with some interruption between North Lancashire and myself for more than thirty four years to terminate without attempting to express my feeling of gratitude to the electors for their conduct towards me under varying circumstances They accepted me as an untried man, relying on my adherence to the principles which my family had always professed They renewed the political connection between us, which had been temporarily severed, at a time when I had the honour of being the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and they thus contributed in no slight degree to the victory which placed that party in power for a period of five years

Again, by the votes of an equally significant majority, they approved the course which I had thought it my duty to take in protesting with all my power, and in the most practical and effectual manner in which I could, against an abandonment, as it appeared to me, of pledges and of duty on the part of a majority of those with whom it had been my privilege to act The rupture of political and, to some extent, of private friendships which has been the consequence of so grave a difference of opinion has been painful, but from a public point of view I find nothing to regret in the step which I then took

The country has been saved from a violent and unnecessary constitutional change on which it had never been consulted, and I am confident that the longer and more closely the policy which we have resisted is examined the less approval it will receive

The anticipations of danger and difficulty which were raised for a time so large an influence on the minds of the timid and irresolute have not been realised, and the government of every part of the United Kingdom by a single Parliament has been found practicable and effective

The statesmen in whose hands the disruption of the Liberal Party has necessarily placed power have proved themselves able and vigorous administrators of your affairs And although, as a member of the Liberal Party, I regret that the action of some of its leaders should have destroyed for the present, and in all probability for many years to come, the usefulness of our party as an instrument of domestic reform, yet such has been the result of the extinction of parties which has taken place that it would be difficult to point to a series of more practical and beneficent reforms than have been passed into law during the last five years under the guidance of the Unionist Government

These, gentlemen, are some of the grounds on which if it had been permitted to me, I should have claimed to justify my conduct in the past, and have sought for a renewal of your confidence in the future

To have assisted in upholding the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, in maintaining the unity of the United Kingdom, in restoring order, law and liberty in every portion of it, in preserving peace abroad, in increasing the power of our empire and strengthening its security, in developing its prosperity and reforming its institutions, form a record which in however small and humble a degree, every Unionist can justly claim to share

I return you once more my thanks for having by your favour been able to strive to do my part in this work and I trust with confidence that the constituency of Rossendale will in the future continue to support the principles which I have advocated to the best of my ability while I have had the honour of representing it in Parliament

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that, although no longer your member, I shall not cease to take a warm interest in all that concerns the prosperity and welfare of Rossendale —I have the honour to be, your obedient servant

Chatsworth, Dec 29, 1891 DEVONSHIRE

THE VICEREGAL CONFERENCE

The *Daily Chronicle* writes as follows in its issue for January 6 —

We hope the summons which is sent to Sir A Mackenzie to attend the Viceregal Conference in Calcutta on the 20th inst, will direct public attention to this event, the extraordinary importance of which seems to be not even guessed by most politicians and political writers in England We have what we deem good authority for stating that Lord Lansdowne hopes to signalise his reign by devising first, a steady and uniform frontier policy for the whole of India, second, a plan for reconstituting our relations with the independent clans in what used to be " the debateable land." As a first step he will, of course, naturally invite the conference to organise a system of co-operation between the Governments of Bengal Assam, and Burma for the government of the Chin Lushai country But we also know that well informed Anglo-Indian officials believe the conference will probably lay down the lines of a policy extending far beyond the limits of our conquests in the North East The whole question of administering protectorates is in fact, bound up with frontier extension Like Rome England in Asia has always striven to smaller States who, though unruly, are not dangerous These she promises to defend if they have no dealings with foreign Powers In theory we have thus two Indian frontiers, an administrative one which bounds the area of our actual jurisdiction, and a " scientific" one bounding an area of which we have warned the rest of the world As Sir Alfred Lyall points out, it is clear that for purposes of high policy the latter should be deemed our only true frontier, and it is also, however, tends to expand, because our dread of aggression grows with our responsibility for the good government of protected States, and responsibility is not undertaken without power. Rome had her Armenia between her and Parthia We have Afghanistan between us and Russia, and to Rome and England, as to the buffer State in each case, the consequences of the arrangement have been almost identical in their gravity

Moreover, as Asiatic frontier lines not enclose a territory over which British rule is equally consolidated and homogeneous Inside it we have several Native States which govern themselves in their own way—survivals, many of them of the system by which we have always enclosed protected zones round each of our actual possessions—such as Oude against the Mahrattas, and the Feudatory States in the Sutlej against the Sikhs Native States under our protection thus often escaped the natural process of absorption by eager native neighbours, and after the latter were conquered as a reward of loyalty preserved their feudatory autonomy. Our advance to the geographical limits of India, so far from arresting this natural search for a durable frontier—an administrative and a political or strategic one, enclosing scattered feudatories—has level point Our protectorates are not only creeping up the beetling walls of " the Abode of Snow," but going beyond and over them to the other side Russia too, is following the same course of expansion, and this tempted us to push out our protected zone further than ever By an instinct of self preservation we felt that we must increase the size of the buffer when the size of the State with which we were colliding was increasing also But the sensitive strategic frontiers of both States have touched not only with each other, but it may be remembered that at the very first touch in Afghanistan they caused an explosion of hostility at Penjdeh Mr. Gladstone in 1885 taught us, in a way we shall never forget, that the frontier for the defence of which our money and blood are mortgaged is not the one marked on the maps as that of India, but the ever advancing boundary of a protectorate beyond. Indian statesmen, it is true, have like Sir Alfred Lyall, given us the grim consolation that this boundary cannot expand further, because it has at last touched two great organised States, which is tantamount to saying that the expansion of our strategic beyond our administrative frontier has precipitated the very evil it was meant to avert If this be true, then Indian history tells us that the strategic must gradually become the actual administrative frontier, and the " buffer" States slowly sink into British dependencies, forming an integral part of the British Empire in India From this point of view the Indian Empire, for whose defence we are responsible now covers the area between Russia and China and is bounded by a line extending from the Oxus to the Cambodia River That will give our readers some idea of the vast problems in government and policy with which we are confronted in this vast region of loosely organised territory, and it suggests that the Viceregal Conference at Calcutta will not be the last of its kind It marks the first step towards consolidating, by means of a uniform, or perhaps we should say carefully co-ordinated, policy our authority and influence over this great " buffer" zone between India and Russia and China, an undertaking almost as serious as the conquest of Hindustan itself

Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and the petty States up the Hindu Kush, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, and the buffer tribal States between Burma, China and Siam, must have their boundaries speedily settled by diplomacy Hence our principles of policy in guiding their development must speedily be determined in council The semi-independent and petty tribes will obviously give us most trouble, for the very reason that the semi barbarous Celtic clans of Scotland were thorns in the side of the British Government till the frontier policy of the elder Pitt drew their teeth and clipped their claws This tribal country runs along the outer spurs of the mountains which engirdle the plains of Northern India So long as our strategic frontier only touched the tribal territory it was not difficult to manage Sometimes we kept it quiet by tacitly recognising, as we did in Scotland, blackmail. At others we had a system whereby, whenever a gang of barbarians came down from the hills and looted one of our villages, the villagers were empowered to go and compensate themselves by taking a corresponding amount of loot from one of theirs. Latterly, as the villagers grew rich and industrious under British rule, they not only became more tempting to the barbarians, but less warlike and less able to retaliate. That led to the costly system of periodical punitive military expeditions, which Manipur warned us were not free from risk to our prestige But we want to impress on our readers the fact that since we have pushed our strategic frontier far beyond this tribal country on the north east—though not so far on the northwest—we can no longer deal with it in the old way, and we must therefore devise an entirely new policy and system for its management What this policy is to be is the problem the Calcutta Conference of frontier satraps and experts meets to solve a fortnight hence

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Senate, in academic robes, assembled in the Senate House, Calcutta. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen At three p.m., the Hon'ble the Vice Chancellor and Fellows, in gowns and caps appertaining to the different branches of the Faculty to which they belonged, proceeded to the Entrance Hall to receive His Excellency the Chancellor, who arrived punctual to time

The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation opened, each candidate for a degree was presented to him by the Principal of the College at which he had studied, or by the President of his Faculty in the usual form. The Vice-Chancellor made over to the candidate the diploma of the degree each had his

found qualified for, with the usual formula charging them "ever in their lives and conversation to show themselves worthy of it" Fifty two candidates obtained the M A degree, two hundred and forty received the B. A degree, one hundred and eighty four the B. L. degree, only one candidate got the M D, degree, five the M B, thirteen the 2nd L M S, two the B E, and four the L E. degrees Among the candidates were two Native young ladies, one of whom obtained the M A degree the diploma for which she received amid deafening cheers, and the other, who was unavoidably absent, had passed the B A. examination and was entitled to her diploma When all the candidates had been presented and had received their diplomas His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the assembly.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

His Excellency, who on rising was received with applause, spoke as follows —

Mr Vice Chancellor, Your honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The annual Convocation of the University affords me an agreeable opportunity of meeting you, which I should be sorry to miss, and I must express my pleasure at finding myself once more in this chair It will not be necessary for me to detain you for more than a very few moments, but there are one or two matters which I cannot leave unnoticed You will, I think, expect me, in the first place, to say one word of sympathy and regret in reference to the death of the young Prince who was taken from us last week The sympathies of this University are naturally with the young, and in this case will certainly not be indifferent to the fate of one who in the very prime of his youth and with a bright and splendid career before him, has been cut off so suddenly and under such melancholy circumstances I am sure that you will share the sorrow of his parents and that you will not forget that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took an interest in this University, which in 1876 conferred upon him the honorary degree of a Doctor of Laws I was glad to see Mr Vice-Chancellor, that the Senate at a recent meeting so appropriately took notice of this sad occurrence I have to congratulate the members of the University upon the fact that the *Hon'ble Dr Gooroo Das Banerjee has been* good enough to accept re-appointment as Vice Chancellor. (Applause) He has, during the past two years, discharged the duties of his office with tact and judgment and in a manner which has secured for him the confidence of the University (Applause) We are, I think, extremely fortunate in having prevailed upon him to accept re-appointment Mr Vice Chancellor, I have to thank the Graduates of the University who have for the third time asked to aid me in the selection of the Fellows who will be appointed to fill up vacancies on the list, for the assistance they have given me They have exercised their choice in a manner which has met with general approval The two gentlemen whose names they have submitted to me, Babu Pran Nath Pundit and Babu Upendra Nath Mitra are both of them men of eminence in their profession (Applause), and have a record of literary and academical achievement which clearly points to their fitness for the honour which has been done them (Applause) Both of them, curiously enough, have been elected Tagore Law Professors at different times Babu Pran Nath Pundit is a well known Sanscrit scholar Babu Upendra Nath Mitra was gold medallist of his year, and was for several years Law Lecturer in the Government College of Dacca, and has written a standard work upon a legal subject I may say in passing that I was gratified to find that you were able in accordance with the suggestion which I ventured to make to you last year to discover means by which Graduates in the Mofussil have been permitted to take part in the election of these gentlemen I understand that out of 900 persons qualified to vote, 641 exercised the privilege conferred upon them, a sign that this particular franchise has a higher value set upon it by those who possess it than certain other franchises which I could mention

The result of the experiment has been so successful that I am certainly not disposed to abandon it But it may be said, "if the experiment has succeeded so well, why not go farther?' Why not make the arrangement "a permanent one, and give it a statutory sanction?" We all know of course that recommendations have been submitted to the Government of India by the Senate of the University for a revision of the Act of Incorporation, and I think I am right in saying that the principal change recommended was a proposal that one-half of the total number of Fellows annually appointed should be elected by the Graduates Gentlemen, I have proved by my actions since I have been connected with the University that there is no difference between myself and those who hold this language as to the propriety of giving the Graduates a voice in the selection of the Fellows University legislation is, however, a very serious matter, and not to be undertaken without a good deal of thought and deliberation In this particular instance you are confronted with a special difficulty, that of providing adequately for the representation of the minority, whose claims none of us would desire to ignore There is also this to be remembered that changes of the law affecting one University to a certain extent involve the adoption of similar changes in regard to the others. In regard, however, to this question of the election of Fellows, experience has fortunately shown us that it is possible to give a voice to the Graduates in their selection without modifying the Act, and its revision may for this reason, be regarded as less immediately urgent than it might otherwise have been The same question has, as you are aware been under consideration in reference to the Bombay University which, like yours has a body of Graduates representing a variety of different elements The difficulty of devising a system of election which should secure to each of these elements a suitable amount of representation would be very great and the University of Bombay is, I understand, prepared, at my suggestion, to follow the example set here and to proceed experimentally upon the lines which we have adopted You may be quite sure that even if we do not at this moment see our way to legislation in reference to this point just now the privilege which I have been able to confer upon the Graduates is not likely to be restricted The sound judgment which they have shown in exercising that privilege renders me indeed disposed to extend its scope, and I will gladly consider whether this cannot be done before the time comes when I shall again meet you in this building (Applause) These are the only matters of University business, strictly speaking, which I wish to refer to, but, as you allow me to take advantage of these occasions in order to mention to you any questions affecting the University in which I am specially interested, I should like this afternoon to refer for a moment to such a question I have noticed with much pleasure, and I desire to commend to all the friends and supporters of the University, the movement which has lately been set on foot by the society known as that for the higher training of young men in Calcutta I feel no doubt that there is room for such a movement, and that much good may be done by it What are the facts? This University is, as we all know, an examining University Our students have to satisfy us that they have attended lectures at one of the affiliated institutions and they are required to pass an examination which shall prove that their studies have provided them with a certain amount of knowledge, and we thereupon bestow upon them an academical title This is, I am afraid, the beginning and the end of our connection with them We do not attempt to take charge of them in any sense during the time which they spend in preparing for their degree, we are not responsible for their health, for their surroundings and we do not seek to exercise any supervision over their private life In some of the affiliated *institutions no doubt some attempt may be* made in this direction, but this affects only a very small minority of the students The great bulk of them are, save for the fact that they attend the classes of school or college during a few hours of the day, absolutely uncared for The result is that we have some six or seven thousand young men between the ages of 17 and 23 turned loose in this wilderness of a city, exposed to its temptations and dangers without any precautions to ensure that their lives shall be healthy, or happy, or respectable The picture is one which it is impossible to contemplate without the deepest misgivings. The position of the lads who come here from the Mofussil must, at all events, when they first arrive here, be one of the great isolation They are, perhaps, separated by hundreds of miles from their friends and relations, and Heaven knows what sort of friends and what of connections they will form here if they are left to their own devices No contrast could be sharper than that between the condition of the young men who take their degree in the Calcutta University, and that of students of one of our old English Universities In the latter case you have the college with all its comforts and resources, its social life, its strict discipline and supervision, you have the intercourse of student with student, the *esprit de corps* which makes a young man proud of his college, the intimacy of tutor and pupil, and the influence of the former over the latter, the pleasant associations of *the cricket fields* and the river—all these build up a life, which has its social and domestic side, amidst the healthiest of moral and material surroundings. All these conditions are absent here A young man coming to Calcutta from a distant town is a mere drop in this great sea, uncared for, exposed to every temptation and every discomfort, *unknown perhaps to his fellow students* —perhaps even to his teachers Can we be surprised if many of them do not pass through the ordeal without the worst results alike to *body and mind?* This, gentlemen, is, I understand, the state of things which the Association, of which I have spoken, desires to improve Let us be under no illusions as to the difficulties of the task I hope it will not be supposed for a moment that, when I referred just now to the old English Universities, I believed that it was possible to reproduce them, or anything like them in this country I mentioned them rather with the object of suggesting that a student at Oxford or Cambridge would not have a much better chance of escaping the dangers which beset our young men here if he were exposed to them to the same extent I do believe, however, that without aiming too high we might at least within our power do something to mitigate the evil and I must express the pleasure with which I read the address recently delivered by Mr Ashley upon the subject of this movement I understand that in the opinion of the Society, the main directions in which something may be done ... The workers, I am informed, to be divided into three sections—the Literary section, the Athletic section, and the General section The Literary section will be concerned with the reading which students may be expected to read outside of the regular school or college work *The Athletic section proposes to encourage* those healthy games and outdoor exercises which play so large a part in the education of English youth, while the General section has for its object the exercise of a useful influence over the conduct and character of the young men It would be impossible within the limits of the observations which I am now called upon to make to consider the possibilities which lie before us in each of these directions I can sum up all that I wish to say to those in charge in a very few words ... I see no difficulty in adopting the suggestion that a list of books should be prepared and recommended to our young friends for their reading—a list which would put them in the way of reading books quite as interesting as, and much better for them than, the mischievous trash of which, I believe, many of them are now consumers. Such a list, to my mind, could probably be prepared without very much trouble If, however, this movement is to come to anything, I should like to look forward to the time when it will be possible to provide our students not only with a list of books, but with the books themselves, and with convenient rooms in which to read them A Library—perhaps a lending Library—with reading and recreation rooms attached, would, it seems to me, be a very valuable adjunct to the University I say this without casting any reflection upon the existing University Library, which is intended mainly for the use of resident Fellows I know that, under the Regulations, persons who are not Fellows may obtain special permission to use that Library, and even to borrow books from it, for purposes of literary research, but I doubt whether it could ever be made available as a popular library for the bulk of the students As to the pursuit of athletic exercises, I do not believe that any amount of gymnastics will make up for the absence of such games as cricket and football I cannot resist quoting Mr Rush's dictum when he said that "the memory of the pious founder who endowed the schools of Calcutta with a suitable playground will be held in ever lasting remembrance when *many more* serious matters have been forgotten" I should like to look forward to the time when suitable grounds of this kind will be provided for the use of our University students. Of the work of the General section, it has been said with truth that the endeavour to form the character, and to guide the moral conduct of our young men is one of immense difficulty I believe you can inculcate morality by precept and example, but I have not much faith in precept alone Our schools, again are, *as a rule*, day schools, and home influences upon which so much depends are, I suspect, much less strong here than they are in Europe I have, however, an almost unlimited belief in the results which can be produced upon the young by the personal influence of individuals, and I believe that it is within the bounds of possibility that men might be found in this country capable of exercising such an influence over our students, and of exercising it with very far reaching and very salutary results If we could find here even one or two men animated by the same unselfish desire to do good and to spread the knowledge of the truth as the late Mr Arnold Toynbee, whose name may be familiar to some of you, the difficulty would, I believe, be half overcome We should, however, require not only the men but some kind of organisation for them to work under, and my thoughts turn to a movement in which I took some part before I left England—I mean that for the extension of University teaching, instituted not many years ago by Mr Goschen and a few *other persons* connected with the great Universities The object of that movement was the establishment of different centres at which courses of lectures might be given by men carefully selected from among the most promising members of the University on subjects especially interesting to the residents of the localities selected The movement has been very successful, and there is hardly any subject upon which lectures have not been given, and they have been very largely attended, and I believe it has tended to *awaken a new interest in many objects of* study hitherto completely neglected, except in the great centres of education. Is it beyond the bounds of possibility that something of this kind might be undertaken in Calcutta, not necessarily in subjects bearing directly upon the University examinations, but upon such subjects as history, literature, and social, ethical, and economic questions in which we all of us take an interest? But gentlemen, even if we are to assume that we have got the men and established the organisation, it would be *absolutely necessary, if* the experiment is to be attended with any degree of success, that there should be some suitable place at which students and teachers should come together, and for this reason I should like to see the Association of which I am speaking, provided with a headquarters of its own in a central position Its principal features would be a Library, with one or two lecture and reading *rooms attached*, and if this building stood by the side of a suitable recreation ground, our establishment would be complete All this may be unpractical and unattainable and there may possibly be difficulties in the way which I have not foreseen The idea seems, however, to be one worth discussion, and I believe that, if it were to be thoroughly matured, you would find many persons ready to give it their encouragement and their practical support. I, for one shall be very glad indeed to do so (Applause) And now, *Mr Vice Chancellor*, it only *remains for* me to congratulate the young men upon whom degrees have been conferred this afternoon, and to express my cordial hope that for them and for the University of which they are members, the new academical year may bring nothing but good. (Applause)

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 31st Jan.—The Marquis of Ripon replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Indian students at Edinburg University, said he did not desire to see household suffrage in India, but he wished for a reasonable share of native representation in the Councils of the Government of India.

Calcutta, 1st Feb—Superintendent Johnson, of the Calcutta Police, has been suspended pending enquiry, being charged with accepting a bribe.

London, 3rd Feb.—The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a great Conservative meeting at Exetor yesterday. His Lordship, after deploring the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, said :—"We have lost during this terrible year many great and illustrious names, but I must say one word regarding one loss which in my own department of the Government we have deeply felt. I refer to the illustrious leader of Egypt who was our ally He was an able, straightforward and honest man His perfect integrity and clearness and his sagacity enabled him to steer his country through many difficulties in very troublous times. He was a firm believer in his own race, and he never suffered it either to be injured or put back ; but he was ready to receive in a loyal and intelligent spirit the trained experience and skill which England was able to place at his disposal. The result has been the recovery of Egypt from financial and social suffering which has almost been unprecedented. This recovery is due to the mixture of Turkish tenacity and resolution with England's trained intelligence and strength. We have every ground for hoping that he is succeeded by a sovereign who will carry out all his wise traditions and that the benefits to his country from that policy will not be less in the future than in the past."

In concluding his speech the Premier added that Ireland was still the burning question, and he appealed to all patriots at the next General Elections to disregard every secondary issue and to avert the crowning calamity and disgrace involved in the severance of the Empire. He trusted the Lords would vote on the Irish legislation according to their consciences

Allahabad, 2nd Feb—The Bengal Government has prepared a number of small railway schemes to be taken in hand in case of scarcity in Behar and Northern Bengal next autumn.

The health of the Amir of Kabul has improved lately. He will probably shortly declare whether he is equal to making a visit to India this spring.

A report has reached Srinagar from the Kashmir Governor of Gilgit that Safdar Ali Khan of Hunza and Uz Khan of Nagar have been captured The news has yet to be confirmed.

As a result of the Chin Lushai Conference the Public Works Department ... has been directed to draw up plans for barracks at Fort White, Haka, and other places in the Chin Hills. The cost will be two lakhs.

Bellary, 3rd Feb—Mr. Baber, of the Survey Department, was charged to day, by order of Government, before the District Magistrate of Bellary with criminal breach of trust. A preliminary enquiry was held, and the case was remanded till Monday, the 8th February.

Allahabad, 3rd Feb—The title which General Roberts has assumed is Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.

London, 5th Feb.—Mrs. Osborne, who disappeared on the collapse of the Pearl Slander Case, and for whose apprehension a warrant was issued, was arrested at Dover yesterday and conveyed to London. She said she had surrendered in order to avoid wrecking her husband's career. Her *accouchement* is expected in May.

Allahabad, 1st Feb.—The death of Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of British Beluchistan, seems to have been very sudden The first intimation which reached the Government of India of his illness was on the 28th ultimo, when he was reported to have inflammation of the lungs. Lady Sandeman and Dr. Fullerton were with him at the end. Owing to his death Mr. H. S. Barnes will officiate as the representative of the Governor General in Beluchistan until permanent arrangements have been made.

Allahabad, 4th Feb.—News has reached India of the death of Mr. Metcalfe, the well known former Commissioner of Orisa.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta in the last week in March for Bombay, where he will open the Tansa Water Works.

Sir James Lyall hands over charge to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, on March 5th, Sir Dennis deferring his return to India for a week.

Sir James Lyall will leave Lahore the same afternoon for Bombay.

London, 5th Feb.—Mrs. Osborne was brought up at Guildhall to day, and charged with fraudulently obtaining a cheque for £550 from Messrs Spinks. The accused was remanded.

London, 6th Feb.—Mrs. Osborne was discharged on the charge of fraudulently obtaining money, the Treasury offering no evidence against her. She was then rearrested and taken to Bow Street, where she was charged with perjury.

London, 6th Feb.—A painful scene occurred at Guildhall, the accused fainting in Court her weeping husband supporting her.

Later.—Mrs. Osborne has been remanded for a week, and removed to Holloway Goal.

St. Petersburg, 5th Feb.—The Amir of Bokhara has intimated his intention of giving 100,000 roubles towards the relief of famine in Russia as a proof of his attachment to the Russian throne.

Calcutta, 6th Feb.—The influenza epidemic is spreading in Calcutta. Yesterday Justices Trevelyan, Beverley and Pigot were unable to attend Court owing to attacks from it. In the majority of cases among Europeans pneumonic symptoms attend the malady.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Burma the powers of a Local Government.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY. FEBRUARY 8, 1892

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Indian National Congress held in December last at Nagpore may be looked upon as a decided success. It is true there were not so many delegates present as in former years, but this was just what might have been expected. At first the number was too large; some presented themselves who did not understand what they had to do, they were not sufficiently intelligent to take part in the proceedings. Such men have been weeded out, and now those who present themselves take a real interest in the work that has to be got through. Besides, too many delegates were often elected for one district, while scarcely any were sent from another. This has now been remedied, and the elections are much better managed. In time there may be a regular system established similar to the one prevailing at home. Considering the short time the Congress movement has been going on the progress made has been remarkable, more especially in the direction we have just pointed out. This shows that the Indian people have a claim to representative government, because they show that they understand it. Those opposed to the Indian National Congress held that they were totally ignorant of the very rudiments of an elective system, that the movement would soon die a natural death. Probably the wish was father to the thought, but most certainly they have been mistaken. It is still going on, and is making good progress. We were told sometime back that the meetings of the Congress would be held in England, but, as it was given out at Nagpore that the next would come off in Allahabad. We suppose the English idea has been given up. We do not in the least regret this, for had the Congress been removed to London the interest now displayed in it by the people of this land would, in a great measure, have been lost. Only a few delegates could have been chosen to proceed to the West, and thus only a small part of the country would be represented. The reason would be that the people of unrepresented portion would become dissatisfied, and might in time cease to care about the Congress movement. It might cease to be Indian, and might become a tool in the hands of English politicians. This would be a great pity, and would eventually ruin the whole movement. The Congress began in India; it was established for the good of India, and its meeting should be carried on in India. The people of this land would soon lose all interest in the matter if the delegates held their deliberations in England, and it is to be hoped the proposal will be resisted by all who wish well to this land. These men would be set aside and pushing politicians would take their place, men who would endeavour to make capital out of India without caring in the least either for it or its people. The loss would be India's, the gain would be that of a few men, perhaps the most unscrupulous in England. To show the objects of the Congress, we must, to some extent, go over the same ground again, and the first is to make a nation of the Indian people. It cannot be said they are one at present, they are different in many respects, and these differences to many seem irreconcileable. We are not of this opinion, and the present movement is an attempt to weld the millions of India into one strong body for the good of the country. This is the primary object of the Congress, and it has to some extent already accomplished it. It has often been said that the people of this land could never be brought to act together, they were so many units, and must remain so to the end of time. The Indian National Congress has belied this and we see them working for one object—the better rule of the country. The subjects taken up were much the same as in former years, and this *must be the case till there has been a reform* in the directions pointed out. The first matter to be considered is the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. Till this has been accomplished we need not expect to find much improvement, and the way to change these institutions for the better is to introduce the elective principle. This must be granted sooner and later, and it would be well for the Government to give way at once. When the concession is made it will be a larger one than the people would be satisfied with now. They only *require a little at the present time*, their demands may not be so modest at a future period. The Government will not listen to the demand made for the election of only a few of the members of Council, and as long as those that form it can resist the movement they will do so. The reason is apparent. They think they would lose some of the power they now possess, and this they do not like to think of. Should the *principle be allowed, the financial condition* of the country would have to be taken into consideration, and this the members of the *Government do not desire*. We were very glad the Congress drew attention to the Forest laws, for they are very oppressive. Men are prosecuted for the merest trifles, and the privileges they enjoyed in former times have all been withdrawn. Then the salt monopoly very properly formed another subject for discussion. This necessary article of food is far too dear, and the reason is that competition is wanting. Let the trade be thrown open, and the price would soon come down. We are glad that the subject has been taken up in England, and it is to be hoped some relief will be obtained, for it is much needed. Then, of course, the reason why the Natives were not allowed to form themselves into Volunteer corps was taken up again at the last Congress and this must be continued till the Government gives way. It may be years, but the concession must be granted at last. The people are loyal; they wish to assist in the defence of their country, but the authorities will not allow them to do this. Then again, it is high time the Arms Act was repealed, for it proclaims to the people of India that they cannot be trusted. This Act is a libel on the loyalty of the people, and we are glad it is always brought forward at the Indian National Congress. The matter must not be allowed to drop till a change has been brought about. This may not come soon, but it must come, and the sooner the better. Then the Income Tax, that wretched impost, was talked about, and it is a pity it was not talked out of existence. It tells not only on those who can afford to pay, but on those who cannot. The subordinates of the department take advantage of their position, and frighten people into giving money whose salaries do not come within the order. These underlings make them believe that *they do, and pretend to let them off on the* payment of a certain sum. The tax has a most demoralising effect upon all who come within its influence. The delegates were of opinion that no salary under Rs 1000 should be taxed, but we think the amount ought to be raised to Rs. 1,200, and that the tax itself should be done away with as soon as possible. It is a pity the Gagging Act was not taken up, for it is a great evil and we are sorry to find that Mr. Hume, the General Secretary, is not quite sound, on this subject, he does not wish the Act to be done away with. Taking the last Congress meeting as a whole it must be declared to be a success, and though the objects of its promoters have not yet been attained, we feel sure they will be in time, and perhaps that time may not be far distant.

Occasional Notes.

Lord Cross has not yet intimated the successor of Sir Raymond West as Judicial Member of Council.

A Famine Commissioner has been appointed in Madras, and the Famine Code put into force in most of the distressed Districts.

The Rajah of Hunza, who appears to have escaped the pursuing troops under Lieutenant Manners Smith by crossing the Hindu Kush, claims to be a descendant of Alexander the Great.

Her Highness Kamakshi Amma Boyee Saheba, the Senior Ranee of Tanjore, died on Tuesday last of cholera. She was aged 77, and was in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs 1,000 from Government.

Sir Raymond West retires in April. He goes by the *Mail steamer of the 23rd* April. Sir Charles Sargent, Lady Souter and Mr. Latham, the Bombay Advocate-General, are passengers by the same steamer.

According to the World, the Queen is so favourably impressed with the picturesque turbans worn by her own Mussulman attendants that she has requested Lord Lansdowne to restore the old fashioned Oriental headdress whenever practicable.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* declares that England, Russia, China, and Afghanistan will send representatives to St Petersburg this spring to finally deal with the Pamir question. He adds—"The Chinese Government in Kashgaria has sent a memorial to Pekin altogether favourable to England."

Mr. Annie Besant's visit to America, short though it was, was a great success. One of the largest halls in New York was crammed and crowded, one may almost say from roof to floor, to hear her, and an American correspondent writes that the lecture, which she then gave, was one of the best she has ever delivered on Theosophy.

News reaches us says the *Indian Mirror* that Theosophists in Barcelona and Spain are showing great activity, and they have founded a Theosophical Head quarters at Barcelona, where they have a library, and where receptions are held, and philosophical discussions take place. *Receptions* are also held in Madrid every Sunday, which is largely attended.

An automatic arrangement in connection with the telephone has, it is stated, been devised by a Berlin firm. The working of this ingenious machine is thus described: By putting a coin into the slot, communication with the chief office can be established. If the line is occupied or the person called is absent the money is returned by the apparatus.

The child-King of Spain sleeps under very extraordinary conditions, his chamber being watched and surrounded all night by the Monteros de Espinosa, the Royal body-guard. This ancient force is recruited, by a tradition, from amongst the natives of the town of Espinosa, who for four hundred years have claimed the privilege of guarding the King's person.

Mr. E. L. M. Barker, Deputy Superintendent of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, who, it will be seen from a telegram appearing elsewhere, is under arrest on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has been twenty-four years in the Department. The charge against him is, we believe, in connection with the salaries of his establishment, which, it is alleged, he has misappropriated to his own use.

Their Highnesses Ravi Varmah and Kerala Varmah, *two of the Princes of the* Cochin family, arrived in Madras last week to rejoin the Presidency College.

In military circles here, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says, the keenest interest is taken in the frontier movements in India and Burma. The continued activity of Russian exploring officers on the Indian frontier and elsewhere *gives rise to all sorts of surmises*.

The trial of Mr. Christopher Nickles, of Jaunpur, for alleged abetment of a riotous attack on an Indigo Factory in the Jaunpur District, came to an end in the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday. The Jury disagreed, six being for an acquittal and three for a conviction. Thereupon Mr. Justice Straight announced that he could not accept the finding as he disagreed with the majority of the Jury. The accused is *to appear in Court again to-morrow morning*, when the Judge will announce whether he considers a new trial necessary.

At the last meeting of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, it was decided, by *a unanimous vote, to request the Senate to* confer upon Sir Raymond West the Degree of LL. D. *honoris causa* in recognition of his long and useful connection with the university as Vice-Chancellor. This honour will probably be conferred in Convocation by the Chancellor, H. E. Lord Harris, before the departure of Sir Raymond West for England in April next.

News, but so far without any details, has arrived of a melancholy accident with the Balrampur Elephant Keddah, which has been hunting in the Bijna Terai. The wife of Major Anson, Superintendent of the State, has been killed, and a gentleman of the party injured by the attacks of a rogue elephant. The party has broken up and the Lieutenant Governor, who was *accompanying it, returns to Lucknow after* attending Mrs. Anson's funeral, which takes place in a day or two at Rurki.

With regard to the arrest of two Nihilists who laid a mine under the railway track on the Moscow Russian Railway, when the Czar was returning from the Crimea, the following particulars are circulated in Berlin. The plan was discovered in the search of a factory near St. Petersburg, where bombs and dynamite were found. Inquiries showed that several dynamite shells had been placed under the railway track, and a platelayer confessed that in the autumn two persons had stayed two days with him, pretending that they had lost their way. These two men were *lately arrested in Moscow* and have now been committed to the fortress of Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg.

In the case of the rebellious chief Orang Kaya in Pahang, he has, says a Selangor *correspondent*, steadily refused to recognise British interference. "*Cherchez la femme*" is as true of Pahang politics as of those of more cultivated and civilised nations. It was on account of the attempt to arrest one of the abductors of a daughter of the Sultan (who had refused to marry the party she was told), *that the first shot* in the Pahang war of 1892 was fired. The Sultan's daughter and the gentleman whom she favoured took refuge with the Orang Kaya. There was, at once, a warrant for the lover's arrest, and, in attempting to execute it the myrmidons of the law were fired on by the retainers of the dissatisfied chief."

With regard to the arrest of two Nihilists who laid a mine under the railway track on the Moscow Russian Railway, when the Czar was returning from the Crimea, the following particulars are circulated in Berlin. The plan was discovered in the search of a factory near St. Petersburg, where bombs and dynamite were found. Inquiries showed that several dynamite shells had been placed under the railway track, and a platelayer confessed that in the autumn two persons had stayed two days with him, pretending that they had lost their way. These two men were lately arrested in Moscow, and now been committed to the fortress of Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg.

Colonel H. S. Olcott has announced his intention of retiring from the Presidentship of the Theosophical Society. Since the founding of the Society at New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky and himself, Colonel Olcott has been untiring in the execution of his duties, visiting all parts of the world in the interests of the society. The Colonel announces his retirement as

due in a great part to the uncertain state of his health, which now seems to necessitate rest and retirement from the active duties of office. He is also desirous of devoting as much leisure as possible to the compiling of the history of the Theosophical movement and the writing of certain books on religion and the occult and psychological sciences. After the 1st May the date fixed for his resignation to take effect, he will retire to his cottage at Ootacamund.

An appellate Bench in Bombay has referred to a Full Bench the important question whether a widow at Ahmednuggur, where the Mitakshara law prevails, has an unlimited power to dispose as she likes of moveable property inherited from her husband. The Judges concede that in Bombay and Guzerat, where the Mayukha is the paramount authority, she has such power. They do not deny that she has it as regards what she gets by gift or will and they think Mr Justice Scott was right in his judgment in Damodhar's case which was one of a Will. But they throw doubt on Mr Justice Scott's dicta about inheritance which was not before him to decide, and they point out that he construes texts of Hindu Law in a sense quite different to the constructions of the Privy Council. The Judges suggest that the view of the Judicial Committee are binding on Judges here, and that the Privy Council holds that widows have not such unlimited power over inherited moveables.

A correspondent writes :—It having been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, that two School masters attached to one of the Educational Institutions in the Chingleput District, and not very far from Madras, had disgraced themselves by their low morals, Mr Grigg has, in view to maintain the honour and discipline of the Department, and with characteristic promptitude, issued orders directing that the teachers concerned, should forthwith cease to reside at their station and remove to Madras, pending their permanent transfer to another locality on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy. It is to be hoped that this measure will serve as a lesson to public servants in general, and to those in the Educational Department in particular.

Mr. Inverarity gives his experience of being worried by a lioness in Somaliland in a paper which was read the other day before the Natural History Society of Bombay. Lions, he says, charge with the same coughing roar as a tiger, not bounding in the air but at great speed close to the ground.—"So large an animal coming at full speed against you at once knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but, on the contrary, felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which, I believe, is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better." A portion of this long expected paper appears in another column. The whole is to be published in the Society's Journal.

Local and Provincial.

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident who left Bangalore to inspect parts of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts returned yesterday.

THE MAHARAJAH'S RETURN.—His Highness the Maharajah and party, according to the present arrangement, will leave Madras for Bangalore on the 9th instant, and to the capital by the 25th instant.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—We are glad to learn that the son of Mr. J. Bhabha, Education Secretary, who was reading in the Bishop Cotton's School has passed the Matriculation Examination in the 1st class.

SANKEY'S RESERVOIR AND MILLER'S TANKS.—The work of supplying water to Miller's tank No. 3 from Sankey's reservoir, has been entrusted to Messrs, Rickie and Co., the Engineering firm of the Pettah, at a contracted cost of Rs. 1,000.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN MYSORE.—It is rumoured that Mr Cunningham, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department succeeds Sir Harry Prendergast in Mysore and that Captain Ravenshaw will go to Hyderabad to relieve Mr. Crawford, First Assistant Resident, succeeding Mr. Cunningham at Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.—From the District Reports we learn that no improvement in prospects, crops withering everywhere for want of water, fodder decreasing; prices of food grains are rising day by day; public health is indifferent. We do not know what we shall have to do in the gloomy prospects.

SUSPENSION.—Mr Solomon Leighton, the Amildar of Hiriyur Taluq has been suspended, pending enquiry into charges preferred against him, and has been directed to report himself to the Chief Secretary at Bangalore. The nature of the charge preferred against him is not known as yet to any body.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MYSORE.—It is stated that two extensions of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Nanjangud are contemplated, the one to run to the Sigur ghat at the foot of the Neilgherries and thence to Palghat, and the other south east to the Erode junction of the Madras and South Indian Railways. The survey of the proposed lines will be taken in hand at an early date. Mr. Lockyer advertises for a large staff of surveyors and levellers for the purpose.

It is reported that on Sunday last a respectable Hindu youth, whilst sitting down at the Lal Bagh, was accosted by an East Indian to as to why he (the Hindu) was attired in European costume, and what had taken him to the Lall Bagh. The latter said he wanted to see the place, and was attired in the European costume because he fancied it. Angry words ensued and the East Indian said that by attiring himself in the garb of a European the Hindu simply disgraced the European nationality. Saying which he "snatched the collar off the neck of the Hindu, and hit him with a full bottle of brandy on his head. Both the Hindu and the East Indians were at once removed to the Police Station." We presume they will be charged before a Magistrate.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The following are the numbers of the successful candidates who went up from the Mysore Province, for the Matriculation Examination held in December last:—

BANGALORE.—1st Class.—Nos. 1192 1203, 1258, 1296, 1311, 1344 1360 1447, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1511, 1528, 1544, 1549, 1586 1621, 1642 2nd Class.—Nos. 1095 1096, 1097, 1101 1104 1125 1125, 1127, 1129, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1145, 1146 1151 1161, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1174, 1177, 1177 1188 1189, 1191, 1195 1196 1199, 1203, 1204, 1211, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1221, 1236, 1243, 1244 1248, 1250 1266, 1271, 1272, 1284 1289, 1292 1295 1301, 1301, 1304 1313, 1311, 1315, 1321, 1324, 1326, 1326, 1328 1334, 1333, 1341, 1344, 1345, 1347, 1349 1351, 1353, 1357, 1360, 1365, 1365, 1375 1376, 1379, 1381, 1385, 1387, 1390, 1393, 1397 1409 1419, 1425 1425, 1428, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1436 1438, 1439 1442, 1458, 1461, 1463 1465, 1468, 1472, 1473, 1478, 1479, 1503 1507, 1509, 1510, 1513 1515, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1521 1522, 1524, 1525, 1531, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1539 2040, 1545, 1546 1547, 1548, 1550, 1554 1555, 1564 1566 1567, 1576, 1577, 1579 1581, 1589, 1591 1592, 1593, 1595 1596, 1598, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1611, 1612, 1615 1614, 1616, 1617, 1622 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626 1630, 1632, 1633, 1635 1644

MYSORE, 1st Class.—Nos 1602, 1623 1626, 1711 1712, 1716, 2nd Class.—Nos 1565 1566, 1571 1573 1578, 1580 1583 1584 1585 1586 1593 1595 1598 1600, 1603, 1605, 1606, 1607 1619 1615 1616, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1628 1631 1650, 1653 1657 1664 1673 1670 1685, 1687, 1690, 1692, 1691, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1708, 1711, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1724 1725, 1728, 1732

HASSAN.—1st Class.—No 3379 2nd Class.—Nos 3378, 3382, 3391, 3403, 3404, 3413, 3417

SHIMOGA.—1st Class.—Nos 6196, 6211 2nd Class.—Nos 6160, 6163, 6167, 6168, 6172, 6176, 6182, 6184, 6187, 6194, 6197, 6200, 6206, 6207, 6209, 6213

General Summary.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—This institution has achieved very creditable results in the recent Matriculation examination. Out of the 14 candidates sent up 11 have passed, of whom 3 have been placed in the first class.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.—Last night's Fort St George Gazette contains the names of the candidates who are declared to have passed the Government Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and commerce, and the Translation Tests, Higher and Lower Grades in Telugu, Uriya, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani held in 1891.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.—Steps are being taken by the authorities to put down the traffic in girls in the Punjab. The seven men that were recently arrested and sent to Lahore for trial from Sind on the charge of taking away fourteen women from Lahore, Wazirabad, and other adjacent districts for sale have been convicted by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore. One of them is sentenced to two years' and the rest to six months' imprisonment each.

THE NATIVE STATE ARMIES AND THE RAHATORE LANCERS.—Major Mellis, the officer in charge of the work of organizing the armies of Native States for imperial defence, recently made an inspection of the Sirdar Risala of Jodhpur. This Risala is under the command of Colonel Sir Pertab Singh. After he had done the inspection work Colonel Mellis called the officers to the front and addressed them as follows :—

"I am very proud of the honour of being permitted to-day to offer you my congratulations on the efficiency you have attained in the last twelve months. I know well that this has not been done without constant, hard and energetic work, and I think you all deserve the greatest praise. Your horses are of excellent stamp, your lines well kept, your equipment in admirable order, while your movements on parade this morning were executed with a steadiness and precision that any Cavalry Commander might well be proud of. I regret you were unable to take part this year in Cavalry Camp at Aligarh, but whenever you are able to come, remember you will receive a warm welcome from your comrades in the Imperial Army. You know, as well as I do, that to become efficient, necessitates constant work on an efficient, Cavalry has nothing to fear, and when the day comes for the Sirdar Risala of Jodhpur to take the field, I am sure it will add to the name and fame of the great Rahatore clan, bring honour to its Chief and people, and inscribe in letters of fire on the pages of Imperial India's military history a record of great and worthy deeds."

This is good evidence in support of a military college for the martial races.—*Mahratta.*

TRUE CHARITY.—Mr. J N Tata, the well known Parsee gentleman of Bombay, is desirous of helping deserving students of his caste to receive higher University training. He very properly thinks that the training which students receive in Colleges here is not high enough to give them that status in life which alone can raise our nation. To give practical effect to his ideas of the present educational requirements of his community Mr. Tata is quite prepared to open his purse. He thinks of helping two students annually to go to England or on the continent for study. This number he will continue to send to England until there are in all eight students receiving his help. The future annual contingent will then depend upon vacancies. Mr. Tata will make permanent arrangements by making an adequate endowment and placing it in charge of a committee to whom he would leave all arrangements of detail. This is real charity. There is one other feature in Mr. Tata's scheme which is very healthy. He makes it a condition that those who take the benefit of his charity must, when they become good earning members of the society, repay the money with interest to the committee. Thus he not only wants to be charitable himself but he wishes that the recipients of his charity should also do the same in return. He wants that the tree of charity grows should be propagated. He is perfectly right in his view. Mr. Tata deserves the best thanks of his community. He deserves the best thanks of other communities also because he initiates a new departure worth imitation. We will return to the subject by and by.—*Mahratta.*

SANSKRIT CULTURE IN BENGAL.—Instead of attempting, says *Hies and Rayyet*, to place the Nuddea Pundits under the Sanskrit College, the more rational course would be to place the Sanskrit College under the Nuddea Pundits. At the present time the Calcutta Sanskrit College costs Government at least Rs 2,000 per month, but considering the amount of work done by it, it cannot be said that it secures any corresponding advantage to Government or to the country. It is at present practically one of the numerous schools in the town for preparing candidates for the University examinations. It has been in existence for nearly a century, but it cannot name among its alumni one single great name like that of Bharut Chandra Bidyaratna, or Krishna Nath Nyayapanchanan. The students who receive instruction in it are chiefly boys who desire only to have ordinary routine education, and the true votaries of Sanskrit literature, such as are to be found in the Nuddea *toles*, never deem it worth while to resort to it in order to gratify their thirst for knowledge. Some of our contemporaries are for abolishing the Sanskrit College altogether. We are not for such sweeping measure. Our idea is that its status may, with advantage, be changed to that of a Sanskrit Institute for teaching advanced pupils for prosecuting antiquarian researches and for editing Sanskrit works. It has already a few good Pundits on its subordinate staff, and if it be placed under a competent head, then it may one day prove to be a really useful institution, and also be the means of keeping the Pundits in healthy touch with Government.

A MARRIAGE IN BARODA.—The festivities in connection with the marriage of Shreemant Sampatrao's daughter, Miss Bagubai, commenced on Saturday last, and will continue till the end of this week in Baroda. Shreemant Anandrao Gaekwar is the brother of his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar and Senapati, or Commander-in-Chief, of H. H. the Gaekwar's Army. The bridegroom, Shreemant Laxmanrao Bhonslay, once the reigning family in the Nagpore Provinces, arrived at Baroda on Saturday last with about five hundred people. They were temporarily lodged near the railway station, in the bungalow of the late Gangadhar Shastree Patwardhan. From this bungalow the bridegroom and his party were taken in procession, amidst the display of the military and the strains of music, to the residence arranged for him in the Wada of Shreemant Gopalrao Mynal's grandson. H. H. the Maharajah met him at a Durbar held in the Shastree Hall for this purpose on Saturday last. It is customary among high circles in Hindu society to pay all travelling expenses of the bridegroom and his party in bringing them to the city where the bride resides, and to provide all provisions, supplies, carriages, &c., free of cost. In this wedding they will, we understand, be very heavy. Invitations have been issued by both parties. The guests are arriving daily. Messrs. B. B. Pitale and his son J. Vachha left for Baroda by yesterday's Mail, and some friends go by this evening's Mail. The nuptial takes place tomorrow afternoon, the 3rd instant, amid much rejoicings and with great eclat.—*P. I.*

GOVERNMENT AND THE HIGH COURT.—The differences of the Madras Government with the local High Court have reached even Glasgow. The local *Herald* remarks :—

"There is war between the bench of the High Court of Madras and the Government of the Presidency on a point of dignity—notoriously the most delicate, difficult, and irreconcilable topic on which high authorities can differ. It appears that the Government on certain vacancies occurring amongst the administrative officers of the High Court proceeded to abolish one office and to fill up others. Thereupon the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Collins, supported by the Judges protested that no offices in the Court could be abolished by the Administration without his consent, and that the duty of filling up vacant offices was his. A letter of remonstrance was addressed by the Judges to the Secretary of State through the Viceroy, and it has been decided that when such offices in the High Court have been created these can not be abolished by the local Government without the consent of the Chief Justice. Of course all offices, including that of the Chief Justice himself may be abolished by law. The present discussion refers to abolition by mere administrative act. The farther com

tion as to appointments to those offices, is still under consideration, but *the Judges* wholly refuse to be confronted by the assurance of the Government of India that no encroachment on their rights was intended, for they say their privileges were wholly ignored by the Madras Government, inasmuch as when the Chief Justice wrote protesting, no notice was taken of his letter Feuds of this description are not uncommon in India, and it is not a great many years since a doughty Chief Justice of Bengal, who died not long ago, threatened, if a certain administrative acts, offensive to the High Court were done, to issue a proclamation shutting up the Court and bringing justice in the province to a standstill until the whole matter was referred home The Chief Justice was Sir Barnes Peacock, who was usually very mild, but who could be as bold as a lion when he regarded the dignity of his office was assailed "

VENUS AND JUPITER —During the last few weeks our readers may probably have had their attention drawn to splendidly brilliant stars, which are now visible in the south-west quarter of the heavens soon after sunset and may have remarked that, they are getting nearer and nearer to each other from day to day These two stars, or rather planets, are Venus and Jupiter, the latter being the higher up in the sky. Their motions are such that a sufficiently simple calculation shows that at a certain early date they will come into very close apparent proximity with each other, so close indeed that no human eye, however keen, will be able to detect that they do not form one body So near an approximation as this is an event of very rare occurrence, and consequently of considerable interest to those interested in astronomical science It is more than thirty years since these two planets have been seen in such a position. The actual "conjunction," as it is *called in astronomical language takes place at* about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of February 6th, at which time the clear distance between *the planets will be only about half a minute* of arc or one sixtieth part of the moon's apparent diameter. The sun will be too bright at that hour to allow of the planets being seen without telescopic aid, but the distance will have increased so little by dusk that the two bodies will *still appear* as one to the naked eye. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remind our readers that the approximation is only apparent and not real, and results from the two bodies being seen in the same direction from the earth There is no *fear of a collision between them, as they* are separated by the distance of about 110 millions of miles, Venus being at the time distant *from us by 119 and Jupiter by 529 millions* of miles in round numbers. The former planet, though many hundreds of times smaller than the latter, is, *from its greater proximity to* us and to the sun, much the brighter of the two, and will overwhelm the larger and more distant one by its surpassing lustre. It will be an interesting test of keenness of sight for observers to note at what hour they begin to distinguish the two bodies as *being separate* orbs —*Pioneer*.

Extracts.

THE CENSUS OF BURMA

We have received from the Census Office the first Imperial Table, giving revised totals of the population of Burma District by District. The report is now being printed and will probably comprise four large volumes

The total population of Burma, including *the Shan States, is 8 098,014* of which the Shan States, about 40,000 square miles in area contain only 375 961 Lower Burma is 87,957 square miles, and the *population* is returned at 4,658,627. Upper Burma, excluding the Shan States, is 83 473 square miles in area and the population is 3,063,426 *The urban* population in Lower Burma is 575,245 and the rural 4 083 382, the figures for Upper Burma being 371,404 and 2,397,537 respectively.

Of course, it is impossible to institute comparisons between the population in 1881 and that in 1891 in Upper Burma, but in Lower Burma, this has been done Every District, without exception, in Lower Burma, shows an increase in the ten years This increase is very marked, in the following Districts —Rangoon Town shows an increase of 46,148, Hanthawaddy, 53,767, Pegu, 80 514, Tharrawaddy, 9,390, Thongwa, 162,013, Bassein, 85,383, Henzada, 62,850, Thayetmyo, 80,601, Amherst, 63 119. Roughly speaking the Arakan Division increased in population in the ten years by one-seventh. Pegu Division by one-fourth, Irrawaddy by one-third, and Tenasserim by one fifth. Bassein, with 475,002 souls is the most populous District in all Burma, though Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui are larger than it. The most populous District in Upper Burma is Mandalay with 374,050, the largest being the Upper Chindwin, which is 19,000 square miles or larger than the whole Irrawaddy Division

With regard to the population of the principal towns, Rangoon has 180,324, Mandalay, 188,815, Akyab, 31,959; Pegu, 10,762; Prome 30,000, Paungde, 10,000, Shwedaung 12,424, Yandoon, 20 235, Bassein, 30,000, Henzada, 19,762; Thayetmyo, 17,000, Allanmyo 9,000; Moulmein, nearly 56,000, Thaton 9,633, Tavoy, 15,000; Mergui, 10,000, Toungoo, 19,232, Bhamo, 8,000, Shwebo, 9,358; Sagaing, 9,934, Chaungu, 9,819, Myingyan, 19,790, Pakokku, 19,972, Salin, 10 345, Sinbyugan, 9,669, Pyinmana, 12 926, Shwegyin, 8,752 No details are available for Bhamo and Katha excluded tracts and Shan States non-synchronous tracts. Kawlin, Wuntho and Uyu township census schedule books were burnt by the rebels in the Wuntho rising. —*Rangoon Gazette*

MADRAS HIGH COURT

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker)

CASTE AND SEA VOYAGES.

Mr Akilandiah, Barrister at law, a Smartha *Iengar Brahmin of the Vadagalai sect* went to England with his wife and two children (daughter and son aged 5 and 2 years respectively) and *having stayed there for sometime* returned to India nearly two years ago He and his wife and the children were expelled from caste under the Shastras for having committed the sin of crossing the sea, and it was announced by the community to which the family belonged that those who associated with the members thereof would be guilty of *pathitha samsarga dosham* (i e) the sin of associating with the fallen or outcaste Sometime after Mr Akilandiah was desirous of having his son and daughter taken back into Brahminism obtained Srimukhams from the heads of Sringeri, Avani and Combaconum Mutts, having previously sent his children to Rameshwaram to go through certain expiatory ceremonies D Venkatakrishnah—brother of Akilandiah's wife—relying on the strength of the Srimukhams performed the marriage ceremony and the thread-wearing ceremony of his niece and nephew respectively in Conjeeveram and lived with them for a year and half Disputes arose with the result that D Venkatakrishnah prayed for readmission into caste and was accordingly admitted Two factions in the community sprung into existence,—those declaring D Venkatakrishnah eligible for readmission and those dissenting from them. Some of the latter, M Venkatakrishnah and eight others published a Telugu handbill in which they said that G Kristnasawmy Iyah who was in favour of Venkatakrishnah's readmission into caste, and certain others were the associates of D Venkatakrishnah and publicly declared them as *doshees*, i.e. persons liable to be put out of caste Six hundred copies of this handbill were struck off at a printing press situated in Govindappa Naick Street, Black Town, and promiscuously distributed to all classes of people Upon this G. Kristnaswmy Iyah charged the proprietor, and M Venkatakrishnah and eight others in October last before Mr Sultan Mohideen Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, with having defamed the complainant by publishing a Telugu handbill in which it was stated that he was one of those *doshees* who had associated with D. Venkatakrishnah The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced B Thegaraya Sastriar to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 25 each. The accused put in a criminal revision petition before the High Court praying for the revision of the Magistrate's decision, and on Wednesday afternoon and the day after their lordships were *occupied in hearing the arguments of the Hon'ble* Mr. H G Wedderburn, Acting Advocate-General, who appeared for the accused and of *Mr Willie Grant who appeared for the Crown*

Mr Wedderburn contended that the word *doshee* was not defamatory but that it meant *only one who committed a breach of caste* rules. He submitted that the statement was made in good faith and for the information of the community, and that was absolutely necessary to mention the names of the *doshees* with a view to let the Brahmins, Vysias and Chetties know the gravity of the offence He added that the statement was necessary to prevent temples from suffering in respect of worship, and contended that such statements were protected under exceptions to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr Grant submitted that the Magistrate's sentence was inadequate but that his conclusion was correct He pointed out that in publishing 600 copies of *the handbill and* circulating them broad cast there was no good faith and contended that the publication certainly did harm to the reputation of the complainant

His Lordship the Chief Justice reserved judgment saying that the matter was an important one.

AN INDIAN "CUNNING MAN"

Having heard tell of one Govind Chetty and his curious power as a soothsayer, I took the opportunity of paying him a visit while in Southern India last August This Govind has a peculiar dread of Europeans, owing, I believe to his having once been imprisoned by an English Judge on the following grounds Govind had been in the habit of revealing the names of thieves and where stolen property could be found, this, coming to the ears of the Judge caused him to be watched, and one fine day he found himself before the dispenser of justice arraigned on the charge of theft or abetting in theft, for he had just told some one where stolen goods could be found The Judge arguing that if he knew where the goods were he must necessarily be either the thief or an accomplice, promptly sentenced him to a term of hard labour treating as superstitious nonsense the idea that he had any peculiar power To make certain of his receiving me, therefore, I requested a brother Theosophist living in Kumbakonam to go the day before my arrival and explain that I was not connected with any Court of Justice, but was only anxious to consult him in his capacity as a soothsayer, All being arranged satisfactorily I started in a bandy cart, with two Brahmin Theosophists as interpreters for Govind's residence, about 8 miles from Kumbakonam Arriving there I was shown into his "consulting room," a small court in the middle of a small low house with a verandah round it, in which stood one long chair for the "patient," a construction of clay like a monster stone for holding corn and a weaver's stuff he can then of the caste to which Govind Chetty belongs, I was not seated long ere the soothsayer appeared He is a tall, well made man, though his features show signs of considerable debauch, for he is addicted to heavy drinking. His manner is bluff and excessively uncourteous I am told, but luckily he was very docile during my visit Upon entering the verandah he sat down opposite me on a mat without salutation or remark of any description, and commenced writing. Whilst writing he kept asking myself, or one of those who accompanied me, to mention numbers at random, or to put our finger upon any letter in an open book, this, of course, was mere nonsense, and had nothing to do with the work in hand In about 10 minutes he handed me a sheet of paper and asked me to sign my name at the end of what he had written on it, which I did, and at his request put it in my pocket To this for the first time asked me what I had come for, I said to him, "*Oh, but I thought you could tell that by your own art.*" He replied "The questions you have intended to ask me are written on that paper in your pocket with the answers, but before you read it, please state of your own accord what you wish to ask, in order that *those present may see there is no fraud or collusion.*" Now I had told nobody what I had intended to ask him, though I had determined on the questions a week or ten days before. They were —(1) "When and where shall I be married?" (2) "How did the two Parsee ladies meet their death on the Rajbai Tower, Bombay?" (3) "I have a sealed paper in my pocket; who wrote it and what does it contain?". As soon as I had stated my questions he said to me "Repeat a line of poetry on anything you like" so trying to puzzle him with something which had come into my head I said—"And where the fire flies"—Then he asked me to name a bird at random I said "Swan"—"Now read the paper I gave you" he said. Taking it out of my pocket I gave it to one of my friends to translate to me, I may remark here that Govind only knew his own vernacular Tamil, and conversation had to be carried on by an interpreter; this paper I refer to has been translated to me by several independent persons at different places, so I can certify to the following being a correct translation into English of the original in Tamil, which I hold in my possession —

"You were born in the year 1867 (Christian Era) in the month of April. You are now 24 *years*, 4 months and 28 days, 11 hours old. There are three questions all concerning *females. You will be married in your 25th year* to a good woman; Ino is her name, age 19; you first met her in Switzerland. The two females in Bombay met their death from an unnatural cause. You have a letter in your pocket which is sealed, the name of the writer is Parse In your former birth you were in a spiritual caste, but through some fault in your Karma are now born in a body less suited to spiritual development. To give weight to that I say you will compose the following line— "And where fire flies"—You have one brother and two sisters, You gain no assistance from your family In about two years you will get an appointment and will be promoted in about 5 years You will go to England in your 26th year You will live to over 60 years of age. Your wife is very fortunate You are a good sage In proof of the truth of this you will say "Swan"

Such is the substance of the paper he gave me before speaking to me at all. As to how he was able to determine beforehand what questions I should ask and what words I would repeat at random, I make no guesses, but simply state the fact as they occurred The general idea is that he has control over an elemental. He learnt the art (or whatever it is) from his uncle, and is, I believe, going to impart it to some one else as he is now getting old.

Besides the above paper he gave verbally a lot of information about myself past, present and future, past and present being correct; as regards the future one given his prediction, which I laughed at then, has already come true. *Govind said to me "Your marriage will take* place suddenly at very short notice I replied "Oh I well you are wrong there, for it is all arranged now, and will take place only in November, so there is no suddenness possible about it." He smiled and said —"Well that is my prediction" I paid no more heed to the matter, in fact had forgotten the prediction, till I suddenly found that I was to be married at two days' notice early in October; the event had to be hurried quite unexpectedly and previous arrangements upset, owing to a train of circumstances quite unforseen. Govind's peculiar prediction which struck me as being foolish at the time thus came true. The other matters are private, and would be of no interest here. I was just getting him to tell me what was written in the sealed paper I had with me; and which he had already correctly described as being written by "Parse" when he jumped up and ran away, nothing would *induce him to come back, so curious is his* temper However, after some entreaties I induced him to come out of his house into the garden, where I took a photo of him much to his delight, in fact he was so pleased that he took me in and introduced me to his wife, and I stood a drink or rather a *pan supari* (the Indian equivalent). My Cumbakonum friends told me this was a most unusual proceeding on his part Thus ended my visit to one of the most curious specimens of my race I have come across as yet, though I should probably have seen a more curious one had I been successful in *finding at home a certain yogi in a village* near Mannargudi, who lies in the flames of a wood fire for hours together. The more Europeans who will take the trouble of interviewing such men as Govind Chetty, the better, for it is by increasing the ranks of credible witnesses, and laying the facts constantly before the public, that the self-complacent westerner must be brought to know that there are more things under heaven than are provided for in his philosophy.

C. L. PEACOKE, Lieut. R. A.

—*Indian Daily News*]

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SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 8th Feb—At a meeting of Unionist Members of Parliament, held yesterday, Mr Joseph Chamberlain was elected leader of the Party in the House of Commons

London, 9th Feb—Parliament was opened to day by Royal Commission The Queen's Speech opens with a reference to the deep grief of Her Majesty at the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and states that Her Majesty has been much solaced by the touching assurance of deep sympathy shown by her subjects thoughout the whole Empire

"Our foreign relations," the Speech continues, "remain friendly We have lost in the Viceroy of Egypt a loyal ally, whose wise government in the space of a few years largely contributed to restore prosperity and peace to Egypt We have entire confidence that the same sagacious policy will be followed by his son, who has been named his successor as Khedive in accordance with the previous firman of the Sultan of Turkey"

Mention is made of the final agreement in the arbitration on the Behring Sea Question, and hope is expressed that the establishment of a free port at Zanzibar will conduce to the development of the Sultan's dominions and to the promotion of British commerce in East Africa. Bills are announced dealing with Local Government for Ireland similar to that in force in Great Britain, for improving the Legislative Councils in India, and for revising the agreements between the Government and the Bank of England

London, 10th Feb—The House of Lords has voted its Address in reply to the Queen's Speech

Lord Salisbury, addressing the House, said the Government would never abandon Egypt to the supremacy of any other Power or to anarchy, and he trusted that England's prolonged efforts in Egypt would not be allowed to fail

In the House of Commons yesterday the debate on the Address in reply was commenced

Mr Samuel Smith, Member for Flintshire, complained of the neglect of Indian affairs. He demanded the extension of the elective principle to the Councils of India and the introduction of measures for the suppression of the opium traffic

The Hon'ble George Curzon Under-Secretary of State for India, replied. He hoped the Indian Councils Bill would come from the House of Lords before Easter A Despatch showing the resolute intention of the Government of India to restrict the traffic in opium would, he said, be presented to the House shortly

Calcutta, 6th Feb—Yesterday a native student was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with fraudulently obtaining admission into the Entrance Examination of the University by means of a false certificate The deception was detected before the examination came off, but he was not made over to the Police until he arrived in the University Hall The Magistrate declined to entertain the charge of fraud, and said the Registrar of the University in laying a trap to catch the student was an aider and abettor in the fraud The plea that the University was injured by the occurrence he styled extremely childish and he refused to continue the case pending a reference to the High Court

At the Patna Entrance Examination frauds have also taken place. On the day of the examination the arithmetic paper was pasted up on the wall of the examination hall, and many students copied it. It is believed that the history paper has also been tampered with. Many students desire to be re examined.

London, 11th Feb.—In the House of Commons to day Mr MacNeill, Member for Donegal (South), moved an amendment to the Address in Reply relating to the elective principle being applied to Indian Councils, and "regretting the absence from the Queen's Speech of any proposals for the abolition of the opium trade in India and for a decrease of the salt tax.

London, 12th Feb—The debate on the Address in Reply was resumed in the Commons yesterday, when Mr Chamberlain attacked the speeches delivered during the Recess by members of the Opposition concerning the occupation of Egypt.

Mr Morley, in reply, said the Opposition merely demands that Great Britain shall persevere in her declared policy, which was based on a prospect of evacuation The permanent occupation of Egypt was, he said, incompatible with true statesmanship and good faith He denied that Mr Gladstone had ever demanded the immediate evacuation of Egypt.

London, 12th Feb—The Under-Secretary of State for India replying to a question by Mr Samuel Smith said the increased sale of duty paid opium in Bombay Presidency was due to its replacing the contraband drug

Bombay, 12th Feb—The Bombay Government has officially notified that famine is now prevailing in the Bijapore and parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, and that the provisions of the Famine Relief Code are in force in the said area.

London, 13th Feb—In the House of Commons yesterday, an amendment to the Address in Reply was moved by Mr. John Redmond, and supported by the Anti-Parnellites, in favour of granting an amnesty to Irish dynamiters. It was rejected on division by a majority of seventy-one votes. The Liberals opposed the amendment

Mr Macneill substituted for his previous amendment relating to the elective principle to Indian Councils an amendment to the Address demanding that the natives of India should be placed on terms of equality with Europeans regarding public appointments.

Mr Curzon, Under Secretary for India, denied that pledges had been broken in this respect, and dwelt on the constant increase in the employment of natives in public offices, especially in execution of the report of the Public Service Commission.

After some further discussion Mr. Macneill withdrew his amendment

During the debate on the Address in Reply yesterday Mr Labouchere attacked Mr Chamberlain, and declared that the Liberals desire to make the occupation of Egypt as short as possible.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1892

THE FAMINE IN MYSORE AND MADRAS.

Some people are inclined to believe that matters get on better in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore. This may be the case in some instances, but certainly not in all. For instance that part of the country has nothing to resemble the assembly that meets at the Capital of the province during the Dasserah festival. Madras has a council, but it is not much regarded by the people, and a great change must come over its spirit before they can believe in its utility. It is, however, with regard to the impending famine that we think Mysore is in advance of the Southern Presidency, and that the authorities are working far more satisfactorily than their neighbours. We think serious attention to the state of the province was put off a little too long; hopes were probably entertained that famine would not be forthcoming, and that the land "would give her increase." But when it was clearly seen that the want would be great, the Dewan made tours throughout the districts, looked minutely into matters, and then recorded his impressions in *minutes containing much valuable* information. He laid down directions which the officials were to follow in dealing with famine relief works and those he initiated in many places. Wells have been sunk with money advanced by the Government, and roads have been repaired and others made in order to afford relief to the people. The Dewan has come to the conclusion that it is better to employ the people as near their own homes as possible, and as we showed in a recent issue, he is right in this view of the case. There may be disadvantages connected with small works, too much money may be spent on them, the supervision may be lax, but they keep the people at home, and when better times return they can resume the work on their land and by diligence may make up for the loss they have sustained. When people leave their homes for the larger works they often settle in distant places, and thus the land is thrown out of cultivation causing much loss to the people and the Government. Taking these things into consideration we cannot help thinking that the Dewan has done right in establishing relief works close to the doors of those who may have to be employed on them. In *several other respects the Mysore Government* has made a good beginning with regard to famine relief, and if no great blunders are committed it is to be hoped the province will come well out of the impending distress. If we turn to the Madras Presidency we can gain little information respecting the famine. It is well known that distress broods over several districts, and heart-rending accounts now and then reach the outside world in spite of the official determination to maintain secrecy. Evidently the order has been sent forth *from head-quarters that nothing is to be* divulged with regard to the famine, and although many may suffer little can be known about what the case actually is. Mr Caine tried to throw light on the Madras famine, but his statements were emphatically denied by the Madras Government though we believe in the main he was right. No doubt exaggeration crept into the account he sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* but the famine had then set in and the people were actually suffering from want. The authorities in Madras took up the matter in a way that betokened the dread of an injury done to them by Mr Caine, his object being the good of the people of the presidency. Lord Wenlock came badly out of the controversy, and he has not improved his reputation since then. On the contrary he *has rather gone back than forwards, and* he cannot be said to be the most successful ruler Madras has had. It is true, he has made several tours into the districts, but these have mostly been of a perfunctory *character, and it is to be feared have been* productive of but little good. A contemporary has given an account of the Governor's trip to Kurnool, and most certainly this does not show him in the best light. There seems to be a complete muddle about the business of the Madras famine, and it is to be feared much evil will be the result. The press of Madras declares *that the Government is doing every thing to* mitigate the evils of the famine, and it will not hear a word in the way of criticism against the measures that are now being *taken to meet the wants of the people.* Looking at both sides of the picture we cannot help coming to the conclusion that Mysore stands better with regard to the famine than does the Madras Presidency.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE

The Message the Queen has sent in reply to the sympathy expressed by her subjects on the death of the Duke of Clarence will give great satisfaction to her subjects in all parts of the Empire. It shows how fully her Majesty is touched with the feelings expressed by all classes of her subjects on account of the sad event of last month. There is nothing formal about it, it does not partake of the nature of a state document, but comes straight from the heart of the sovereign. The death of the Prince shows what a strong hold the monarchy of England has on the minds of the people not only of that country but upon all who come under its sway. This can easily be accounted for. The ruler of the British Empire has never attempted to act despotically, she has always governed according to the constitution of the country, according to the laws she had to administer. Hence the fullest confidence has always been placed in her, and she has enjoyed not only the trust but the respect of the people. This has been seen on many occasions and never more than when the *news came of* [illegible] *the death of her grandson.* *The whole* [illegible] *are sympathised deeply and* expressed [illegible] sympathy in the most feeling manner. [illegible] the people of India the sovereign of England [illegible] represents every thing that is righteous [illegible] good and they never failed to acknowledge [illegible] their loyalty towards the present wearer of the crown. The people of England [illegible] are not more loyal than are those of this [illegible] land, and the death of the Duke of Clarence has made this very apparent. The [illegible] orders of officials from the Secretary of [illegible] to down to the lowest subordinate [illegible] may be severely criticised, they may be [illegible] sharply rebuked when they go wrong, but in [illegible] a word is ever said against the head of the Empire. For her there is only affection, loyalty and respect and we may be certain the same state of things will remain so long as the ruler acts as does the one now upon the throne. The message the Queen has sent testifies to the fact that she is willing to take her subjects into her confidence, and express to them her deepest feelings. This is not the first great trouble of her life, and this she mentions in the document to which we have referred. It has been said that a wave of republicanism is sweeping over some of the countries of Europe, and that it has to some extent influenced the people of England. But the *demonstration on the death of the* Duke of Clarence disproves such an idea. The Monarchy has still as strong a hold upon the affections of the people, and though a few may talk about a republic, they probably have no more idea of setting one up than setting up anarchy. All sorts of political opinions are in force in countries like England, and schemes are discussed simply because people want something to discuss. But an event like the death of the Prince showed that all these schemes were never to be put in force, and that they may be looked upon as merely academical. The Queen's Message will be sure to give pleasure to all her subjects.

Occasional Notes.

It is said that the sum of sixteen lakhs of rupees will be spent in connection with the marriage of the daughter of the Maharajah of Dumraon.

Miss Merrick, the artist, arrived in Madras last week from Calcutta and is the guest of His Excellency the Governor, whose portrait she is about to paint.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore [illegible] has subscribed Rs 300 and Rs 200 towards the funds of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and of the Monegar Choultry respectively.

The Poona Cantonment Committee has accepted the offer of Sir Dinshaw Petit of Rs 10,000 for building a new Charitable Dispensary. Government is to give the ground and the Dispensary will be maintained from Cantonment Funds.

Last week's *Gazette* contains a draft of the proposed order authorising the construction by Messrs Hutchinson and Co of a tramway in the City of Madras. "Any" person may submit "any" objection or suggestion before the 31st proximo.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Subramanya Aiyer sat on the High Court Bench for the last time on Wednesday before last, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Muthuswamy Aiyer resumed his seat on the Bench on Thursday last.

Among the archives of the Maharajah of Independent Tipperah, old records have been found, dating back to the twelfth century, which throw considerable light on the past history of not only Bengal, but of North India.

A big dacoity is reported from the village of Nizawan, near Hala, Sind. A dozen *robbers entered the house of a wealthy* merchant named Purumal and made off with notes of the value of one lakh of rupees and also some cash.

The Maharaja Holkar has remitted to the Madras Board of Revenue Rs 4,000, to the Collectors of Poona, Sholapore, Satara and Dharwar Rs 1,500 each and to the Collector of Ahmednagar Rs 1,000. *Twenty five per cent to be used for the* relief of cattle, and seventy five for that of the distressed poor.

In view of the proposed London Session of the Congress, leaders have opened communications with Messrs Cook and Son, with a view to ascertain what the charge of chartering a special steamer for the outward and the return journey would be.

Twice a year a *padre* goes to Kaira from Ahmedabad, and gives the inhabitants of the former place a service in the old cantonment church. On the last occasion, the monkeys, which infest the whole District, stole his books from the pulpit, so there was no service that day.

The Government of India has just ruled that under existing regulations, privilege leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave or furlough, either in or out of India, except in the case of ill health or some other serious emergency which could not be foreseen at the time the leave *was taken. The exception is most necessary,* as recent cases have clearly shown.

The *Patrika* referring to the Maharajah of Tipperah, says:—"His Highness is not only believed to be the best photographer in India, but also the best painter. But there is no question about His Highness being the best Hindu music composer now in India. He is a shrewd, intelligent *man of business. The very best of our* men is likely to find a match in him."

Messrs. Macmillan and Co, have in preparation for early issue an "Indian Imperial Book of Dignities," consisting of a biographical and statistical dictionary of the ruling Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and titled and decorated persons of the Indian Empire. The book will be compiled and edited by Sir Roper Lethbridge.

During the nine months, April to December 1891 inclusive, there was a *decrease as compared with the same nine* months of 1890 of nearly one crore and seventy nine lakhs of rupees in the Imports into British India, and an increase of a little over six crores in the Exports. Yarns and textile fabrics are chiefly responsible for the deficiency in imports viz., 1¾ crores, while the chief increase in the Exports, viz 6 9/10 crores, was in articles of food and drink.

The Government College authorities at Jubbulpore are becoming quite conventional. It has just been ordered that the students are to appear at College attired in a head dress of uniform pattern. Of a variety of patterns submitted for approval the flat puggree has been chosen. The example is one which might well be followed in Madras, for the student's headgear is anything but uniform or pleasing. Those *dreadful smoking caps should be abolish*ed, and a turban—with lined—substituted.

A respectable Hindoo lady, aged about 16 years, the daughter-in-law of one Trailok Nath Haldar of Kalighat, committed suicide in Calcutta on Thursday *by hanging* herself. The doors of the room in which this act was perpetrated were shut from inside, and they had to be broken *open by the Police on the following morn*ing when they found the body suspended from the ceiling. The *post mortem* examination went to show that death was due to self destruction, and that nobody was to blame except herself.

An application on behalf of Mr Eardley Norton was made lately at the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr *Justice Wilkinson for the adjournment* of a part-heard case in which he was engaged, on the ground that he was engaged in gratuitously defending the three others now being tried at the Sessions for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His Lordship the Chief Justice, in refusing the application, said the fact that Mr Norton undertook the defence of the prisoners for nothing, while he was paid to appear in the Civil case, only added to his obligations against the adjournment of the appeal.

The Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal "the national gathering of the followers of the Sanatana Dharma—infinite divinity of Bharatvarsha," takes place at Benares on the 1st day of this month, and extends over a week, during which various matters relating to the moral and social advancement of the followers and defenders of Sanatan Dharma will be discussed. Politics find no place in the programme of this *Congress, and its sittings are to terminate* with prayers for "the everlasting prosperity of our benign Sovereign Her Majesty Rajeshwari Maha Ranee Victoria, the Empress of Bharatavarsha."

Mr Michie Smith, the Government Astronomer writes:—"It may perhaps interest some of your readers to know that there is at present a very fine group of spots on the sun. The *group* is so large that it can be easily seen with the naked eye if the sun be viewed through a piece of dark glass. It can be seen still better by projecting the sun's image on a sheet of white paper by means of a telescope, even a small telescope if mounted on a fairly steady stand will do for this purpose. A rough measurement of the group shows that it extends from East to West about 140,000 miles, while from North to South it is about 70,000 miles."

That apology for a coin current, the Hali Sicca rupee of Hyderabad, has lost caste with the civilians in the Nizams' dominions. The Government of India has therefore ruled that all officers in receipt of salaries in excess of Rs 200 a month will in future be paid in Government rupees. There is also a crumb of comfort for those officers in receipt of salaries of Rs 200 and under per mensem, who ordinarily will be paid in Hali Sicca rupees. Such officers will be allowed to draw their pay also in Government rupees, provided that the choice is made in the case of those now serving within a month from February 1st, and in the case of men appointed thereafter within a month from taking up their appointments. The Hali Sicca rupee is ordinarily calculated at annas 13, pies 8.

Japan is going ahead with tremendous horsepower. From some newspaper figures in my possession, I gather that in 1888, the island had 511 dailies with an annual circulation of 111,596,016, these had increased in 1889 to 648 dailies and 251,194,257 circulation, and in 1890 the numbers rose to 716 and 181,281,278. Japan has no fewer than 159 scientific papers

The island comprises only some 117,660 square miles, its population is not more than 40,000,000. India with its 16,00,000 square miles, its population 300,000,000, and its much talked of enlightenment does not maintain half a dozen scientific journals, nor can it compare with Japan in the matter of its dailies, be they scientific, industrial, agricultural, or purely political.

The London correspondent of the *Hindu*, referring to Mr Gladstone's Foreign Policy says that Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Viceroy's brother who during a Gladstone Ministry was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs is in a position to speak with authority on Mr Gladstone's Foreign Policy. Lord Edmond in a series of articles for the *Pall Mall Gazette* shows that in all its main essentials Lord Salisbury's Foreign Policy is a continuance of that laid down by Mr. Gladstone, while he cites independent authority to show that in Africa and elsewhere Mr Gladstone achieved distinct and notable successes where the present Prime Minister has made most woeful blunders.

A pathetic scene was witnessed the other day at the court of the Honorable Criminal Sessions, when a poor native, recently out of jail, was being tried on a charge of stealing rice and dal. He at once admitted the offence and when asked why he committed it, replied that he could get no work to maintain himself and his children and had recourse to stealing to save himself from starvation. The presiding Magistrate was moved by this pitiful story and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment. To his great surprise however the prisoner vigorously protested against the sentence and earnestly entreated that he might be sent to jail for a longer period!

Local and Provincial

The Resident at Mysore.—We hear that Sir Harry Prendergast will not vacate the Mysore Residency until the middle of April.

The Civil Court.—This court opened to us after a recess at the end of December, and will continue sitting till the Christmas holidays.

Dusty Roads.—The roads in all parts of the place are fearfully dusty, and when the wind is high pedestrians get their eyes full of dust and sand. There are also many holes in them which try the springs of carriages.

The Maharajah.—His Highness and suite returned to Bangalore, by special train, on Tuesday morning last, and alighted at the Central Station. The usual forms were gone through on the occasion, and then the royal party drove to the palace.

Movement of Troops.—The 3rd Madras Cavalry left Bangalore last week for Bellary, and the 2nd Cavalry arrived here to take the place of the troops that left the station. Both regiments travelled by rail on account of the scarcity of fodder and water.

The Resident.—Sir Harry Prendergast, together with Captain Ravenshaw, the Assistant Resident, left Bangalore by the mid-day train on Saturday last for Hassan and other places in the Mysore province in order to see what was being done with regard to the famine. He will return to this place in a few days.

The Ursur Murder Case.—Judgment was delivered in this case by the British Resident last Saturday, when the sentence of the Sessions Court was upheld and the prisoner left to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Counsel for the defence has sent to the Viceroy a petition asking that the sentence may be set aside.

A storm.—We learn that a storm is brewing against Messrs. Lakshman Rao and Govindappah, Amildars of Tiptur and Molakalmuru. The complaints that have reached us are of a serious nature. We await the result of the enquiry before placing the facts before our readers.—M. H.

Mr Syed Udin Hussain, Inspector of Police, who recently officiated as Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Chitaldrug District, has been appointed Special Detective officer of the Mysore Province on a salary of Rs 200 per mensem, and is attached to the office of the Inspector General of Police.—D. S.

Thefts.—A good many thefts have of late been committed both in the City and the Civil and Military Station, and the reason given is the scarcity that now prevails. We may expect these thefts to continue till better times come. Probably a few old thieves take advantage of the famine to ply their trade, while others steal simply because they have nothing to eat.

Dharmambudhi tank.—The lower sluice was opened out on Saturday before last, and the water from Sankey's Reservoir came pouring in rapidly, and we learn that a good quantity has since been received into the tank, so much so that all the karangis in the Pettah have been supplied with fresh water. The Municipality hopes to get in enough of water to last them for three months.

Carelessness of Parents.—On Wednesday before last a young child of four years of a certain Brahmin in the Fort went to the bath room and sat close to the fire. A spark accidentally fell on the jacket of the child and set it all in flames. The screams of the child brought the mother, but the bewildered mother could not even remove the burning jacket. The child was terribly burnt and died the next day.—M. H.

The Season.—There has been no change of late for the better. The weather is getting hotter every day, while the water in the wells is growing less. The Civil and Military Station is on the verge of a water famine and wells will be in a bad way if rain does not fall, which it is not likely to do. Accounts from the districts show that distress is increasing and prices are rising. Relief works are being established in different places, and people are resorting to them in order to obtain something to live upon. There are no signs of rain and it may not fall for some months to come.

A Sub Postmaster fined.—We are informed that a Branch Post Master has been fined Rs 5 for his irregularity in attending to his duties. It would appear that a certain European gentleman chanced to be at Gubbi, went to the Post office to send a money order, but could not find the Postmaster. Thereupon he brought the matter to the notice of the authorities and thus the result. This we hope will serve a warning to the numerous others who invariably act like the unfortunate Branch Postmaster but are scarcely called to account.—M. H.

Fire and accidents.—A little time ago a certain Brahmin widow at Banour while frying something on fire in her house noticed that portion of her cloth caught fire. In her terror to extinguish it, turned back and did not notice the fire on the other side. Her cloth was all ablaze and there was no help near at hand. Her body was badly burnt and the poor woman applied cold water as if to cure the burning pain. This proved highly prejudicial and the most dexterous treatment was of no avail. On Saturday morning last she died in the Mysore Civil Hospital.—M. H.

Antiquarian Discoveries in Mysore.—We are given to understand that Mr Lewis Rice, C. I. E., the Director of Archæology to the Mysore Government, who has recently been engaged in surveying the Chitaldrug District, has reported the discovery there of Edicts of Asoka, inscribed on immense boulders in the same ancient characters and the same Pali or Prakrit language as the similar records that have been discovered in the North of India. None of these Edicts have hitherto been found south of the Guzerat and Ganjam, hence the importance of the present find. It is known, however, that after the third Buddhist Council, held in the 18th year of Asoka's reign, Missionaries were sent to Banavasi and to Mahishamandala, which latter may, both from the connection and the name, be understood to mean the Mysore country. The principal inscription now met with consists of thirteen lines covering a space of 15½ feet by 11¾. The words *Devanam piya* can be distinctly read at the end of the first and eighth lines, and *Jambu dwipa* towards the end of the third line. Beyond the fact of the discovery there had not been sufficient time to report more particular details regarding the inscriptions.

A Daring Burglary.—On Friday last, a daring burglary was committed at Soobadar's Chatram. The office of Mr Mail, store keeper Bangalore Hindupur line, was broken into during the temporary absence of Mr Maile, and a cash chest containing about Rs. 500 was carried away. The thieves effected their entrance through one of the windows which they forcibly burst open and removed the chest. Mr Hardin, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District and Mr Coonigaiah Chetty, Asst Superintendent, Railway Police, were on the spot on Friday, investigating matters. No clue has yet been discovered, either to the perpetrators of the crime or to the *empty* cash chest, although every search has been made for it in the vicinity of the chattram.—B. S.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

The F. A. Results

The following are the register numbers of those who have passed the First in Arts Examination held in December 1891 in the province of Mysore:—

Bangalore.—Nos. 578, 579, 591, 597, 599, 601, 603, 604, 605, 606, 609, 610, 617, 621, 625, 629, 633, 634, 637, 639, 649, 647, 648, 653, 654, 655, 661, 670, 672, 674, 675, 676 and 678.

Mysore.—Nos. 1230, 1231, 1237, 1243, 1245, 1246, 1256, 1259, 1263, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275 and 1276.

Shimoga.—Nos. 1514, 1516, 1549, 1552, 1553, 1559, and 1561.

General Summary.

Feeding the Poor.—A well known Native lady of Madras, named Balajipathi Ammiay Small, on Sunday and Monday last, fed three hundred and odd indigent people of all castes, on the occasion of her only daughter's Vidyarambha ceremony.

An Important Question of Limitation.—His Honour Mr T. V. Pondusawmy Pillay, today decided an important question of this nature. The defendant in a suit pleaded limitation on the ground that date of the third summons, the only one which was served upon him, was more than three years after the date of the execution of the instrument sued upon. His Honour, however, held that the suit was not barred inasmuch as the original summons was issued within three years though it had not been served upon the defendant.

The Assistant Professor of Hygiene.—We are happy to congratulate the students of the Medical College on the appointment of Dr. Nanjunda Row, B. A., M. B., and M. C. to the post of the Assistant Professor of Hygiene. No better selection could have been made by the Director of Public Instruction, than the present, as there are no other Medical Graduates who have passed in the first Class. Dr Nanjunda Row is also a Science Graduate and a young man of great promise. He has taken a practical course of Chemistry in the Laboratory of the Chemical Examiner to Government since he passed his Medical Examination. He is a native of the Mysore Province. We hope the deserving local Medical Graduates will thus be encouraged. Such appointments will also render the College more popular and prove an incentive to the young men who are studying there.—*Hindu*.

The Congress.—Our readers will be very glad to hear that Mr W. C. Bonnerjee has consented to be the Joint General Secretary of the Congress at the request of Mr Hume, backed by the unanimous voice of all the Congress Standing Committee. No man in India enjoys such universal respect and confidence of his country men as Mr W. C. Bonnerjee, while his unimpeachable character and unbounded patriotism always marked him as the fittest man to be a leader in a national cause. The only difficulty was whether, pressed with other engagements as he is, he would find time for Congress work. Happily that difficulty is now removed and so we congratulate Mr Hume upon having secured such an able lieutenant.

There is another piece of news which will not fail to give equal delight. Allahabad Standing Committee have resolved to hold the next session of the National Congress in their own city, although their leader the late Pandit has gone. The veteran Pandit Bishambhar Nath, the President of the local Vakil's Association has consented, to his great personal cost, to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee, while with enthusiastic workers like Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, and others, we have no doubt that the Congress at Allahabad will be as grand a success as its predecessors. We congratulate our friends at Allahabad for the public spirit they have shown, and hope that by zealous and persevering work they will make their Anglo-Indian critics eat their own words. The loss of Pandit Ayodhyanath is certainly irreparable, but we should give our enemies no ground to say that a cause of the whole nation was stopped because one man was wanting. We at the same time assure Pandit Bishambhar Nath and his colleagues, that although the Congress might be nominally held at Allahabad, Bombay or Poona will not be backward in giving any help that may be needed.—*Mahratta*.

The Census of 1891.—The following are the final returns of the Census Commissioner of India:—

Provinces	221,094,977	States	66,112,766
Add Registered not censused	261,910	Add Registered	690,719
		Total	66,803,485

Total British	221,356,887	
Censused	287,207,046	Grand Total
Registered	952,626	288,159,672

According to religion the population is as follows:—

Hindus, Brahmos &c.	207,654,437
Mussulmans	57,365,214
Christians	2,284,191
Jains	1,416,109
Sikhs	1,907,836
Buddhists	7,131,057
Jews	17,180
Parsees	89,887
Forest Tribes	9,302,083
Minor forms of belief—Theists, Agnostics, Atheists, &c.	289
Not returned	38,763
Total	287,207,046

Extracts.

THE MANGOE TREE TRICK

One of the favourite tricks of Indian Jugglers has for years been what is known as the mangoe tree trick, and How many thousands of persons have wondered how the tree is produced. The conjurer takes a small flower pot, fills it with earth in which he puts a mango stone, which he has previously shown to the spectators, and then covers the pot over with a cloth. Next to carry on the deception, he makes some mysterious passes with his hands over the pot uttering some unknown words at the same time, and shortly the cloth is seen to raise in the centre, and on being removed the stalk of a young mangoe plant with two leaves is shown. Again the pot is covered and the same performances are gone through while the cloth rises higher, and when this is again lifted a larger plant with several leaves, and sometimes a small fruit on it, is to be seen. Many guesses have been made as to how this trick is done, but I have never as yet heard a correct explanation of it until I came across one in Dr Andrew Wilson's science jottings in a late paper from home. This explanation was given to the doctor by an old Indian Officer, who said that he had paid a conjuror a large sum of money to learn it. This is how it is done. The large seed which has been handed round is joined together, and inside it is contained the plant carefully folded up, by pressing his finger nail on one end as he puts the seed back into the pot a small opening was made through which the first young plant appeared. After this had been shown the seed was further opened in a similar manner, and the larger plant came out. The difficulty, of course, is in the folding of the plant inside the seed, but it is said that most leaves can be so folded that when liberated from pressure they spring back to their original shape, but the folding must be done in a special and careful manner, so that the upper surface of the leaf may not be crumpled. An inspection of the under surface of the leaves will show that they have been thus folded.

THE JAIL CONFERENCE REPORT.

The Jail Conference which has been sitting at Calcutta submitted an unanimous Report on Monday last recommending that the Prisons Act of 1870, in so far as it relates to the law of Jail offences and punishment, should be amended and made applicable for the whole of British India. All punishments recommended by the Prison Commission of 1889 have been approved. The following punishments which are in force in some of the provinces were excluded from the list of those to be sanctioned in future, namely, stocks, dark cells, and hair cutting for incorrigible female convicts. The Conference drew up a complete list of all possible Jail offences, and classified them under the heads of 'serious' and "minor' offences. It is hoped that the list will form part of the rules under the proposed Act. Annual returns will in future show every offence committed in Jail and every punishment awarded, and the classification will be made according to the character of the latter. It is expected that the amendments now proposed to the Prisons Act will make the record of offences committed in Jails more complete, and the procedure adopted in different provinces more uniform. The classification of labour under three heads, "hard," 'medium' and "light," recommended by the Prison Commission, was considered and a more or less complete list was drawn up for the guidance of Superintendents of Jails. The mark and remission rules now in force were examined and revised. The chief recommendation made was that every prisoner having a term of one or more years to serve should be brought under the mark system. The most dangerous criminals under life sentences, whom it would be impossible to release, would, under these rules, get tickets as self supporters in the Andamans at an earlier period than would otherwise be possible. It has been suggested that Superintendents of Jails should have power to release the prisoners under the remission rules without going through the formalities now required in some of the larger provinces. The last subject considered by the Conference was the *necessity* for a uniform system of prison registers. With one modification the registers recommended by the Prison Commission were approved.

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MR JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMY IYER ON FEMALE EDUCATION

Standard.—Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer has been delivering himself at Mayaveram of some excellent remarks about female education. Like all his utterances, Mr Muthuswamy Iyer's speech was full of moderation. He contented himself with pointing out that nothing in the *Shastras* prohibited the education of women, and he then proceeded to state that in by gone times, the education of women was far more advanced than at present, and he concluded by stating that with the spread of instruction among men, education was necessary in women in order to enable her to take up her proper place as a wife, a companion and a mother.

Now all this is literally true, particularly among those who are fashioned after the 'European model." An educated wife is undoubtedly a companion to an educated husband, and she commands the respect of her children when these commence to imbibe knowledge. We must however bear in mind that there is a strongly marked tendency in Fair Woman to despise strong man, and all the more is this the case, when strong man happens to be her "lord and Master." In England and kindred countries, strong man is really strong, and when matters come to a crisis he can suppress any mutiny on the part of a wife. In India, the Hindu is proverbially mild, an educated wife might soon succeed in upsetting his mental equilibrium and setting him at his wits' ends in dealing with her. The whole Hindu system of marriage presupposes that the wife is in subjection to her husband. She is not regarded as a companion who can associate with her Lord and Master on equal terms, and her position is quite different to that occupied by the Western wife. Educate the Hindu wife, said Caro' is the danger of shaking the whole fabric of Hindu marriage—at any rate such as it has been consecrated by the practice of centuries.

Hindu women are at present happy and contented—at any rate they are just as happy and just as contented as their prototypes in any other part of the World, and though they are not companions to their husbands in the European acceptation of the term, they are contented with their lot and do not desire any radical change. Many are accordingly of opinion that there would be no harm in leaving them well alone.

EARTH-QUAKE IN JAPAN

Letters from Japan up to November 10th have been received, giving frightful accounts of one of the most violent and longest enduring earthquakes of which we have any record. It had already lasted for twelve days, and during the last twenty hours of those twelve days, no less than 750 shocks had been experienced, so that there was no sign of the cessation of the explosive force which was desolating the whole neighbourhood of Gifu, over a space certainly larger than Hertfordshire, and probably as large as Sussex. Close to Gifu itself a mountain seems to have disappeared into great cavities in the earth, where it has dammed up the course of a river and already produced a lake 50 ft. in depth. At least eight thousand people appear to have been killed, a much larger number suffering serious injury, while over four hundred thousand have been rendered homeless by the destruction of their houses, a result which, of course, a multitude of fires, caused by the breaking of lamps and the scattering of lighted fuel, greatly accelerated. Holes in the earth have opened everywhere, some of them as much as 6 ft wide and 20 ft deep. The violence of the shaking was all on the surface, which was shaken not only from side to side, but also in a vertical direction,—against which last vibration, of course, the buildings built with pendulums to ensure them against the effects of horizontal vibration, were in no way secured. At the bottom of a cutting, the lines of railway were left undisturbed, but where the railway ran along the surface, its rails were in many places twisted into the most complicated knots.

We have commented elsewhere on the singular serenity and cheerfulness with which the Japanese are bearing the strain of this long trial, heightened as it is by sharp and wet weather. The survivors live mostly in tents, and when they remain in those parts of the houses which have not yet fallen, they are ready to rush out whenever the booming beneath the surface warns them of new shocks. They show nothing of the panic-stricken paralysis which generally characterise the South American inhabitants of earthquake regions when serious shocks are felt,—indeed, the *Times'* correspondent found them indulging in peals of laughter at their own sudden rushes from the house when a new tremor was felt. Yet death and ruin were all round them. The mistress of a half ruined inn was as anxious as ever to provide for the wants of the travellers, and her servants prepared the meals with the greatest promptitude and composure, though occasionally rushing out in a body when a new shock came. There appears to be demoralisation though between four and five hundred thousand people are turned out of their homes.—*Spectator.*

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AN IMPORTANT CASE

The Mahratta.—The case in which a picture seller of Ahmadnagar was convicted and fined Rs 10 by the Deputy Collector, R. D. Joshi, for exposing indecent pictures in a public place, is important as it involves a great principle. It also throws some curious side lights on human character especially as it is exhibited in the conduct of the principal actors in the affair. The history of the case may be summed up in a few words. A Missionary, named Rev Mr Smith, has a small school in Ahmadnagar, and the picture seller, whose shop unfortunately happened to be just in front of the school house, has been also carrying on his trade unmolested for a long time in the neighbourhood. One day, however, the lady of the above reverend gentleman, who appears to be a woman of rather tender nerves, took into her head that the pictures in the opposite shop, especially two of them were too indecent, and would demoralise her boys if not removed at once. Rev. Mr Smith, prevailed upon by the frequent importunities of his wife, opened negotiations with the said shop keeper, who was, however, foolish enough to insist upon his privilege of doing what he liked in his own premises. The tender hearted Missionary thereupon sought protection of the law, and charged the said shop keeper under sect 292 of the Penal Code before the Deputy Collector, R. D. Joshi, the issue being that the picture-seller was fined Rs 10 for the offence. Now the question arises, on what grounds the pictures, one of which at least was upon a religious subject, were pronounced indecent. The picture of Krishna sucking his mother Yashoda, which suggests only religious sentiments to the pure mind of a Hindu, might appear indecent to the eyes of a Christian Missionary although he has his own feelings of reverence for the naked figure of Jesus on the Cross, but we cannot understand how the Hindu Deputy Collector too could be so unhinduized as to have entertained the same opinion. Perhaps he was too polite to displease such an august gentleman as the reverend missionary. This is not the first instance in which these messengers of the Gospel have officiously sought, philanthropically we have no doubt, to force their ideas of morality upon the perverse Hindus, and yet we cannot let it pass without a protest. A renegade Christian could with impunity wound the feelings of the whole Hindu Community by libelling their gods, but a poor dealer in pictures is punished severely because some of the pictures in the shop have scandalized the sensibility of a Padre's better half! Long rows of nude female figures in all sorts of attitudes are being exhibited every night for the last two years at least in the public gambling booths on the Grand Road in Bombay, and yet no notice of them has been taken as yet. The gambling (which is carried on with brass rings to be thrown from a distance) has been pronounced legally innocent, but what about the pictures? We wonder no missionary was to be found in a city like Bombay to take up the cause of morality there. Again, thousands of French pictures are not only exhibited but sold in the streets, and we would not believe that not a single of them has as yet fallen within the sight of the omnipresent missionary. Books with artistic engravings of naked Greek Goddesses or Adam and Eve, are thought quite unobjectionable to be put into the hands of young boys, but a poor picture-seller is to be punished because he hopes to eke out an anna or two by his trade. We would recommend Rev. Mr. Smith or any other zealous champion of prudery to see if he can take up any of the above mentioned jobs.

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INFLUENZA BROUGHT TO BOOK

The very voluminous Report on the Influenza Epidemic of 1889-90 which has been compiled by Dr. Parsons, for the Local Government Board, and just published, is full of interesting if somewhat melancholy reading. Neither Dr. Parsons, in the body of his report, nor Dr Buchanan the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, in the introduction which he has written to it, ventures to commit himself to any definite statement either as to *the origin, the prevention, or the cure* of this annoying and baffling affliction. Dr. Buchanan admits, indeed, that medical science must be powerless until we know a great deal more about the natural history of the disease.

Dr. Parsons discusses in detail the many theories which have been broached of the origin of influenza. Thus he considers, only to reject it, the notion that influenza has its origin in what we may perhaps call a morbid condition of the atmosphere. Upon this point he says:—A circumstance which is frequently adduced in favour of the atmospheric origin of influenza is the fact that the first sufferers in a household are often persons who in their daily occupations are exposed to the open air, e.g., the head of the family, who goes out to work or business, is attacked before his wife or children. But, on the other hand, the going about in the open air means, in the case of most people, more frequent opportunities of coming in contact with infection than fall to the lot of people who stay at home. Where exposure to the air can be dissociated from frequent opportunities of the association with other persons, it is not found that persons so exposed have suffered in larger proportion than other people, but rather the contrary. Thus fishermen at sea have escaped influenza in a remarkable manner. In some agricultural Districts it has been noticed that the first persons who contracted influenza were the farmers who were in the habit of going every week to market, not the labourers employed in the fields.

Having rejected this favourite theory, Dr. Parsons carefully considers all the others, and at last comes to the conclusion that human intercourse is to blame. In short, to become a hermit is the only way to be tolerably certain of escape from the disease; and even then there is no absolute security. Dr. Parsons says:—I am of opinion that the epidemic has been propagated mainly, perhaps entirely by human intercourse, though not in every case necessarily from a person obviously suffering from the disease. I see no sufficient ground for believing in that world-wide spread by atmospheric agencies which has been so generally assumed. I do not say that the contagium, once imported into a locality, may not propagate itself outside the human body in such media as damp ground or air contaminated with organic exhalations, but the fact of adjoining communities suffering at different dates seems opposed to the notion of the poison travelling far through the air. I do not find sufficient evidence that the recent epidemic has anywhere commenced suddenly with a large number of simultaneous cases, unpreceded by any previous ones, and I think that the rapidity with which influenza develops into an epidemic may be accounted for by its short period of incubation by the comparatively general susceptibility to the disease, and by the existence of numerous slight and unrecognised cases. I do not, however wish to exclude the possibility that the specific germ of the disease may multiply in appropriate media—e. g., in damp organically polluted confined air—outside the human body.

But abstract speculations as to the cause of influenza are not very helpful to those of us who are already within its grip. Let us, then, first inquire what the influenza is like, that we may be able roughly to diagnose our own cases at the beginning, and then ascertain what can be done towards prevention or mitigation. About symptoms, Dr. Bruce Low reports as follows, from his experience at St Thomas's Hospital:—"The invasion is sudden, the patients can generally tell the time when they developed the disease. Acute pains in the back and loins come on suddenly while they were at work or walking in the street, or in the case of a medical student while playing cards, the omnibus driver was unable to put it down and leave it, and an omnibus driver was unable to pull up his horses. This sudden onset is often accompanied with vertigo and nausea and sometimes actual vomiting of bilious matter. There are pains in the limbs and general sense of aching all over, frontal headache of special severity, pains in the eyeball, increased by the slightest movements of the eyes, shivering, general feeling of misery and weakness, and great depression of spirits, many patients, both men and women, giving way to weeping, nervous restlessness, inability to sleep, and occasional delirium. In some cases catarrhal symptoms develop ... the temperature is high at the onset of the disease.

The usual duration of the acute symptoms is from two to four days." According to Dr. Bezly Thorne there is one almost universal symptom of the presence of influenza:—"Among the great variety of objective symptoms which that malady presents there is one which is universally and primarily present—namely, capillary congestion of the conjunctivæ (the mucous membrane covering the eyeball and the eyelids). I say that which is exhibited by those about to be attacked by me as many as eight hours before the onset of either chills or frontal pain, and must have been in process of development for at least some few hours before. I take it, therefore, that it is not only the most constant objective symptom of the disease, but that it is also the primary one."

Although Dr. Parsons cannot tell us what we ought to do to prevent an attack of the disease, he is at least able to give us advice which is always to the point. Practically it is this:—Take care of yourself—"look after yourself," as they say in the music halls. It is excellent advice, but not always easy to be followed. Here are Dr. Parsons's closing words:—"Since the development of an attack of influenza in persons exposed to infection seems to depend very largely upon the receptivity of the subject, it is important that at the time of an epidemic all persons should as far as they are able pay attention to such measures of individual hygiene as may best maintain their general state of health, avoiding exposure to cold and fatigue, unwholesome food, and excessive use of alcoholic liquors. Medical opinion, divided on other points relating to influenza, seems unanimous as to the deleterious effect of exertion or fatigue upon those suffering from influenza, or exposed to the influence of the epidemic. It has proved the worst policy to fight against the disease. Unfortunately however, during the strain in places of business caused by the handicapment of so many of the staff, and in the case of medical men, nurses, and others, advice is to avoid overwork and fatigue has been more easily given than followed."—*St. James's Gazette.*

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SELECT TELEGRAMS

Washington, 1 h Feb—The provisions of Mr Bland's Coinage Bill, which has been favourably reported on by the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, removes all legal distinctions between gold and silver, and provides for the issue of bi-metallic notes, which are to be payable in either coin at the pleasure of the Government.

Trivandrum, 13th Feb—A great fire broke out in Fort near the Maharajah's Palace at 11 o'clock to-day. Nearly 50 large houses have been gutted, and many more are burning. All the engines are playing. Some deaths are already reported. The Dewan was present immediately, as also the Peishcar, and the Superintendent of Police, who rendered signal service.

11th Feb—A telegram to the *Morning Post* announces that the lines of the 7th Bombay Lancers at Quetta have been the scene of a terrible tragedy. A Pathan Sowar named Futteh Deen ran *amuck* and before he could be secured, he had killed three Native Officers and a Sowar and wounded two more Native Officers and two Sowars. It appears the man considered he had been harshly dealt with in some petty matter, and taking advantage of being on sentry duty, he secured a good supply of ammunition with which to carry out his revenge. It is alleged that he obtained permission to leave his post for a few minutes, whereupon he proceeded straight to the Lines, where he fired at and killed a Ressaldar, Jemadar, Duffadar and Sowar, and also shot another Jemadar, Duffadar and two Sowars, wounding them seriously. In all he discharged his carbine fourteen times before he was captured.

London, 16th Feb.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Indian Councils and Indian Officers Bills. Both Bills are identical with those introduced last Session.

The Earl of Kimberley approved the Indian Councils Bill as a tentative measure whilst Lord Northbrook was of opinion that one of the great merits of the Bill was its elasticity. Lord Salisbury deprecated the idea that the extra representation was to be mainly confined to Municipal bodies.

In the discussion on the Indian Officers Bill Lord Northbrook opposed the granting of increased facilities enabling officers of high rank to leave India, as he was unable to conceive any grounds therefor.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said it was desirable with the present short passage from India to England to enable high officials to come and consult the Home Government.

The Earl of Kimberley thought the disadvantages of such a proceeding outweighed the advantages.

London, 16th Feb—Late last night an amendment to the Address in Reply was moved by Mr Sexton that Parliament was incapable of legislating for Ireland, and that the Land Purchase Act had failed. It was rejected by a majority of twenty one after the Opposition had obtained the application of the Closure in an attempt to snatch a victory in the House.

Constantinople, 15th Feb—The draft of the Sultan's Firman investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt, is now complete, the wording following mainly on the lines of the Firman granted to the late Tewfik Pasha. It will probably be conveyed by Ghazi Pasha to Cairo.

The Address in Reply was then adopted.

Trevandrum, 16th Feb—The fire in Trevandrum Fort was got under by 9 o'clock at night. Two persons succumbed immediately to injuries and three subsequently. The loss is estimated at about Rs, 50,000. The Police under Mr Ferguson, and the Public Works Engine under Mr Morris, did great service. Colonel Brereton, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Peishcars were present. The Dewan Peishcar was present to the last, and made complete arrangements for guarding the place.

On Sunday another fire took place near the spot, but it was put down at once by Mr Ferguson and the Peishcar who were on the spot. The Maharajah has expressed great sympathy for the homeless, and is arranging for help.

Allahabad, 15th Feb—Prince Damrong of Siam, and suite, arrived in Agra on Saturday. They were received by the Collector and the officer commanding the District under a Royal salute and a Guard of Honour, whose band played the Siamese National Anthem. The Prince remains at Agra until Tuesday to see the Taj and the local sights.

London, 16th Feb—The *Times* says it is high time the Indian Councils Bill was passed by Parliament, as the delay has been almost a scandal, and it is only the extreme partisans of the Congress who disapprove of the measure.

The same journal advises the authorities to make sparing use of the Indian officers Bill should it become law,

Calcutta, 16th Feb—To-day, at the Police Court, Mr. Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, obtained a warrant against Mr. Charrington, the actor, for trespass and criminal intimidation.

London, 10th Feb.—The epidemic of influenza has notably decreased in London during the past week.

Allahabad, 17th Feb—In connection with the Mobilisation Scheme a large reserve of compressed fodder is being stored at Peshawur with a smaller reserve at Rawalpindi. In all some 50,000 maunds will be kept ready at these two important Cantonments, so that in case of sudden alarm no difficulty will be experienced in providing food for Cavalry and Artillery horses and transport animals.

London, 18th Feb—The *Daily Chronicle* is informed that Lord Roberts's command of the Forces in India will be extended to November, 1893.

London, 19th Feb—The Irish Local Government Bill was introduced by Mr Balfour in the House of Commons last night. It creates County and Baronial Councils, which are to be elected triennially, the franchise including women. The measure safeguards minorities and enables the dismissal of Councils guilty of corruption or oppression, the Viceroy having the power of replacing them by his own nominees. The Liberals and both Irish parties ridiculed the Bill.

Paris, 18th Feb—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening the Government invited a motion of confidence on the Bill dealing with clerical and other Societies, but was defeated by a large majority. Thereupon the Ministers left the House in a body, and have resigned.

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held on Monday the 29th February 1892, at 8 a m, at the Municipal Office, Fort.

I Cash Account Current, Mortuary Return, Hunerat Medical Officer's Return and Progress Report of works for January 1892

II Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No 12785 6—L 1284 passing orders on the Board's Resolution, No 1, passed on the 29th January 1892, regarding the acquisition of a site for the burial of the Jail convicts

III Report from the Sub Committee on the proposed original works to be carried out during 1892 93

IV Do Do on the Budget Estimates of receipts and disbursements of Municipal Funds for the year 1892 93.

V. Letter No 1 92, dated 6th January 1892, from the Honorary Secretary, Friend in need Society, as regarding certain inmates in the Poor House and Girdleston Ward

VI Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of Langar khana together with the report from the City Amildar

VII Proposal to remove the Arlepete Dispensary to a building in the Municipal Garden.

VIII. Re consideration of Resolution passed by the Board at a Meeting held on the 30th September 1891, regarding the allowances claimed by the Hospital Assistant in charge of Arle Pete Dispensary

IX Government Proceedings No D 15, dated 15th February 92, sanctioning a special grant of Rs 1000 towards Langarkhana

M ANNAJI RAO,
for President
City Municipal Commission

City Municipal Office,
Bangalore, 20th February 1892

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

THE Council's Bill that was dropped during the last Session will be brought into Parliament in a short time It has already passed its second reading in the House of Lords, and it is hoped that the Commons will be able to take it up before Easter. The Bill was introduced by Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, and he has the management of it now, till it leaves the House of which he is a member It will be remembered that the Bill was indirectly the outcome of Mr. Bradlaugh's visit to India This gentleman intended to bring in a Bill, and in fact drafted one, but the Government forestalled him by bringing in one of its own The Government measure passed the House of Lords last session with very little trouble, but had it come into the House of Commons, it would have met with a good deal of *opposition, and* this it may meet with now Whether the Bill will pass or not, one want has been recognised—the enlargement of the Indian Councils Before the advent of the Indian National Congress it was held that these institutions were amply sufficient for the wants of the country, they needed no reform, and it was only discontented people who saw the need of any. This however is not the opinion held now Even the Secretary of State for India sees the need of change, and he has proposed that it should be made This is a gain, and we may be sure other improvements will follow. But we must not fail to point out the defects of the measure The grand principle is left out, that of course being representation Not one of the new members are to be elected, but chosen by the Government, and though the new Councils would be an improvement on the old they would not satisfy the people, nor come up to their expectations. The Councils without representation *might do good, but still* they would be looked upon as very defective though the same class of men might be nominated as would be elected. Of course, the Government is of opinion that the country is not yet ready for representation, that the people do not understand what it means, and that they would not value it if granted This is altogether an erroneous view of the matter, for the great changes, especially as regards education, brought about in this land have prepared the minds of the people for the principle on which many have set their hearts Every year the Indian Universities turn out large numbers of graduates, and these go forth and take their part in the duties of life There are many thousands of such men in the country, and they produce great influence on all around them and they would be the chief voters should representation be granted The men who have passed through our schools and colleges are capable of making use of the suffrage in a proper spirit as any others in the world, and it is only right they should have it It is not ask I that a vote should be given to every man in India, for there are many who have no idea what it means, they are ignorant of the very principles of election and might be led astray by designing men But this cannot be said of the educated classes, and their claims ought to be allowed in any scheme that may be brought forward for the better Government of the country Representation should begin at the top and gradually work down as the people become enlightened, till in time the very lowest may be able to be entrusted with a vote Surely the educated men of India are as fully deserving of the suffrage as the farm labourers of England, our wide the latter have the right to send members to Parliament, the former have no voice whatever in the rule of their country, the members who sit in Council are chosen for them, and though some of these may be the right men others may be just the opposite In the next place the Presidency Councils are very much restricted in their functions, and even that of the Viceroy has very little power granted to it The new Bill does not make any change in this respect, and the defect will have to be remedied some time or other Every subject that will do good to the country ought to be thoroughly discussed and more especially if it has any bearing on pecuniary matters If the Councils were really representative, they would insist on discussing the Financial statement instead of allowing it to be slurred over as a dumb of no importance whatever As matters now stand it is laid on the table of the Council chamber, and then printed in the *Gazette* Not a word of discussion takes place, and when it has been printed in the *Gazette of India* nothing more is said about it. Other questions ought also to be discussed in Council, and if these we may mention that connected with Opium. The subject is now being taken up in England with much zeal, but nothing is being done in India with regard to the matter As a general rule enlightened people in this country are averse to the Opium traffic, but they at the same time are aware that if it were stopped abruptly there would be a vacuum caused in the finances of the country, the result being an imposition of new taxes The traffic must be abolished, but some of the best friends of India hold that if this should be done too suddenly the result would be a great amount of illicit production, and perhaps a greater consumption than ever of the drug Indian public opinion ought to enlighten that of England about opium, but this it is not doing, and so while those at home who are calling for its suppression may bring about much good, they may also cause a great amount of evil There are many other subjects the Councils of India ought to take up, and among others that connected with their enlargement This has not so much been mentioned in the councils, and therefore it is not known what the members think about it. We have the opinion of some of the Viceroys on the matter, but only as individuals, and not as the head of the Councils of India After criticising the Bill now brought into the House of Lords in the way we have, it may appear illogical on our part to recommend that it should be allowed to pass But taking all things into consideration we think this would be a better course than rejecting it Although the Bill is very faulty, and does not go far enough, so far as it does go, it is in the right direction. It recommends the enlargement of the Councils and as Lord Northbrook said, it is elastic Representation can easily be added on, and we feel sure this will take place sooner or later The men who will be called to the Councils, should the Bill pass, will be the same as those who would be elected if the Government had granted the people permission to do this The new men can show the people and the country what they are able to accomplish, and then representation can be claimed as a right not asked for as a favour Besides if the Bill should be rejected, some of the best friends of India might be disheartened and might feel disinclined to proceed further in the direction of the Councils Our advice is that the Bill should be taken not as a final measure but as a instalment and the people should not cease to do and move till they obtain all that is required There is another danger in rejecting the Bill The question might be dragged into the arena of English party politics, and this would be a great evil We trust therefore the Bill will be taken for what it is worth, and that the best will be made of it, the best being a demand for something more

Occasional Notes

A gentleman at Washington is willing to devote Rs 300,000 to developing the monkey race

A star forty times the size of the sun has been discovered It is said to be the new "wonder of the heavens"

Swami Bhaskananda Saraswati, nephew of the late lamented Swami Dayanand Saraswati is now a Hindu Missionary in Philadelphia

A beggar died in Paris the other day In her possession were four 2,500 rupees worth gold coins and 5,000 rupees from safety notes

There is a diamond in Europe whose color changes thrice a day It is blue in the morning, at noon white and in the evening black as charcoal

A passenger died in the waiting room at Paris He wore a belt containing 30 000 Francs in gold and had coins of gold under his arm pits The pressure of this all caused his death.

CONTRARY to previous announcement the Hon Mr Justice T Muthuswamy Iyer, c s i, resumed charge of his office on the 16th as High Court Judge from the Hon Mr Justice S Subramania Iyer, c s i

Mr Gladstone has undertaken to write a paper entitled "A Rare Young Man," for an American journal, the *Youth's Companion* The paper will describe the life of a young inventor of extraordinary gifts and lofty character.

The Human Freedom League is a Society inaugurated in America, Oct 12 last for bettering the condition of all mankind It makes no distinction, because of sex, race, color or creed All nations are invited to become members

In Bokhara, says Dr Lansdell, the father's throat was cut and the mother shot for selling their daughter How many are there in India, asks the *Bangalee*, who sell their daughters under the guise of marriage and carry their heads high as respectable members of Society ?

Dr Arabela Kenealy, the well known physician makes a statement most surprising that the cleverest and the most highly educated women are the mothers of the most *weakly and puny children* She has come to this conclusion after several years experience in practice among women and children

"WOMAN'S influence in the East, as shown in the Lives of Queens and Princesses of India," by Mr. John Pool, is announced for immediate publication by Mr Elliot Stock Will the work will have an *introduction by Sir Lepel Griffin*

REPRESENTATIVES of almost all the Native States in India have been sent with wedding presents to the Jodhpur and Bundi States in Rajputana, to take part in the ceremonies which are being held in connection with the wedding of the heir apparent of Jodhpur with the young Princess of the Bundi State

RAJAH Sir Sivaji Ramaswamy Mudaliar has sent to Her Excellency Lady Wenlock a contribution of Rs 1,000 towards the Lady Dufferin Fund to be utilised at the donor's special request as an endowment for the maintenance of a bed in the name of Lady Wenlock in the Victoria Caste and Creed Hospital

THE immediate result of the Duke of Clarence's death will, says the *World*, be the retirement of Prince George from the Navy, and his speedy marriage It is certain that a strong efforts will be made in high quarters to arrange for the Prince's betrothal to Princess Margaret of Prussia the youngest daughter of the Empress Frederick

MR E B POWELL, the Government Pleader, leaves Madras for England on furlough at the end of this month, instead of on the 15th March. He will be succeeded in the Government Pleadership by Mr. S Subramanya Iyer who has recently acted on the High Court Bench, and who on a former occasion conducted the duties of Government Pleader to the satisfaction of Government

A Turkish diplomatist just returning from Constantinople tells that Fuad Pasha had an interview with the Czar of Russia who said "In the event of war we shall have to rely on ourselves to defend the Dardanelles We can undertake to make them impregnable despite the high reputed of the English navy" So that the bone of contention between England and Russia is "Dardanelles"

THE House of Lords has lost no time in passing the second reading of Lord Cross's two Indian Bills which should now reach the House of Commons in ample time for discussion before Easter There seems every prospect of the Government placing the Bills sufficiently high up on the list, but everything depends on the attitude of the Opposition towards them

IN consequence of the Patna University Examination results it was feared at first that the whole examination would have to be held afresh But the Registrar of the Calcutta University has just issued a Notification stating that only candidates of the Patna Circle will be re examined Meanwhile a strict investigation is being held into the misappropriation of the papers at Patna

MAX O'RELL, *in his recent lecture on* "Her Highness, Woman," said of marriage in France, England and America, that by the wedding ceremony the French woman gained her liberty, the English woman lost hers, and the American woman continued to do as she pleased He also said that in conversation the American woman only could make a man forget the sex, and lead him to treat her as his intellectual equal

"OLD MOORE" has for once proved a true prophet, In his "Predictions for January, 1892," we read —"Notice the bubbles placed upon the table, why are these here ? In all probability this is given as a sign that there will be some quite unexpected and altogether unwelcome news *in reference to the Royal surroundings—let* us hope not." The remark occurs opposite the date 14th January 1892, the day on which the Duke of Clarence died !

Local and Provincial

Small Pox.—We are sorry to learn that this disease has made its appearance in the Civil and Military Station.

The Resident.—Sir Harry Prendergast accompanied by Captain Ravenshaw, returned to Bangalore from Hassan on Wednesday last.

Colonel Bowen.—This gentleman returned from Madras on Friday morning, and has resumed his duties as Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore.

Water Supply.—We are given to understand that an officer has arrived in Bangalore in connection with the water supply of the place. It is to be hoped he will do more than those who preceded him in the same work did.

Rain at Mysore.—A good shower of rain fell at the Capital last week but not a drop has come down here. A slight shower also fell at Closepet but it does not ... in Mysore. The weather remains just the same here and there is no signs of ...

The Akkithimmanahully Tank.—This tank is now being cleared of silt, and when the work has been completed it will hold a large body of water. The works have been put in hand in ..., and it can easily be finished before the hot season ... Most of the people of Richmond Town obtain their water from this tank.

The Next Resident.—We are told that Colonel Henderson Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department will be the next Resident in Mysore. This officer is said to be very able and is an accomplished linguist. Sir Harry Prendergast will vacate the office about the middle of April.

The Maharajah.—It was given out a short time ago that His Highness would leave for the Capital on the 25th of this month, but we now understand that the date of his departure has been fixed by about the beginning of next month. In the meantime we are glad to learn that His Highness paid a visit to the temples at Gavipur and Bannerghatta.

The Maharani's Girls School.—A Miss Vokin has been appointed to the Head Mistress' ship of this school at Mysore an appointment which has been vacant since the resignation of Miss Thornton. Miss Vokin was selected in England by Dr Fitch, the Inspector General of Female Training Schools. She was also strongly recommended by Miss Manning.—S.

The Mysore Residency.—Colonel P. D. says the *Mail* Henderson is ... to succeed Sir Harry Prendergast at Mysore. He left the Madras Cavalry to join the Foreign Department twenty two years ago, and his first piece of preferment was as Political Officer on the Staff of the Prince of Wales, which was followed by a C. S. I. He has been serving for fourteen years as head of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

Brahmin Girls to the Front.—We are glad to be able to chronicle that nine Brahmin girls pupils of the Maharani's Girls School, Mysore, have passed the Lower Secondary test in the Local Examination—a test corresponding to that of the late Middle School Examination in Madras. The Maharani's Girls' School sent up 12 candidates, so that to have passed nine is highly commendable. One Brahmin girl also passed this examination from the Arya Balika Patasala, Bangalore.—S.

Mysore Gazette

The Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore of *Thursday 18th February* 1892

The 11th February 1892—No 441.—In accordance with the scale sanctioned by *Government in their Proceedings No 837—38, dated 10th December* 1891, the following appointments of Munsiffs are made with effect from 1st January 1892:—

To be Munsiffs of 1st Grade.
2 on Rs. 300 each

1. Mr E. C. Sivagnanam Pille
2. Mr. S. Venkatavaradiengar

To be *Munsiffs of 2nd Grade*
4 on Rs 250 each

1. Mr. P. Singrachar
2. „ U. Mangapati Naidu.
3. „ S. Varadaiyengar
4. „ C. B. Seshagiri Rao.

To be Munsiffs of 3rd Grade
6 on Rs 200 each

1. Mr J. F. Vanderlowen
2. „ B. Srinivasa Rao
3. „ B. Venkatachar
4. „ C. Subba Rao
5. „ Budan Shariff
6. „ P. Venkat Rao.

To be Munsiffs of 4th Grade
6 on Rs 150 each

1. Mr B S Krishnaswamiengar B.A., B.L.
2. „ A. Ananda Rao
3. „ Timmakrishna Rao, B.A., B.L.
4. „ Bhaskaraiya B.A., B.L.
5. „ Manjaiya, B.A., B.L. }*
6. „ Chelnvaiengar, B.A., B.L. }

*Will draw pay from date of their joining their appointments.

2. During the absence on leave of Mr E. C. Sivagnanam Pille the following temporary appointments are made:—

Mr P. Singrachar, Munsiff, 2nd grade, to act as Munsiff of 1st grade, *sub protem*, from 1st January 1892.

Mr. J. F. Vanderlowen, Munsiff, 3rd grade, to act as Munsiff of 2nd grade, *sub protem*, from 1st January 1892.

Mr B. S. Krishnaswamiengar, B.A., B.L., Munsiff, 4th grade, to act as Munsiff of 3rd grade, *sub protem*, from 1st January 1892.

Mr S. Vaiprakasam Pille to act as Munsiff, 4th grade, *sub protem*, from date of joining his appointment.

The 12th February 1892.—No 412.—Mr U. Mangapati Naidu, Munsiff of Chitaldroog, now doing duty in the Shimoga District, is transferred to Chikmagalur. To join the Munsiff's Court at the latter station by the 15th instant.

2. Mr C. Subba Rao, Munsiff, who stands posted to Chikmagalur and who is now doing duty in the Chitaldroog District, will take charge of the Chitaldroog Munsiff's Court from 15th instant.

During the employment of Mr Venkata Varadaiengar as Acting Sub Judge of Bangalore or until further orders, the following transfers and appointment have been ordered:—

(1) Mr C. B. Seshagiri Rao, Munsiff of Seringapatam to be Munsiff of Mysore.

(2) Mr B. Srinivasa Rao, Munsiff, who stands posted to Nanjangud, to be Munsiff of Seringapatam.

(3) Mr Lakshmanaiengar, Acting Munsiff of Mysore to act as Munsiff of Nanjangud, *sub protem*.

No 148.—Under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code, N. Subba Rao, Amildar of Davangere, Chitaldroog District is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class for the trial of offences falling under the Railway Act.

Examination

The 15th February 1892.—No. 443.—For Rule 10 of the Rules framed by the Chief Court of Mysore, under Section 10 of the Mysore Legal Practitioner's Regulation of 1884, Notification No 187, dated 12th December 1884, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 20th idem, Part I, page 304 the following has been substituted:—

Ten days before the date fixed for the examination, every candidate whose application to attend the examination has been accepted must pay into the District or Taluk Treasury a fee for 1st Grade Pleaders of Rs 25, for 2nd Grade Pleaders of Rs 15 and forward the receipt to the Registrar, Chief Court.

No candidate will be examined who does not produce to the Examiners, or to the Officer superintending the examination on *the date of examination, a written authority from the Registrar of the Chief Court* permitting him to appear for the examination.

No. 447.—The leave on medical certificate for three months granted to Mr. J. G. North, *Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District*, in Notification No 792 of the 4th *December last, is extended to the 16th* March 1892.

No 448.—*Under terms of Proceedings* No 7140-71—200, dated 5th February 1889 Assistant Surgeon E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer of the Hassan District, is granted casual leave of absence for 5 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 448.—Under the terms of Proceedings No 7140-71—Cn 200, dated the 5th February 1889, Mr Sitaramaya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, is granted 8 days' casual leave of absence from such date as he may avail *himself of the same*.

No 646—110 *The 12th February* 1892 Mr H. G. Groves, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer and Under Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Railway Branch, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 30th March 1892, or date of departure.

No 648—112 *The 12th February* 1892.—Mr W. McHutchin, C.E., Assistant Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 30th March 1892 or date of departure.

No. 707—123 *The 15th February* 1892.—The following transfer is ordered in the *interests of the public service*:—

Mr N. Rama Rao, L.C.E. Apprentice *Engineer, from the Shimoga to the Kolar* Division. To join at once.

General Summary.

A married couple, living in the circuit of Meseritz, in Germany, during the past year had five children added to *their family circle*. The lady had twins in January, and on the last day of the year she presented her unfortunate husband with triplets.

A *sacrilegious* Burglary.—The chief Hindu Temple in Ceylon has been relieved of *Jewellery of the estimated value of* Rs 50,000. Twenty arrests have already been made including three priests of the temple. This is the most richly endowed Hindu Temple in Ceylon possessing landed property in different parts of North Ceylon and South India.

An Important Question of Arbitration.—Their Lordships J. J. Muttusamy Iyer and Best, on the 10th, heard an appeal under the *Royal Letters Patent against the decision of* Mr Justice Shephard, who held that the time fixed for an award by arbitration could not be extended on an application therefor after expiry of date originally fixed. The Hon'ble Mr V. Bashyam Iyengar, who appeared for the appellante, argued that it could be extended while Mr Venkatrama Sirma contended that it could not. Their Lordships held that the Court could *extend the time* when it thought necessary.

There is one parallel in the History of the present reigning houses of Europe to the sad blow which has fallen upon our Royal family. On the 24th of April, 1865, the Russian Imperial family was plunged into mourning for the death of the Tzarewitch, the elder brother of the present Tzar. The Tzarewitch was deeply beloved alike by his family and by the people, and his early death caused the greatest grief. But what intensified the grief, and what makes a parallel to the pathos of our present loss, was the fact that the young man had only recently been betrothed to the Princess Dagmar who he was cut off by death at Nice. The Princess Dagmar is now the wife of the present Tzar. "Marry her," said the Tzarewitch to his brother, "it is my dying request and wish."

The Influenza.—Professor Nothnagel, in a lecture at Vienna on influenza, said that it had been ascertained that influenza appears during three or four consecutive years, and is then almost entirely forgotten *for twenty years, only to return again with fresh vehemence. He is convinced that the* disease is infectious, though the cause of the infection has not been ascertained. The Vienna faculty has found that there are three kinds of influenza,—nervous, gastric, and *catarrhal*. *Deaths from influenza have* generally resulted where the organs of respiration are *attacked*. There is a pneumonia which results absolutely from influenza. This is much more dangerous than bronchial pneumonia, because it always affects the heart most seriously. Professor Nothnagel urgently warns the public from the use of the favourite drug antipyrin or antifebrine.

The Same.—In the current number of the *Lancet* there is a passage which has a good deal of interest for those who have any anticipation that they are likely to catch the influenza. It is to be found in a report of the address of the President of the Border Counties Branch of the British Medical Association delivered so long ago as the middle of July. Mr Crerar shows that in his practice he has found a particular and yet very common medicine infallible. He gives 30 grains of bicarbonate of potash in a tea cupful of milk every two or three hours, and he has not had a case in which the medicine did not kill the disease at the second dose. He has found the action of the heart sometimes weakened, but a simple remedy has sufficed to avert the danger in this quarter.

Col. Ingersoll speaking of "Liberty" at a public meeting recently held at Chicago said:—The idea of "Liberty" the greatest and grandest that can enter the mind of man, is not to be interfered with by like intelligences, whether on earth or in heaven, not *to be interfered with by* those who can gloat over the victory. And in the world of thought, in the world of speculation, there should be nothing but absolute liberty. (applause) In the world of action my liberty stops where the liberty of another commences, but in the world of thought there are no possible limitations [applause.] There is room in the intellectual air for every wing, there is room out on the *intellectual sea for every sail*, and in the great republic of mind one is a majority, *every* brain, *every* soul is a sovereign, robed and crowned absolutely free. And in that republic of mind all good citizens give to every other human being every mental right they claim for themselves [applause.] And in that republic whoever appeals to force is a traitor. So, to night, for the most part, I wish to speak of the liberty of thought, the right to investigate, the right to guess for yourself, the right to people the future according to your own fancy, and to paint such pictures upon the canvas of the beyond as you want, [applause] dictated to by none others. And if there be gods, I give to them the same right that I claim for myself [applause.] I live in a republican government, and I want to live in a republican universe [applause], and if there is to be an arbitrary *being who is to control the thoughts* and loves and passions of men by brute force, let us elect him. [Laughter and applause.

Vegetarianism.—Europe is making rapid strides in the introduction of such articles in its kitchen as would be innocent and harmless. Societies have been formed all over Europe, hotels and restorants strictly vegetarian are opened and new converts are daily made by advocates of vegetable *food as most suited to the progress of* humanity. England first took the lead and *invited* America *to co-operate* in this new movement. Mr Henry S. Club who has been a vegetarian for years together, not alone but the whole of his family, inaugurated the movement in America and started a monthly entitled "Food, Home and Garden" about three years ago. A society, called "The Vegetarian Society of America," has been constituted whose members would now number over 10 thousand. The monthly, whose annual subscription per copy is Rs 1—8, and for 4 copies Rs 3 inclusive of postage, is worth perusal. *It contains interesting articles on* the main subject, and also publishes communications from numerous readers who speak of animal food as contemptuously as perhaps the most orthodox Brahman of India. These *Brahmans* of America are trying to prove scientifically that vegetable *food* is the best for mankind. *This Society has its branches all over the* country. Should we not take a lesson from them?

Extracts.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON HINDU RELIGION

Professor Max Muller is again this year delivering the Gifford Lectures at Glasgow. These are lectures *founded on a trust founded* by the late Lord Gifford, the object being the discussion of religions and religious facts by *competent authorities*. Professor Max Muller as might have been expected, has a good deal to say about the religions of India. "I know I *am incurring* the risk of having severe things said about me by the *Christian Patriot* of Madras because I will not declare of my own nation that we alone are the people who possess all wisdom and that every other people —especially the Indian people are, compared with us, wholly wanting in wisdom or in any good qualities. Nevertheless, I shall not *neglect to call attention to the very high tri*bute which the Professor pays to the essence of Hindu religions. In India, he says religion and philosophy seemed during centuries to have formed the one absorbing subject of meditation. There they had a people who never looked upon the life on earth as real. What was real to them was the invisible, the life to come, and one who was supposed to have caught a new ray of truth was exalted in estimation above all others. This, however, is the sentence in Max Muller's second address to which I desire to direct special attention. "It has always seemed to me," he said "one *of the saddest chapters in the history of the* world to see the whole inhabitants of India, who know nothing of the rest of the world, *who wanted nothing of the outside world*, and were happy and contented with the earthly paradise, to see those people—whether by Persians, or Greeks, or Macedonians, or others—Mohamedans or Christians—conquered for no fault of their own except that they had neglected to cultivate the art of killing their neighbours." This is an interesting passage, *but it is not* quite historic truth. The Indian people had not neglected to "cultivate the art of killing the neighbours" but had *cultivated the art badly*.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The following curious article is from the St James's Gazette of Jan 27 —

There seems to be a good deal of misconcep*tion in the popular mind as to the line of suc*cession to the throne of this empire—perhaps because it is a subject with which for fifty years *we have, happily, had no occasion to* concern ourselves. The lamented death of the Duke of Clarence has, however, drawn attention *to the later genealogy of the royal* family, and a certain number of people are evidently confused in their minds as to what would happen were Prince George never to marry. Now the Crown of England descends like a barony in fee, to the nearest heir of the last wearer, be that heir male or female— daughters being, of course, postponed to sons, and in the eventuality to which we have alluded the Crown would pass to the Duchess of Fife, and afterwards descend from her to her at present *infant daughter* the Lady Alexander Duff, always supposing that a son was not born to her in the meantime. In that case the son would naturally take precedence. We might then (and the possibility is by no means remote) witness the curious sight of a Marquess of Macduff stepping direct from the Guards, or the benches of the House of Commons, to the throne. So surprising is the ignorance of many people on the subject that there is even a notion that, failing Prince *George, the Duke of Edinburgh would suc*ceed to the throne. But there are six lives between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Crown of England. *In view of present inter*est in the succession, the following complete list of every possible heir to the throne claiming through George III may be useful. There are other heirs descending from earlier monarchs of the House of Brunswick, but they are so exceedingly remote that it is not worth while to trace them.

There are certain personages in the list who would obviously, from motives of public policy, never be allowed to succeed—*e g*, the German Emperor, but foreign nationality or the possession of a foreign crown does not of itself vitiate their right. Parliament could, and in the case of the throne passing to a foreign Sovereign undoubtedly would, bar them [illegible], save perhaps in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh. That Prince will, in the course of nature, be Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg, *and in the lamentable and highly improbable case* of a failure of all the Queen's more immediate heirs he would have to choose between Coburg and England. The Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, became upon his father's death heir presumptive to the duchy of Coburg, but, to avoid the inconvenience of a potential British monarch being also the heir of a Continental reigning sovereign, he renounced his rights in Coburg in favour of his next brother. It is sometimes *said that such and such a female member of* the royal family has "renounced" her right of succession. Upon that we can only say that *neither the Act of Settlement*, under which the Crown devolves, nor any other Act, makes provision for renunciation upon any ground whatsoever. It will be observed that the Princess May, whose melancholy position has excited sympathy so wide and so keen, stands last, and that, had she become Duchess of Clarence, she would have been at once elevat*ed from the last to the second place in the* list.

THE BRAHMIN DEFAMATION CASE.

The following are the judgments delivered by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice *Parker* last Tuesday in the Criminal Revision Petition heard by them in the above case, the particulars of which appeared in our *issue of the 4th instant* —

The accused were convicted of the offence of defamation under Section 500 I P C, and *the question I have to decide is whether the* evidence is sufficient to support the conviction or whether the accused can claim the benefit of any of the ex*ceptions to the Sec*tion. The accused are Brahmins, and complainant is also of that caste. It appears that one Akilandiah, a Smarta Telugu Brahmin, went to England with his wife and family, and by [illegible] caste office.

He was therefore expelled from caste under the Sastras for having committed the sin of crossing the sea. The brother-in-law of Akilandiah associated with Akilandiah and apparently thereby committed an offence against caste. *He, however,* petitioned and submitted his case to Chinnakulu Kistniah the elected President of the Executive Committee, and at a *meeting in February 1891, duly* convened, it was resolved that Devala Venkatakristniah should be readmitted into caste after performing certain expiatory ceremonies. The present accused, however, objected to this and in August, 1891, they published a statement setting forth the facts of the case, the grievous results that must follow if Brahmins associated in any way with persons outcasted, and naming the complainant as one of the "sinners" who associated with *Devala Venkatakistniah*. A number of copies of this paper containing this statement was distributed to the public by one of the accused in the bazaar. *The evidence shows me that* the word *Doshi*, or "sinner" signifies a person unfit to be associated with and is therefore *prima facie* defamatory. The acting Advocate General for the accused contends that the accused are protected by the 10th exception to Section 499 I P C "It is not defamation to convey a caution in good faith to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some *other person in whom that person is interest*ed, or for the public good." The Crown Prosecutor, however, points out that although Devala Venkatakrishniah was readmitted to caste in February, 1891, the statement complained of was made in August, 1891, and that the defamatory matter being published and scattered broadcast amongst the people generally it was not done in good faith, and that the accused being admittedly only a fraction of the Brahmins had no right to act *in the way they did*. To bring this case within exception X of Section 499 I P C it must be proved that the accused intended in good faith to convey a caution to one person against another, that such caution was intended for the good of the person to whom it was conveyed or of some person in whom that person was interested or for the public good, and that the caution should be conveyed by the proper means. The defamatory statement was in this case distributed indiscriminately. It cannot be said that it was necessary to caution every pariah who received a copy of the statement against *associating with* certain *Brahmins* or to inform all Madras that the complainant was a *Doshi*. It must also be borne in mind that Devala Venkatakristniah had been readmitted into caste by at least a portion of the Brahmin community, and it would be intolerable to allow a few dissentients to circulate defamatory statements about a person because they believed *that in a caste dispute a wrong conclusion* was arrived at. I believe that there was an *utter absence of good faith in the proceed*ings the accused chose to take, that the man*ner in which the publication was made* was unnecessary and in excess of the purpose for which the privilege was allowed and therefore not protected. In I L R VI Madras 381, the *Guru* of *N* published a notice declaring N to be an outcaste, and sent by post a registered postcard, of similar purport to it. It was held by Turner, C J and Muthusawmy Iyer, J that the mode of publication adopted by the defendant, *i e* sending the notice on a postcard vitiated the privilege and indicated a conscious disregard of the complainant's legal right and that therefore legal malice had been made out and the defendant was guilty of defamation. See also Williamson v Weir, (L R I X C P 393) and Somervill v Hawkins (10 C B 583). It is *not suggested that the publication was for* the public good. As I find that the accused *did not act in good faith none of the other* exceptions to Section 499 I P C can protect them. *I hold therefore that the conviction* was right and I would dismiss the petition. I am of opinion that the circulation of the warning to the members of the caste would certainly be privileged and here it is admitted there was no malice. The evidence, however, shows that six hundred copies of Exhibit A were struck off and promiscuously distributed to *all classes* of people in the bazaar. Such a mode of publication would destroy the privilege since the communication would be made to persons who had no corresponding interest in it, and the extent of the *publication* would be more injurious to the complainant than necessary. It is then urged *by the acting Advocate General* that all castes are interested, that the Brahmins who frequent the temple *should not be contami*nated, but on reading Exhibit A carefully, I do find it alleged that access to the Brahmins were unable to eat the food offered, because some of those to whom chits had been granted were "sinners". The Magistrate finds that the question only affects the Brahmin class of the Hindu community and is not one in which the general public is interested. That finding in revision must be accepted. For these reasons, I agree that we should not interfere with the conviction and dismiss the petition.—*Madras Mail* Feb 13

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN SOCIAL MATTERS

(The Hindu Friday, Feb. 12)

Sir Charles Bernard in his lecture at White Chapel is reported to have deprecated England's action relative to child marriages in India. He remarked, what has now become to us only too familiar, that the people should be left to themselves to work out their own salvation in all directions. It is no doubt unfortunate that speaking with the authority which his hours a right to have credited him with, on account of his long connection with this country and from his recent retirement from service Sir Charles should have joined the party which has cast aspersions, entirely unmerited upon the English Committee, and *upon the Indian Government* which responded to the platform appeal made upon it by *that Committee. Speaking* abstractly, the interference of Government in social matters cannot be justified. But it must be borne in mind, that abstract principles alone cannot form a safe guide in *matters of administra*tion. The application of abstract principles to ordinary rules of conduct would prove beneficial to the individual as well as to the community at large, only when the environments are taken into consideration, and the principles themselves worked out with due modifications to the surroundings. *To theorise* is the work of the thinker but to reduce the theory to practice is the work of the administrator. Newton's Law of Motion is correct only in theory, and his must have been a poor intellect if he had not perceived that his law *was subject to constant and overpowering* thwartings from the presence of air. Just so are the limitations imposed upon the Government *of a country in its relations with its* subjects. The principle of individual liberty is curtailed by the other principle of like liberty of others. That the Government of a country should not interfere with the liberty of its subjects in all matters social, political and commercial, is true *in principle*, but this policy of non-interference when carried to the limit of ceasing to interfere and curb the propensities of the stronger towards the weaker becomes inexcusable and in some cases, criminal. *Speaking about the much abused Age* of Consent Act we must emphatically say that we fail to see anything in the measure that should call forth protestations of any kind at all. The Government did not do anything more than to extend the protection which it had already shown towards the weaker part of the population. No religion which can claim the smallest respect from its followers, much less the Hindu religion which is so much held up to public veneration and respect by the majority of the Indian population, can countenance the *revolting crime brought to light by* the now famous case of Phulmoney Dasi. Interests of humanity demanded that the law should step in to afford protection to those who were unable to protect themselves, and by this means the cause of civilization has been to a great extent furthered, and the struggling remnants of brutish instincts in man have been made to see that humanity is progressing towards its goal, as belated it might be, but still as certain to be of a more elevated nature than the present, as the present is than the past. We are sorry therefore that any Englishman should misunderstand the action of *the Indian Government in this matter*, and hold it to public condemnation relying for aid on no other than theoretic considerations. Reuter's *report of Sir Charles' lecture is brief* even to ambiguity. We cannot understand, till the text of the lecture is before us, what is *alluded to in the broad expression* "England's action relative to child marriages." We have made our comments under the belief that Sir Charles has touched *upon the subject that* was most before India and England only a short time ago, and which could not have faded altogether from his memory *on account* of the unreasonable opposition that the Consent Act called forth from some of our countrymen. We would fain believe that Sir Charles, [illegible] not make his remarks upon certain other questions relating to child-marriages in India which are agitating the minds of the thinking portion of the population. These other questions relate purely to the civil side of the marriages contracted when one or both of the parties have not attained the age of discretion, and how far British Courts will be justified in enforcing such marriages, and using provisions of Civil Procedure to execute their decrees. These *issues may be briefly referred to by recalling to* our reader's attention the Rukmabai Case. The decree passed in that case by the High *Court of Bombay that Rukmabai should join* the husband whom she did not like, and that she should submit without opposition to the *rights of her husband, brought to prominence* the question whether the British Government conducted on enlightened principles, should lend its powerful support through its tribunals to compel a woman, under fear of imprisonment to join a man whom she did not of her free will take to be her lord and master. The law relating to Restitution of Conjugal Rights is a subject on which differences of opinion will surely exist. The subject is of so vital importance to the stability of the community that it must be discussed from all standpoints before a definite course of action is decided upon. A duty, a solemn duty, rests upon the community in general, upon the more educated among *them in particular, to dispassionately* consider the various issues raised and their consequences. While even the suggestion of radical reforms might be avoided that the necessary reforms themselves may not be postponed, we would earnestly exhort our countrymen not to be misled by a blind faith in customs which do not stand on reason. The stake involved is nothing short of the well being of a vast community that has outlived its days of glory and an adequate appreciation of the momentous interests involved will, we are sure, bring into requisition all those nobler virtues that must be combined in those who endeavour to work out their salvation. The Government have also a duty to discharge. No less an authority than *Sir Henry Maine* has said *that the civilization* of the East was at its arrested stage of growth when it found itself face to face with the civilization of the West. Customs which would have died their natural death had the community been allowed to progress on its own lines have been crystallized by the early rulers of the country under the John Company. The vitality among us has almost been crushed, and it is only after so many years of British domination that the all but extinct life *is beginning to manifest itself. It would be too* cruel to leave an infant to its fate immediately after it has been called to life. But to rescue an infant from death and then to leave it again to the same certain end is crueller still. The action of the Indian Government *will not* much differ from this aggravated form of cruelty, should it stand aloof without lending its hand *to save the struggling community. Besides* fulfilling the obligations imposed upon it by the ordinance of God to redeem a fallen nation, it will also be an act of reparation for the various sins of commission and omission which the British Indian Government has done though *unconsciously*.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 21st Feb—The Indian Councils Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

London, 21st Feb—Lord Northbrook has given notice that he will move an amendment to the Indian Officers Bill excluding the Viceroy and the *Commander-in Chief* from the provisions of the Bill.

London, 23rd Feb—The Indian Councils Bill has passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and been introduced and *read the first time in the House of Commons*.

London, 23rd Feb.—The first reading of the Small Holdings Bill has been taken in the House of Commons, the Opposition *receiving the measure favourably.*

Allahabad, 22nd Feb—Colonel Henderson has been appointed Resident at Mysore in succession to Sir Harry Prendergast. Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Inspector-*General of Jails in Bengal succeeds* Colonel Henderson as General Superintendent of Operations against Thuggee and dacoity. *Dr. Lethbridge had been nominated* for the post of Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, but has preferred to enter the Political Department.

London, 24th Feb—Mr MacNeill, Member for Donegal South, has given notice of an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill that no reform is acceptable to the people of India without the addition of the elective principle.

Constantinople, 23rd Feb—Marshall Ahmed Eyoub will convey the Sultan's Firman investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt.

Allahabad, 23rd Feb.—A Pasteur Institute may be established before long in India. A Punjab Civil Surgeon, now on leave in Europe, has just been granted ten months' extension of leave to study under Pasteur.

London, 25th Feb—The Indian officers Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords. Lord Cross agreed to exempt the Viceroy from the provisions of the Bill, but the amendment to exempt the Commander-in-Chief was rejected on a division by a *majority of 7.*

Lord Salisbury declared that in the event *of the British and Indian Armies* being obliged to co-operate, it was vitally important that the Home Government should previously consult with the Commander-in-Chief in person.

Berlin, 25th Feb—A demonstration was made here to-day by the unemployed, several thousands of whom marched to the Imperial Palace under the leadership of *a noted Socialist and demanded bread.* A conflict ensued, the Police using their swords and the crowd sticks. Several persons were injured and a number of arrests were made.

Paris, 25th Feb—M Rouvier has failed in his efforts to form a new Cabinet, owing to the hostility of the Radicals.

Allahabad, 25th Feb—A Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act very radically is likely to be introduced into Council before *the close of the Session*, but will not be taken into consideration till later on.

The first meeting of the Council will probably be held on the 25th March.

Calcutta, 25th Feb—Prince Damrong arrived here this morning and received a salute of 21 guns. The party which met him at the station conducted him to his *residence*. He leaves for *Darjeeling* on Saturday, and will probably meet the Viceroy there on the latter's return from the shooting camp.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

BOTH SIDES OF THE PICTURE.

INDIA at the present time is attracting more attention in England than it has ever done before. This is a good sign, and the people of this land must benefit from the *awakening of the public mind* at home. But the opinions expressed in the periodicals are as diverse "as the Poles asunder." *One writer tells us that India is in a most flourishing* condition, compares it with the condition it was in under its former rulers, and then calmly comes to the conclusion that *nothing* more ought to be done; the rule of India is perfect, and cannot be improved upon. Such writers point to the improvements that have been made, they point to the thousands of miles of Railway roads, and telegraphs that have been constructed; they ask the beholder to admire the order that has been established from one end of the country to the other, and which does not seem likely to be broken. In the next place *we are told to admire the* system of education that has been established, the number of schools is mentioned, *while the thousands of graduates who leave* the Universities are not forgotten. The trade of the country is pointed to with pride, and the increase that has been yearly going on is shown to be a sign of the great prosperity of the country. These are only a few of the improvements we are told to admire, and then we are asked if the country ought not to be happy and the people contented. Nobody can deny *that great material progress* has been made in India of late years, and such writers as we have referred to can take pride to themselves for what has been done. But the *conclusions they draw from* the facts before them may be altogether erroneous. The truth may be altogether on the other side. There may be something wanting, or many things, to make the people thoroughly satisfied with the Government as it at present exists. We are glad to find that this has been pointed out by a writer in an English periodical, who though a Conservative is very anxious that the Indian Ministry should be reformed. This writer, Mr F Pincott, shows most scathingly that England has not performed her duties towards India. He says, and truly, *that one party is as bad as another.* Each has thought more of making capital out of this country than benefitting the people. The rulers at home have not only been guilty of sins of commission but also of those of ommission. They have neglected the country when they ought to have acted, and thus have left matters to take care of themselves. The writer tells us that all the different parties in England have been painfully neglectful of India, and have thoughtlessly allowed abuses to be perpetrated which could never have been allowed had there been anything like public *opinion*. He tells us that evil has been wrought year after year by a neglect more blighting in its ill effects than by positive intentional wrongdoing. As we said before we do not blame one party more than

another, all have done wrong, and all ought to be condemned It is this want of thought, this downright neglect that has been so baneful to India, and it is well that the people at home should be told this in a plain straightforward manner, and by a man who belongs to the party now in power Let us look at some of the evils that prevent the people of this land from being satisfied with things as they are Let us take the Police first It is well known how thoroughly dissatisfied the people of this land are with those who profess to maintain order In many places the police are far more dreaded than the thieves, and when robberies are committed the people keep quiet rather than report the matter to those who ought to investigate it. In fact in many parts the police do not turn their attention to the detection of crime and the punishment of criminals but to the annoyance of the people, and to levying black mail on them Then again, the way the police torture suspected persons and witnesses is something fearful to contemplate If all the doings of the police stations could be revealed people would stand aghast at the way matters are carried on Is it to be wondered at then that the people are dissatisfied with matters as they now stand, and wish to have a change so far as the police are concerned In the next place our courts are very defective so far as the Civil branch is concerned, justice is almost denied to the poor man, or the man of small means The procedure is so cumbersome, the fees are so heavy and the delays so many that it is almost impossible for a man to gain much if he enters a suit in one of the Civil courts It is a well known fact that the Civil Courts have done more to make the people of India more dissatisfied with the present rule than anything else The subjects of Native States, though they may be very badly governed will not come into British Territory because of these courts, and we are not surprised at this It is time they were reformed, the fees reduced, and justice brought to the door of every man in the country When all this has been done one cause of dissatisfaction will be removed, and the people will have less to complain of Mr Pincott mentions some other things that the people of this land are not satisfied with, and we cannot do better than quote his words, for they are well worth quoting —

"There is probably not a district in India or any section of the people which is not smarting under some special grievance, in addition to the universal oppressions of the Police, the practical denial of justice by reason of its expensiveness, the method of manipulating Juries and Municipalities, the inexperience or worse of the magistracy the severe taxation, the extravagant official salaries, the invidious legal distinctions created in favour of Europeans, the irresponsibility for official acts, the appropriation of India's trade, the despotic character of the Government and the haughty disregard for public feeling These and a crowd of other general and special grievances have necessarily given hitherto grave dissatisfaction which demand immediate attention and careful handling"

There may be a dash of exaggeration in this passage, but, upon the whole, it is true, and it is a great pity it is true These subjects have not received the attention the writer demands for them, and till they have, the people of this land will have many causes of complaint. Those satisfied with the present order of things are of opinion that because so much has been done the people of this land ought to be satisfied But they hold—or the enlightened portion, at least—that because the taste for a better order of things has been imparted that taste should be satisfied Knowledge has given it to them, and they do not understand why they should be forbidden to make use of it Education has spread abroad among the people, and it is only natural that they should desire to use it politically as well as in other ways But when they ask that a very small share of the rule of the country—rather that they may be allowed to share in its rule—may be given to them, they are told that they are "noisy agitators" and want to meddle with matters they do not in the least understand Such men as the writer we have quoted are not afraid of the movement that has commenced in this land, for he says —

"Happily the movement is headed by the intelligent classes—by those who have wit enough to distinguish between good and wrong, and have sufficient discrimination to understand both the strong and weak points of English administration in India This intellectual and far seeing section of the community is anxious to purify and modify English official life in order that English authority may be secured by the willing support of the people, *and their own interest may be advanced thereby, as well as the prosperity of the* population at large"

This is the correct view to take of the matter, and we only wish there were many more of the same opinion as the writer Then we might soon expect reforms, and the dark side of the picture would soon become brighter

Occasional Notes

It is reported that an exceptionally successful find of rubies has recently been made at the Upper Burma Mines

It is stated that Sir Asman Jah intends reopening the question of premier Noble, a question that was settled years ago by the then Viceroy in favour of Sir Khurshed Jah

It is reported in Cairo that the Khedive has given orders that all communications on military matters are to be made to him through the Egyptian War Minister instead of through British officers

There is every reason to believe, says the London *Times*, that those elements *which are notoriously opposed to* wholesome European influence, have utterly got the upper hand in the Palace at Constantinople

Four Universities in Scotland have thrown their doors open to women as to men precisely on the same terms In future women will have the right to receive the same degrees, prizes and honours as men do

The Honours' list of the University of London, in B A and B Sc, includes many women who have surpassed men in classics, French, German, and also in the Art, Theory and History of Teaching *To one man five women come out* successfully and first class too

In the Japanese language there is no imperative mood, no form of oath, no form of abuse. The worst name you can call a man is "fellow" and when you wish to express great indignation you shout "There! There!"

The wreath sent by Mr Justice Knox of Allahabad, to be placed on the funeral pyre of the late Pundit Ajudhia Nath, is said to be the first instance of an Anglo-Indian showing this mark of love and respect to a deceased Indian friend

Philadelphia Spiritualists are asserting that Mdme Blavatsky has appeared there in her astral body According to this story, the astral form of the late leader of the Theosophists painted a portrait of herself for Mr Henry B Foulke, whom she at the same time designated as her successor

The Portugal Government is hard of money The King spares the Civil list by one fifth and largely taxes the salaries of all the officials India is equally short of cash, but in many cases the salaries of high *officials receive increment and never* reduction except those of petty clerks and peons

The Chinab, one of the five rivers of Punjab has been converted to a flow in the direction of dreary waste land The country has therefore become fit for cultivation and colonization Government has appointed a Colonization Commissioner and invited people to go and settle there on terms favorable to themselves

Lord Rosse's great telescope cost about £30,000 It weighs four tons, the tube is 50 feet long, and has a diameter of 8 feet, in the middle A man can walk through it with an umbrella up Its magnifying powers are, as compared with those of the human eye, as 130,000 to 1, and it can render visible stars whose light would require 60,000 years to reach our earth

A leading Hindu Pandit of Nuddea, whose authority is not disputed on questions of Hindu ritual has given his opinion in favour of sea voyages, declaring that the *Shastra* regard them as a sin of a very light character, and that by undertaking them a Hindu cannot be said to lose caste unless he partakes of forbidden articles of *food during the voyages or while residing* in foreign countries

According to a Paris paper, Mr Edison has just invented a machine by which five and twenty men in a fort will be able to destroy a whole army *The method of* accomplishing this object is not disclosed, but the inventor says that he has availed himself of both electricity and hydraulic power Should this statement be true the dawn of the Millennium cannot be far off

Lady Havelock was giving a reception at Kandy the other day when a swarm of bees came on the scene, and not meeting with the cordial reception given to the other guests, stung all and sundry Lady and Miss Havelock were stung, and the horses harnessed to the visitors' carriages were also badly stung, and some of the horsekeepers. The reception was abruptly brought to an end

The Minister of Hyderabad has instructed the Taluqdars to carry out certain relief works departmentally, so that those who are not equal to undergoing hard manual labour may be employed on such works At present the Minister does not think that famine kitchens are absolute necessity, but Taluqdars are empowered to feed all those who are helpless and unable to obtain work at Government expense A large amount has been sanctioned by the Nizam's Government for sinking new wells in the District

A beautiful floral decoration representing the Star of India was sent, by order of the Maharajah of Mysore, G C S I, to Sandringham on the occasion of the death of *the Duke of Clarence The star in the* centre was composed of Parma Violets edged with sprays of the lily of the valley the wreath surrounding the star being composed of mixed white flowers—e g, camelias gardenias, lilacs, lilies of the valley, hyacinths, eucharis lilies, and roses The numerous points outside the wreath were composed alternately of white lilac and hyacinths The decoration measured about 4 ft in diameter It was made by *J. A Dickson*, of Covent Garden

The following is from the last number of the *Lancet* —The value of small doses of quinine as a prophylactic during outbreaks of influenza has been so marked in my hands, both in 1890 and at the present day, that I deem it worthy of extensive trial and trust it will prove itself in other hands as reliable a means of prevention as it has done in mine. I prescribe a three grain sulphate of quinine tabloid to be taken daily at breakfast and to be continued until the epidemic disappears from the locality I am Sir, yours truly, H Blanc, *M D, F R C P*

So many discoveries have been made during the past fifty years that, says the *Hospital*, people are beginning to cease being surprised at man claiming any fresh power over nature According to a German journal, a Moscow dentist can grow teeth for us If this enterprising gentleman would only grow painless teeth for us at the outset, and save us constant agonies from birth to death, he would not only prove a benefactor to the human race, but to his own pecuniary welfare At present, however, he confines his attention to growing new teeth on the roots of old ones, which are said to grow as firmly into the gums as natural ones

A remarkable trial commenced on Jan 25 in Vienna, Frank Schneider and his wife, Rosalia, were indicted for the murder of several young women It was alleged that the male *prisoner decoyed his victims* into a wood, outraged, murdered and robbed them Both prisoners confessed, and accused each other The husband strangled the young women His wife stripped them of their clothing, and hid the apparel and such property as they possessed in a ditch The female prisoner, terrified at the prospect of capital punishment, attempted to commit suicide The large hall of the Courts of Justice has been *crowded to suffocation during the proceedings*

"ZARKUL" writing to a Calcutta paper *with reference to Mr Michie Smith's* remarks on the spots on the sun says — "It is needless to say here that Mr Smith is the astronomer in India who first observed the above alluded group of spots on the sun" He then proceeds to remark — "If theories set forth in connection with the perihelia of the superior planets are sound, *we have now entered on one of the most* disastrous and pestilential periods of the earth's history It has also been shown that when one or more of the superior planets are in perihelion, their commensurate periods without a single exception are remarkably aggravated periods of pestilence, famine, and other disasters and *physical disturbances unfavorable to the* life and health of organised existence"

This is what Mr Labouchere has to say of Mr Joseph Chamberlain, the new leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons —"The *Times* announces that Mr Chamberlain is to be chosen the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons I rejoice at this The Liberal Unionists are mainly Whigs, and that they should be led by a Radical renegade is only a fit punishment for them. Satan, according to Milton, preferred to *reign in Hell rather than serve in Heaven* So it is with Mr Chamberlain He left us because we declined to recognise him as our leader He has now achieved the object of ambition He is a leader Unfortunately, however, for him, he has no following In this respect he is even worse off than Satan"

The "Century Dictionary"—The great English lexicon the "Century Dictionary" which was begun in 1881, is now completed and its sixth and last volume has just been issued The Editor in Chief is Professor Whitney, of Yale University, the Sanscrit scholar and the avowed literary opponent of Max Muller It is a magnificent work, and will doubtless find its way into the libraries of India It consists of 7 046 large *quarto pages, and contains 500 000 definitions* of over 215 000 words, 50 000 defined phrases, 500 000 illustrative quotations and 8 000 cuts Its claim to be called the greatest of American publishing enterprises is borne out by the fact that over $ 750 000, in cash, has been spent on it, and that its total cost, including interest on the money invested, has been $ 1 000 000 Fifteen thousand copies of it had been sold when the first volume was issued

The railway line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram is ready for opening, but for the Pennar and Parabaly bridges which will, it is expected be completed before next monsoon At present diversions admit of material trains running through This will open through communication with *Villupuram, on the South Indian Railway An inspection train* bearing the officers of the South Indian Railway worked through the other day to Guntakal The South Indian Railway is already opened from Villupuram to Vailpad and the section from Vailpad to Dharmavaram will be opened at the same time as that from Dharmavaram to Guntakal The whole length will be worked by the South Indian Railway until the section between Dharmavaram and Hindupur is finished, when the line from Dharmavaram to Guntakal will be transferred to the Southern Mahratta to complete the District from Guntakal to Bangalore under its working, forming junction with the South Indian Railway at Dharmavaram

Local and Provincial

THE NEW RESIDENT.—It has been officially announced that Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, is to succeed Sir Harry Prendergast as British Resident in Mysore, and he will arrive here about the middle of April.

ORANG OUTANGS FOR A MYSORE.—Three fine young Orang Outangs have just been landed from the s s *Henzada* They are the property of H H the Maharajah and will probably go to the Capital The animals are perfectly tame and in excellent condition

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness will leave this place for the capital to morrow by special train He will be accompanied by the Maharani and suite On Friday next His Highness will celebrate his birthday, when there will be a general holiday throughout the province

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—We find that out of the 2040 candidates who sent in their names for this test in December last 739 passed, 1176 were plucked, and one was disqualified, thus making a percentage of 36 67 passed and 63 33 failures Thirty candidates who had sent in their names did not put in an appearance

THE WEATHER.—The weather is becoming hotter and hotter every day, and the place is looking very dry and parched There is very little water anywhere and fodder for cattle is very scarce Reports of famine come from all parts of the province and matters are growing worse every day, and we might say even now In the Civil and Military Station there will soon be a water famine if rain does not fall, and of this there is very little hope

THE B L RESULTS.—The following are the names of the successful candidates at the last B L degree examination arranged in order of merit —

SECOND CLASS.—K S Chandrasekharam, R Nagasundaram Aiyar, Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma, A K Narayanaswamy Aiyar, T S Tyagarajam S T Viraraghava Chari, A R Annamalai Aiyar, Tanu A Pulpa Pillai, Nyapati Krishna Rau, L A Subbaraya Aiyar, S M Vepuchi Murukaya Mudaliar, Sovilimeli Rajagopala Chari, C Hanumanta Rau B Ramanna, T A Venkatarama Aiyar V V Narayanaswamy Aiyar, and V Kunnan Nayar

THIRD CLASS.—N Ramaswami Aiyar, S Ranganatham, B Subbanna, L A Jayaramachandra Aiyar, K G Sesha Aiyar, G Krishna Rau, C S Sitaraman, N V Desikachari, P Sesha Aiyar, V Raghunathan, K Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B R Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, A Narasimha Aiyangar C S Sivaramakrishna Sarma, K R Subramanya Sastri, M Krishnan Nambiyar, C Narasimhachalu, P R Ramachandra Row, A Sankara Menon, V S Narayana Aiyar, N Narayana Aiyangar, N Krishnan Nambiyar, V K Ramaswamy Aiyar A A Subrahmanya Aiyar, N V Narasimha Aiyangar, R Venkata Row, S Tirumalaswami Chetty, P S Srinivasa Row, Pamundi Aiyaswamy, P *Sesha Aiyangar and V Ramaswamayya*

No candidate has passed the M L examination Six registered their names, but of these only three Messrs M G Kistna Row, Joseph Sathianadhan, and M J Narasimham appeared for the examination, but were unsuccessful

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

The following Notification by the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore has been issued on the 18th February 1892 —

1 A competitive examination will be held in the Public Offices Bangalore, on the 4th July 1892 and the following days, of candidates for admission into the Mysore Civil Service

2 Candidates must be under 25 years of age on the 1st April 1892 Candidates more than 25 years old on the 1st April 1892 will be allowed to compete, provided that from a date previous to the commencement of their 26th year they have either been in the Public Service of Mysore or have been practising as Advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore

Every candidate must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in an Indian University

3 Candidates for admission to the examination should send in their applications to the Secretary to Government in the Education Department, Bangalore, so as to reach him before the 15th March 1892, stating the optional subject in which they wish to be examined

Applications should be in the appended Form A printed copies of which can be had from the Educational Secretary's Office, Bangalore

4 Every candidate shall forward with his application the following testimonials —

(1) A certificate of birth

This may be a certificate from the Registrar of Births, a Baptismal Certificate or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall give it only after satisfying himself that the date of birth given is correct by means of the applicant's horoscope, or authentic evidence from school registers or such other evidence as he may consider sufficient

(2) A certificate of good moral character

This certificate must be dated not earlier than the 1st January 1892 and must be granted by a person of known respectability, *not a relative, who has been intimately acquainted* with the candidate for at least the last three years

(3) A certificate or certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the College or Colleges where the candidate has been educated

(4) Evidence showing the occupation and circumstances of the candidate's family

(5) A physical certificate, in Form B appended, from a medical officer not below the rank of a District Civil Surgeon that the candidate is possessed of a good physical constitution and is fitted for the active duties of an executive officer

5 A list of such of the applicants as have been accepted by His Highness the Maharajah's Government for admission to the competitive examination will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* not later than the 31st March 1892

6 Applicants who have been accepted for the admission to the examination must appear before a Medical Board at Bangalore on the 1st July 1892, and only such of them as may be passed by the Medical Board will be allowed to proceed to the examination

7 The examination shall comprise the following compulsory and optional subjects

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

	Time	Marks Paper	Marks viva voce
1 Essay on one of three specified subjects	3 hrs.	150	
2 English Language	3 ,,	150	50
3 English Literature	3 ,,	150	50
4 One or more Books of recent publication to be prescribed and notified not more than three months before the examination	2 ,,	100	50
Total		700	

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

	Time	Marks Paper	Marks viva voce
1 Mathematics—			
Pure Mathematics	3 hrs	[illegible]	
Mixed Mathematics	3 ,,	200	
2 Physical Science—Either			
Physics First Paper	3 ,,	150	
Do Second Paper	3 ,,	150	
Practical Examination		200	
Or			
Chemistry First Paper	3 ,,	150	
Do Second Paper	3 ,,	150	
Practical Examination		200	
3 Natural Science—			
General Biology	3 ,,	150	
And either Botany, or Animal Physiology, or Zoology, or Geology	3	150	
Practical Examination		200	
4 Mental and Moral Science—			
Psychology and Metaphysics	3 ,,	200	50
Logic and Ethics	3 ,,	200	50
5 History—			
Constitutional History of England	3 ,,	200	50
Political Economy	3 ,,	200	50

The examinations in the optional subjects shall be similar in scope to those for the B A Degree of any of the Indian Universities, but the papers will be of a somewhat higher standard

8 *No candidate will be allowed to take up* more than one optional subject Only those candidates who have satisfied the examiners in the written examination shall be called upon to appear for the *viva voce* or the practical examination.

9 Candidates who obtain not less than ⅓ of the total number of marks in the compulsory subjects and not less than ¼ of the total number of marks in the optional subject selected shall be arranged in the order of the total marks obtained The list of candidates so arranged shall be submitted to Government, and the selection of two candidates for the Mysore Civil Service for the current year will be made in accordance with the order in which the candidates stand on the list

10 *The written examinations* shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table

Day	Hours	Subjects
4th July	10 A M to 1 P M	English Essay
	2 to 5 P M	English Language
5th July	10 A M to 1 P M	English Literature
	2 to 5 P M	Prescribed Book or Books
6th July	10 A M to 1 P M	Optional Subject, First Paper
	2 to 5 P M	Optional Subject, Second Paper

The days and hours of the *viva voce* and practical examinations will be announced during the written examination

By Order
H J BHABHA
Education Secretary

14th February 1892

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

READ —The following Memorandum, dated 12th January 1892 from the Muzrai Superintendent of Mysore —

"*Petition of the Brahmins of Melkote complaining of the reduction of grain allowances payable to them*"

"The grain allowances payable to the Brahmins of Melkote are of three kinds —

I Stalavasi allowance
II Bhatamanya allowance
III Paditara or Nityapadi allowance,

I STALAVASI ALLOWANCE

"The Stalavasi allowance is payable, as its name signifies, to those who have taken their permanent residence at Melkote The Tasdik Patti dated 1st March 1819, which was lastly revised in 1831 issued by H H the late Maharaja under his own signature, particularizes the quantity of rice payable, its money value and the number of persons to whom it is to be distributed According to it, 1,001 Brahmins are to be granted daily one fourth seer of rice each The total quantity thus payable per diem is 250¼ seers, and the cost per month, *calculating it at the then selling rate, viz*, Rs 4—2—7 per palla of 100 seers, amounted to Rs. 291—9—6 But the prices having gradually risen, the Brahmins were being given only so much quantity of rice as could be got for the original money allotment Even in prosperous seasons during the last two decades, the price of rice did not fall below Rs. 8 per palla, which was nearly double the rate at which the price was fixed in the Tasdik Patti, and the consequence was the recipients obtained only half the original quantity It was at this reduced rate they got their allowances last year But during the last two months, prices having risen still higher, *viz*, Rs 16 per palla, the quantity of rice allowance was further reduced, *viz*, to one forth the original quantity, that is, instead of each man getting one-fourth seer of rice, the sanctioned rate, he now gets only one sixteenth of a seer

2 In this connection I must bring to the notice of the Dewan the irregular practice now prevailing in the matter of the distribution of rice H H the late Maharaja in his Tasdik Patti distinctly lays down that this allowance is to be given only to those who actually reside at Melkote and forbids payment *to the absent men, and this restriction* is repeated in the order issued on the subject in 1869, by the late Sir Mark Cubbon His order even goes to the length of saying that at the time of the daily distribution of rice, there ought to be a "Jadtia" or roll call This wholesome provision is, it is understood, systematically ignored. There are 253 Brahmins who do not reside at Melkote at present and yet obtain their rice allowances through their agents What is more surprising is that, in some cases, the rice allowances were even converted into money, and cash payment was made to the absent members at Seringapatam Taluk treasury This is much to be regretted, The reason for the restriction imposed by H H the late Maharaja, that the distribution of rice should be confined to only such as permanently reside in the village, is, so far as I was able to gather from the tenor of his Sannads and Orders, and from enquiries in*stituted that, if absent members were allowed* to draw their rice allowances, the village which is on the top of rocky hills, will become gradually deserted, and the temple will again be encroached upon by the surrounding jungles, from which it was, according to tradition, reclaimed by Ramanuja—that great Reformer who, from a catholic spirit, threw open this famous Brahmin temple for certain season of the year, even to Pariahs—that unfortunately much degraded class,—in view to demonstrate practically to the people that social and caste distinctions are out of place in the House of God

3 I would not recommend the sudden discontinuance of rice allowance to absent members, but would first publish a notice in the village, with the approval of Government, to the effect that, unless the absent members would conform to the condition of the grant as to the residence in the village within three months from the date of the publication of the notice, their allowances will cease

II BHATAMANYA

4 This class of recipients consists of 200 Brahmins, each receiving daily ¼ seer of cooked rice, amounting to 50 seers a day In addition to this allowance in kind they were also given each an annual cash allowance of Rs 3—10—0 amounting to 250 Pagodas annually, which is equal to Rs 737—13—10 There is a condition of service attached to this grant which being that the recipients have to be *present in the temple at the time of the performance of "Mangalarati"* and recite Vedas at the time of worship But since the year 1855, the cash payments ceased to the majority of them and during the late Inam Settlement these cash payments were confirmed only to 14 persons as life grants, but the rice allowance remains undisturbed and is being continued up to date without interruption. The discontinuance of cash allowance from 1855 effected an annual saving out of the temple Taslik amount to the extent of Rs 150 and the total saving up to date amounts to Rs 5 250 which is in the hands of Government Of the recipients belonging to this class, there are only 153 actually residing in the village, the remaining 47 being absent *from it The latter are allowed to draw their* allowances through their agents which is certainly opposed to the terms of the grant

III PADITARA ALLOWANCE

5 Payment of this allowance is confined only to temple servants, numbering 242, of whom 162 are Brahmins, the remaining 80 being non Brahmins According to Tasdik Patti, they have to be given 239 seers of cooked rice daily The distribution of rice done in this case is not made as in the two preceding classes, at a uniform rate, but at varying rates according to the importance and character of the service rendered to the temple The total monthly quantity of rice is 6,692 seers costing Rs 325—3—9, computing the rate at Rs 4—13—9 per palla, which was the selling rate at the time of the grant Owing to the rise of prices, their allowances also gradually decreased and now they get only a forth of the original allotment as in the case with the other two classes I and II In this class there are no absentees, *the service being performed* either by the principal or by a substitute during the former's absence

6 From the foregoing, it will be clear that, the complaint of the Brahmins that they do not now get the usual quantity of rice owing to the prevailing high prices, is true, and I am satisfied from the enquiries that the allowance now given them is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves and their families, and they having no other source of living, are in great distress *Then the question arises what relief can be afforded to them* and from what funds the cost is to be met I may here mention that any relief that may be decided upon by the Government will not be extended to the absentees from Melkote, and it will only be continued provisionally for the next four months to the resident population of the place

another, all have done wrong, and all ought to be condemned It is this want of thought, this downright neglect that has been so baneful to India, and it is well that the people at home should be told this in a plain straightforward manner, and by a man who belongs to the party now in power Let us look at some of the evils that prevent the people of this land from being satisfied with things as they are Let us *take the Police first* It is well known how thoroughly dissatisfied the people of this land are with those who profess to maintain order In many places the police are far more dreaded than the thieves, and when robberies are committed the people keep quiet rather than report the matter to those who ought to investigate it In fact in many parts the police do not turn their attention to the detection of crime and the punishment of criminals but to the annoyance of the people, and to levying black mail on them Then again, the way the police torture suspected persons and witnesses is something fearful to contemplate If all the doings of the police stations could be revealed people would stand aghast at the way matters are carried on Is it to be wondered at then that the people are dissatisfied with matters as they now stand, and wish to have a change so far as the police are concerned In the next place *our courts are very defective so far as the* Civil branch is concerned, justice is almost denied to the poor man, or the man of small means The procedure is so cumbersome, the fees are so heavy and the delays so many that it is almost impossible for a man to gain much if he enters a suit in one of the Civil courts It is a well-known fact that the Civil Courts have done more to make the people of India more dissatisfied with the present *rule than anything else The subjects* of Native States, though they may be very badly governed will not come into British Territory because of these courts, and we are not surprised at this It is time they were reformed, the fees reduced, and justice brought to the door of every man in the country When all this has been done one cause of dissatisfaction will be removed, and the people will have less to complain of. Mr. Pincott mentions some other *things that the people of this land are* no satisfied with, and we cannot do better than quote his words, for they are well worth quoting —

"There is probably not a district in India or any section of the people which is not smarting under some special grievance, in addition to the universal oppressions of the Police the practical denial of justice by reason of its expensiveness, the method of manipulating Juries and Municipalities, the inexperience or worse of the magistracy, the severe taxation, the extravagant official salaries, the invidious legal distinctions created in favour of Europeans, the irresponsibility for official acts, *the appropriation of India's trade*, the despotic character of the Government and the haughty disregard for public feeling These and a crowd of other general and special grievances have necessarily given hitherto grave dissatisfaction which demand immediate attention and careful handling"

There may be a dash of exaggeration in this passage, but, upon the whole, it is true, and it is a great pity it is true These subjects have not received the attention the writer demands for them, and till they have, the people of this land will have many causes of complaint Those satisfied with the present order of things are of opinion that because so much has been done the people of this land ought to be satisfied. But *they hold*—or the enlightened portion, at least—that because the taste for a better order of things has been imparted that taste should be satisfied Knowledge has given it to them, and they do not understand why they should be forbidden to make use of it Education has spread abroad among the people, and it is only natural that they should desire to use it politically as well as in other ways But when they ask that a very small share of the rule of the country —rather that *they may be allowed to* share in its rule—may be given to them, they are told that they are "noisy agitators" and want to meddle with matters they do not in the least understand Such *men as the writer we have quoted* are not afraid of the movement that has commenced in this land, for he says —

"Happily the movement is headed by the intelligent classes—by those who have wit enough to *distinguish between good and wrong, and have sufficient* discrimination to understand both the strong and weak points of English administration in India This intellectual and far seeing section of the community is anxious to purify and modify English official life in order that English authority may be secured by the willing support of the people, and their own interest may be advanced thereby, as well as the prosperity of the *population at large*"

This is the correct view to take of the matter, and we only wish there were many more of the same opinion as the writer Then we might soon expect reforms, and the dark side of the picture would soon become brighter

Occasional Notes.

It is reported that an exceptionally successful find of rubies has recently been made at the Upper Burma Mines

It is stated that Sir Asman Jah intends reopening *the question of premier Nobles*, a question that was settled years ago by the then Viceroy in favour of Sir Khurshed Jah

It is reported in Paris that the Khedive has given orders that all communications on military matters are to be made to him through the Egyptian War Minister instead of through British officers

There is every reason to believe, says the London *Times*, that those elements which are notoriously opposed to wholesome European influence, have latterly got the upper hand in the Palace at Constantinople

Four Universities in Scotland have thrown their doors open to women as to men precisely on the same terms In future women will have the right to receive the same degrees, prizes and honours as men *do*

The Honours' list of the University of London, in B A and B. Sc includes many women who have surpassed men in classics, French, German, and also in the Art, Theory and History of Teaching To one man five women come out successfully and first class too

In the Japanese language there is no imperative mood, no form of oath, no form of abuse The worst name you can call a man is "fellow," and when you wish to express great indignation you shout "There! There!"

The wreath sent by Mr Justice Knox, of Allahabad, to be placed on the funeral pyre of the late Pundit Ajudhia Nath, is said to be the first instance of an Anglo-Indian showing this mark of love and respect to a deceased Indian friend

Philadelphia Spiritualists are asserting that Mdme Blavatsky has appeared there in her astral body. According to this story, the astral form of the late leader of the Theosophists painted a portrait of herself for Mr Henry B. Foulke, whom she at the same time designated as her successor.

The Portugal Government is hard of money The King spares the Civil list by one fifth and largely taxes the salaries of all the officials. India is equally short of cash, but in many cases the salaries of high officials receive increment and never reduction except those of petty clerks and peons

The Chinab, one of the five rivers of Punjab has been converted to a flow in the direction of dreary waste land The country has therefore become fit for cultivation and colonization Government has appointed a *Colonization Commissioner* and invited people to go and settle there on terms favorable to themselves

Lord Rosse's great telescope cost about £30,000 It weighs four tons, the tube is 50 feet long, and has a diameter of 8 feet, in the middle A man can walk through it with an umbrella up Its magnifying powers are, as compared with those of the human eye, is 130,000 to 1, and it can render visible stars whose light would require 60,000 years to reach our earth

A leading Hindu Pundit of Nuddea, whose authority is not disputed on questions of Hindu ritual has given his opinion in favour of sea voyages, declaring that the *Shastra* regard them as a sin of a very light character, and that by undertaking them a Hindu cannot be said to lose caste unless he partakes of forbidden articles of food during the voyages or while residing *in foreign countries*

According to a Paris paper, Mr Edison has just invented a machine by which five and twenty men in a fort will be able to destroy a whole army The method of *accomplishing this object is not disclosed*, but the inventor says that he has availed himself of both electricity and hydraulic power Should this statement be true the dawn of the Millennium cannot be far off

Lady Havelock was giving a reception at Kandy the other day when a swarm of bees came on the scene, and not meeting with the cordial reception given to the other guests, stung all and sundry Lady and Miss Havelock were stung, and the horses harnessed to the visitors carriages were also badly stung, and some of the horsekeepers. The reception was abruptly brought to an end

The Minister of Hyderabad has instructed the Taluqdars to carry out certain relief works departmentally, so that those who are not used to undergoing hard manual labour may be employed on such works At present the Minister does not think that famine kitchens are absolute necessity, but Taluqdars are empowered to feed all those who are helpless and unable to obtain work at Government expense A large amount has been sanctioned by the Nizam's *Government for sinking new wells in the* District

A beautiful floral decoration representing the Star of India was sent, by order of the Maharajah of Mysore, G C S I, to Sandringham on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence The star in the centre was composed of Parma Violets edged with sprays of the lily of the valley, the wreath surrounding the star being composed of mixed white flowers—e g, camelias gardenias, azaleas, lilies of the valley, hyacinths, eucharis lilies, and arums The numerous points outside the wreath were composed alternately of white lilac and hyacinths The decoration measured about 4 ft in diameter It was made by T. A Dickson, of Covent Garden

The following is from the last number of the *Lancet* —The value of small doses of quinine as a prophylactic during outbreaks of influenza has been so marked in my hands, both in 1890 and at the present day, that I deem it worthy of extensive trial, and trust it will prove itself in other hands as valuable a means of prevention as it has done in mine I prescribe a three grain sulphate of quinine tabloid to be taken daily at breakfast and to be continued until the epidemic disappears from the locality I am Sir, yours truly, H Blanc, M D, F R C P

So many discoveries have been made *during the past fifty years that*, says the *Hospital*, people are beginning to cease being surprised at man claiming any fresh power over nature According to a German journal, a Moscow dentist can grow teeth for us. If this enterprising gentleman would only grow painless teeth for us at the outset, and save us constant agonies from birth to death, he would not only *prove a benefactor to the human race*, but to his own pecuniary welfare At present, however, he confines his attention to growing new teeth on the ruins of old ones, which are said to grow as firmly into the gums as natural ones

A remarkable trial commenced on Jan 25 in Vienna, Frank Schneider and his wife, Rosalies were indicted for the murder of several young women It was alleged that the male prisoner decoyed his victims into a wood, outraged, murdered and robbed them Both prisoners confessed, and accused each other The husband strangled the young women His wife stripped them of their clothing, and hid the apparel and such property as they possessed in a ditch. The female prisoner, terrified at the prospect of capital punishment, attempted *to commit suicide* The large hall of the Courts of Justice has been crowded to suffocation during the proceedings

"Zambesi" writing to a Calcutta paper with reference to Mr Michie Smith's *remarks on the spots on the sun* says — "It is needless to say here that Mr Smith is the astronomer in India who first observed the above alluded group of spots on the sun" He then proceeds to remark —"If theories set forth in connection with the perihelia of the superior planets are sound, we have now entered on one of the most disastrous and pestilential *periods of the* earth's history It has also been shown that when one or more of the superior planets are in perihelion, their commensurate periods without a single exception are remarkably aggravated periods of pestilence, famine, and other disasters and physical disturbances unfavourable to the life and health of organised existence"

This is what Mr Labouchere has to say *of Mr Joseph Chamberlain, the new* leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons —"The *Times* announces that Mr Chamberlain is to be chosen the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons I rejoice at this The Liberal Unionists are merely Whigs, and that they should be led by a Radical renegade is only a fit punishment for them. Satan, according to Milton, preferred to reign in Hell rather than serve in Heaven *So it is with Mr Chamberlain He left* us because we declined to recognise him as our leader He has now achieved the object of ambition He is a leader Unfortunately, however, for him, he has no following In this respect he is even worse off than Satan"

The "Century Dictionary"—The great English lexicon the "Century Dictionary" which was begun in 1881, is now complete and its sixth and last volume has just been issued The Editor-in-Chief is Professor Whitney, of Yale University, the Sanscrit scholar and the avowed literary *opponent* of Max Muller It is a magnificent work, and will doubtless find its way into the libraries of India It consists of 7,046 large quarto pages, and contains 500,000 definitions of over 215,000 words, 50,000 defined *phrases, 300,000 illustrative quotations and* 8,000 cuts Its claim to be called the greatest of American publishing enterprises is borne out by the fact that over $ 750,000, in cash, has been spent on it, and that its total cost, including interest on the money invested, has been $ 1,000,000 Fifteen thousand copies of it had been sold when the last volume was issued

The railway line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram is ready for opening, but for the Pennar and Pandamely bridges, which will, it *is expected be complete before next month* or At present diversions admit of material trains running through This will open through communication with Villupuram, on the South Indian Railway An inspection train bearing the officers of the South Indian Railway worked through the other day to Guntakal The South Indian Railway is already opened from Villupuram to Vailpad and the section from Vailpad to Dharmavaram will be opened at the same time as that from Dharmavaram to Guntakal The whole length will be worked by the South Indian Railway until the section between Dharmavaram and Hindupur is finished, *when the line from Dharmavaram to Guntakal* will be transferred to the Southern Mahratta to complete the District from Guntakal to Bangalore under its working, forming junction with the South Indian Railway at Dharmavaram.

Local and Provincial.

THE NEW RESIDENT.—It has been officially announced that Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, is to succeed Sir Harry Prendergast as British Resident in Mysore, and he will arrive here about the middle of April.

ORANG OUTANGS FOR A MYSORE.—Three fine young Orang Outangs have just been landed from the s. s. *Henzada*. They are the property of H. H. the Maharajah and will probably go to the *Capital. The animals are perfectly tame and in excellent* condition.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness will leave this place for the capital to-morrow by special train. He will be accompanied by the Maharani and suite. On Thursday next His Highness will celebrate his birthday, when there will be a general holiday throughout the province.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—We find that out of the 2016 candidates who sent in their names for this test in December last 739 passed, 1176 were plucked, and one was disqualified, thus making a percentage of 36.67 passed and 63.43 failures. Thirty candidates who had sent in their names did not put in an appearance.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is becoming hotter and hotter every day, and the place is looking very dry and parched. There is very little water anywhere, and fodder for cattle is very scarce. Reports of famine come from all parts of the province, and matters are growing worse every day, and we might say every hour. In the Civil and Military Station there will soon be a water famine if rain does not fall, and of this there is very little hope.

THE B. L. RESULTS.—The following are the names of the successful candidates at the last B. L. degree examination arranged in order of merit:—

SECOND CLASS.—K. S. Chandrasekharam, R. Nagasundaram Aiyar, Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma, A. K. Narayanaswamy Aiyar, P. S. Tyagarajan, S. T. Viraraghava Chari, A. R. Arunachala Aiyar, Timo A. Pelpa Pillai, Nyapati Krishna Rau, L. A. Subbarama Aiyar, S. M. Vapachi Marakkayar Wattamuri, Sovdhamdra Rajagopala Chari, G. Hanumanta Rau, B. Ramanna, T. A. Annamalai Aiyar, V. V. Narayanaswamy Aiyar, and V. Krishnan Nayar.

THIRD CLASS.—N. Ramaswami Aiyar, S. Ranganatham, B. Subbiram, L. A. Jayaramachandra Aiyar, K. G. Sesha Aiyar, G. Krishna Rau, C. S. Sitaraman, N. V. Desikachari, P. Sesha Aiyar, V. Raghunathan, K. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, *B. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, A. Nara*simha Aiyangar, C. S. Sivaramakrishna Sarma, K. R. Subramanya Sastri, M. Kannan Nambiyar, C. Narasimhachalu, T. R. Ramachendra Row, A. Sankara Menon, V. S. Narayana Aiyar, N. Narasimha Aiyangar, N. Krishnan Nambiyar, N. K. Ramaswamy Aiyar, A. A. V. Subramanya Aiyar, N. V. Narasimha Aiyangar, R. Ananda Row, S. Tirumalaswami Chetty, E. S. Srinivasa Row, Pammal Aiyaswami, P. Sesha Aiyangar and V. Ramaswamiyya.

No candidate has passed the M. L. examination. Six registered their names, but of these only three, Messrs. M. G. Kistna Row, Joseph Sathianadhan, and M. J. Narasimhachary appeared for the examination, but were unsuccessful.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

The following Notification by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has been issued on the 18th February 1892:—

1. A competitive examination will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 4th July 1892, and the following days, of candidates for admission into the Mysore Civil Service.

2. Candidates must be under 25 years of age on the 1st April 1892. Candidates more than 20 years old on the 1st April 1892 will be allowed to compete, provided that from a date previous to the commencement of their 20th year they have either been in the Public Service of Mysore or have been practising as Advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore.

Every candidate must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in an Indian University.

3. Candidates for admission to the examination should send in their applications to the *Secretary to Government in the Education* Department, Bangalore, so as to reach him before the 15th March 1892 stating the optional subject in which they wish to be examined.

Applications should be in the appended Form A, printed copies of which can be had from the Educational Secretary's Office, Bangalore.

4. Every candidate should forward with his application the following testimonials:—

(1). A certificate of birth.

This may be a certificate from the Registrar of Births, a Baptismal Certificate, or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall give it only after satisfying himself that the date of birth given is correct by means of the applicant's horoscope, or authenticated extracts from school registers or such other evidence as he may consider sufficient.

(2). A certificate of good moral character.

This certificate must be dated not earlier than the first January 1892, and must be granted by a person of known respectability, not a relative, who has been intimately acquainted with the candidate for at least the preceding three years.

(3). A certificate or certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the College or Colleges where the candidate has been educated.

(4). Evidence showing the occupation and social status of the candidate's family.

(5). A physical certificate, in Form B appended, from a medical officer not below the rank of a *District Civil Surgeon that the can*didate is possessed of a good physical constitution and is fitted for the active duties of an executive office.

5. A list of such of the applicants as have been accepted by His Highness the Maharajah for admission to the competitive examination will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* not later than the 31st March 1892.

6. Applicants who have been accepted for admission to the examination must appear *before a Medical Board at Bangalore on the 1st* July 1892, and only such of them as may be passed by the Medical Board will be allowed to proceed to the examination.

7. The examination shall comprise the following compulsory and optional subjects:

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

		Time.	Marks.	
		Paper.	*viva voce.*	
1	Essay on one of three specified subjects	... 3 hrs.	150	
2	English Language	... 3 „	150	50
3.	English Literature	.. 3 „	150	50
4.	One or more Books of recent publication to be prescribed and not to fix not more than three months before the examination	. 2 „	100	50
	Total...		..700	

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

	Time.	Marks.	
1. Mathematics—			
Pure Mathematics	.. 3 hrs.	250	
Mixed Mathematics	. 3 „	250	
2. Physical Science—Either			
Physics, First Paper	. 3 „	150	
Do Second Paper	.. 3 „	150	
Practical Examination	.	200	
Or			
Chemistry, First Paper	. 3 „	150	
Do Second Paper	3 „	150	
Practical Examination	...	200	
3. Natural Science—			
General Biology	.. 3 „	150	
And either			
Botany, or Animal Physiology, or Zoology, or Geology	3	150	
Practical Examination	...	200	
4. Mental and Moral Science—			
Psychology and Metaphysics	.. 3 „	200	50
Logic and Ethics	. 3 „	200	50
5. History—			
Constitutional History of England	. 3 „	200	50
Political Economy	. 3 „	200	50

The examinations in the optional subjects shall be similar in scope to those for the B. A. Degree of any of the Indian Universities, but the papers will be of a somewhat higher standard.

8. No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one optional subject. Only those candidates who have satisfied the examiners in the written examination shall be called upon to appear for the *viva voce* or the practical *examination.*

9. Candidates who obtain not less than ⅓ of the total number of marks in the compulsory subjects and not less than ⅓ of the total *number of marks in the optional subject selected* shall be arranged in the order of the total marks obtained. The list of candidates so arranged shall be submitted to Government, and the selection of two candidates for the Mysore Civil Service for the current year will be made in accordance with the order in which the candidates stand on the list.

10. The written examinations shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table:

Day.	Hours.	Subjects.
4th July	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.	English Essay.
	2 to 5 P. M.	English Language
5th July	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.	English Literature.
	2 to 5 P. M.	Prescribed Book or Books
6th July	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.	Optional Subject, First Paper.
	2 to 5 P. M.	Optional Subject, *Second Paper.*

The days and hours of the *viva voce* and practical examinations will be announced during the written examination.

By Order
H. J. BHABHA
Education Secretary

14th February 1892

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RICE.—The following Memorandum, dated 12th January 1892, from the Muzrai Superintendent of Mysore:—

"*Petition of the Brahmins of Melkote complaining of the reduction of grain allowances payable to them.*"

"The grain allowances payable to the Brahmins of Melkote are of three kinds:—

I. Stalavasi allowance.
II. Bhatamanya allowance.
III. Paditara or Nityapadi allowance.

I. STALAVASI ALLOWANCE.

"*The Stalavasi allowance is payable,* as its name signifies, to those who have taken their permanent residence at Melkote. The Tasdik Patti dated 1st March 1819, which was finally revised in 1831 issued by H. H. the late Maharaja under his own signature, particularizes the quantity of rice payable, its money value and the number of persons to whom it is to be distributed. According to it, 1,001 Brahmins are to be granted daily one fourth seer of rice each. The total quantity thus payable per diem is 250¼ seers, and the cost per month, calculating it at the then selling rate, *viz.*, Rs. 4—2—7 per palla of 100 seers, amounted to Rs. 291—9—6. But the prices having gradually risen, the Brahmins were being given only so much quantity of rice as could be got *for the original money allotment. Even in* prosperous seasons, during the last two decades, the price of rice did not fall below Rs. 8 per palla, which was nearly double the rate at which the price was fixed in the Tasdik Patti, and the consequence was the recipients obtained only half the original quantity. It was at this reduced rate they got their allowances last year. But during the last two months, prices having risen still higher, *viz.*, Rs. 15 per palla, the quantity of rice allowance was further reduced, *viz.*, to one-forth the original quantity, that is, instead of each man getting one-fourth seer of rice, the sanctioned rate, he now gets only one-sixteenth of a seer.

2. In this connection I must bring to the notice of the Dewan the irregular practice now prevailing in the matter of the distribution of rice. H. H. the late Maharaja in his Tasdik Patti distinctly lays down that this allowance is to be given only to those who actually reside at Melkote and forbids payment to the absent men, and this restriction is repeated in the order issued on the subject in 1860, by the late Sir Mark Cubbon. His order even goes to the length of saying that at the time of the daily distribution of rice, there ought to be a "Jabthi" or roll-call. This wholesome provision is, it is understood, systematically ignored. There are 253 Brahmins who do not reside at Melkote at present and yet obtain their rice allowances through their agents. What is more surprising is that, in some cases, the rice allowances were even converted into money, and cash payment was made to the absent members at Seringapatam Taluk treasury. This is much to be regretted. The reason for the restriction imposed by H. H. the late Maharaja, that the distribution of rice should be confined to only such as permanently reside in the village, is, so far as I was able to gather from the tenor of his Sannads and Orders, and from enquiries instituted, that, if absent members were allowed to draw their rice allowances, the village which is on the top of rocky hills, will become gradually deserted, and the temple will again be encroached upon by the surrounding jungles, from which it was, according to tradition, reclaimed by Ramanuja—that great Reformer who, from a catholic spirit, threw open this famous Brahmin temple, for certain season of the year, even to Pariahs—that unfortunately much degraded class,—in view to demonstrate practically to the people that social and caste distinctions are out of place in the House of God.

3. I would not recommend the sudden discontinuance of rice allowance to absent *members*, but would first publish a notice in the village, with the approval of Government, to the effect that, unless the absent members would conform to the condition of the grant as to the residence in the village within three months from the date of the publication of the notice, their allowances will cease.

II. BHATAMANYA.

4. This class of recipients consists of 200 Brahmins, each receiving daily ¼ seer of cooked rice, amounting to 50 seers a day. In addition to this allowance in kind, *they were also* given each an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3—10—0 amounting to 250 Pagodas annually, which is equal to Rs. 737—13—10. There is a condition of service attached to this grant which being that the recipients have to be present in the temple at the time of the performance of "Mangalarati" and recite Vedas at the time of worship. But since the year 1855, the cash payments ceased to the majority of them and during the late Inam Settlement these cash payments were confirmed only to 14 persons as life grants, but the rice allowance remains undisturbed and is being continued up to date without interruption. The discontinuance of cash allowance from 1855 effected an annual saving out of the temple Tasdik amount to the extent of Rs. 150 and the total saving up to date amounts to Rs. 5,250 which is in the hands of Government. Of the recipients belonging to this class, there are only 153 actually residing in the village, the remaining 47 being absent from it. The latter are allowed to draw their allowances through their agents which is certainly opposed to the terms of the grant.

III. PADITARA ALLOWANCE.

5. Payment of this allowance is confined only to temple servants, numbering 242, of whom 162 are Brahmins, the remaining 80 being non Brahmins. According to Tasdik Patti, they have to be given 239 seers of cooked rice daily. The distribution of rice data in this case is not made as in the two preceding classes, at a uniform rate, but at varying rates according to the importance and character of the service rendered to the temple. The total monthly quantity of rice is 6,692 seers costing Rs. 325—3—0, computing the rate at Rs. 4—13—9 per palla, which was the selling rate at the time of the grant. Owing to the rise of prices, their allowances also gradually decreased and now they get only a forth of the original allotment as in the case with the other two classes I and II. In this class there are no absentees, the service being performed either by the principal or by a substitute during the former's absence.

6. From the foregoing it will be clear that, the complaint of the Brahmins that they do not now get the usual quantity of rice, owing to the prevailing high prices, is true, and I am satisfied from the enquiries that the allowance now given them is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves and their families; and they having no other source of living, are in great distress. Then the question arises what relief can be afforded to them and from what funds the cost is to be met. I may here mention that any relief that may be decided upon by the Government will not be extended to the absentees from Melkote, and it will only be continued provisionally for the next four months to the resident population of the place.

7 I would submit here two alternative measures of relief for the consideration of the Government —

(a) to allow them the full quantity of rice viz, ½ seer to each as fixed in the Tasdik Patti, or

(b) to allow them the difference between the normal rate and the famine rate, in other words, to allow them ⅛ seer of rice each, the rate at which they were getting the allowance before the present season of scarcity

In either case, there will be extra expenditure and I have appended 3 statements showing details

8 In the first case, the monthly expenditure amounts to Rs. 1364—15—7 and for the four months to Rs 5,459—14—4 and in the second case the monthly expenditure will be Rs 463—2—10 and for four months Rs 1,852—11—4 Considering the means of the Institution, it is not possible to adopt the first alternative as the cost is prohibitive, and the second alternative is the only one that can be conveniently adopted, if the Government be generously disposed to sanction it Now arises the question of funds The additional cost is doubtless a legitimate charge on the Surplus Fund belonging to the temple The Institution has now at its credit Rs 12,903—8—1 as particularized below —

Surplus Fund	Rs 2,902—1—0
Receipts of the Temple	,, 10,001—7—1
Total Rs	12,903—8—1

But if this surplus amount is to be appropriated towards the above expenditure, there will be no money available for the repairs of the temple which are also reported to be urgently needed to prevent its decay An estimate for repairs of the temple amounting to Rs 11,732—0—0, nearly the full extent of the Surplus Fund, has already been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, and is now pending sanction of the Government The only other source that is available from which this additional cost can be met is the amount of saving of Rs 5,250—0—0 available under the head (H Bhatramya cash allowance) already referred to. This amount properly belongs to the temple, the same forming a part of the Tasdik amount originally sanctioned, and is now held by the Government as a trustee for the temple I would at the same time recommend that the execution of repairs to the temple may also be sanctioned at an early date from the temple funds as it will provide ample work for the labouring classes of the place and also of surrounding tracts for the next four months and more during this season of scarcity and then there will be no need for opening further relief works in this locality"

No M 161 2, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1890

Order thereon —The Government approve of the Superintendent's proposal to publish a notice requiring the absent members referred to in paras 3 and 4 of the Memorandum, to conform to the condition of the grant by taking up their residence at Melkote within 4 months from the date of the publication thereof, failing which, their allowances will cease. The notice shall also state that though the allowances of the absentees will not be payable during their absence, yet their *Hak* to the same will be recognised on their taking up their permanent residence at Melkote, and this will be noted on the Temple records, as the same is regarded as a matter of honor, however small may be their pecuniary value

2 Having regard to the present season of scarcity, the Government are pleased to direct that rice allowances of quantities given last year, namely, ⅛ of the Tasdik quantities, be continued this year to all recipients residing at Melkote, the excess charge thus incurred being debited to the Temple funds It must be clearly understood that no absentees will get the excess allowance now ordered during the next three months or any at all after that period, if the condition of the grant is not fulfilled

3 Separate orders will be issued as regards the repairs of the temple.

General Summary.

An Indian Peerage —Sir Roper Lethbridge, is about to bring out, through Messrs Macmillan & Co, a biographical and statistical account of the ruling Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and other titled or decorated personages of India The Prospectus of the work states that Sir Roper was in 1877 specially selected by the Government of India for the task of compiling the articles on the Feudatory States of India for the *Imperial Gazetteer* and before that he had edited, for the *Calcutta Review*, a series of articles on *The Territorial Aristocracy of Bengal* He has received from Her Majesty's Private Secretary, General Sir Henry Ponsonby K C B, the gracious command of the Queen that the work shall be dedicated to Her Majesty, who takes a particular interest in all things concerning the Indian Empire As a work of reference it will be revised and corrected at reasonable intervals, under the title of *The Golden Book of India*, and, though entirely unofficial, it will be patronised by the Viceroy the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and by the official hierarchy generally

The Buddha Gaya Society —On Sunday a large number of Burmese gentlemen assembled on the platform of the Sule Pagoda to hear an address from Dharmapala Hevavitarana on the subject of establishing a branch of the Buddha Gaya Society in Burma In his address, Dharmapala Hevavitarana said —The formation of a Branch of the Buddha Gaya Society in Burma is of the utmost importance As Ceylon is so is Burma indebted to India for Buddhism, for it was from that one centre the light of Buddhism spread to the outlying countries As the home is for the believers is Buddha Gaya for the Buddhist countries of Burma Ceylon, Japan China Thibet, Cambodia and Chittagong The influence of Buddha is impregnated in the sacred spot where stand the Maha Bodhi and the Temple of Dharma Asoka lamenting the loss far and wide In all India, nay on earth there is no spot so dear, so sacred and so hallowed to the four hundred and seventy five millions of Buddhists as Buddha Gaya With the united energies of the millions upon millions of Buddhists it would be possible to make Buddha Gaya the first and central shrine of Buddhism and get back the other three sacred places With a million of rupees we shall be able to launch one of the grand st[...] for the propagation of Buddhism The work that is before us therefore is one of supreme importance and is worthy of the sacrifice of even our lives After the address, the following gentlemen volunteered to act as a Committee —Syah Kyoe, Santa Syah Phyo, Ko [...] Goon, Ko Po Myin [...], Syah Ko Po Myin, Ko Kyee, Syah Ah [...], Syah Pint Ko Po Myin [...] was elected Secretary, *pro tem* —R G

Extracts.

A DISTINCTIVE COSTUME FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS

The "Pillon Angel" writes to the *Madras Standard* —The Senate of our University will soon be called upon to pass an opinion about the proposal to have a distinctive costume for students and Professors In France and certain Continental countries, students (or rather school boys) wear a species of military Uniform, Medical students and law students however stick to simple *mufti* In Madras it is proposed to have some sort of distinctive badge to be attached to some specified region of the Professor's and students corporation Some of the Educational Authorities are of opinion that a distinctive badge should be worn on the turban, or if no turban is worn, the badge should be branded into the scalp or tatooed on the back of the neck, or better still on one of the cheeks A better plan would be to require all Professors and students to wear an ornamental tail which would be of different patterns for the various Colleges of the Presidency This caudal distinctive badge would remind our Professors and Students the Darwinian theory about their descent from Monkeys because many of them scarcely need such a reminder The students of the Presidency College for instance might be required to wear an ornamental tail, at the tip of which the miniature portraits of the Principal and Professors, taken in a group, might be attached When we see a student from the Presidency College disporting himself on the Marina or making himself obnoxious at any other public resort, we would simply have to twist his tail and then look at the tip, and we would at once discover the College from which the student hailed Christian College students would of course wear a cross at the tips of their ornamental tails Medical students would wear a skull and crossbones or a box of pills at the tip of their tails The Lady students however might object to wearing tails, but then the Educational Department could come to some arrangement with the dressmakers and thus tide over the difficulty The students of the Agricultural College would naturally wear a small plough on the tip of their tails and those from the Teacher's College might appropriately have a neat little cane attached to the extremity of their caudal appendages

The Principals and Professors of the various Colleges might, in addition to the caudal ornamentation, be appropriately required to wear a costly covering to their head, with two long and tapering appendages to denote what their ears should be

THE CASE AGAINST THE DEWAN REGENT OF PUDUKOTA

Mr R Branson on the 19th inst at the High Court filed the following criminal revision petition on behalf of his client, Annu Iyer Vijiaragava [...] alias Ramaswamy Iyer, the complainant in this case against Annavati Seshiya Sastriar [...] Dewan Regent of Pudukota, and Annavati Chellammall — "That your petitioner has charged the accused with offences as follows the 1st accused for enticing away a married woman, adultery and kidnapping, and the 2nd accused with abetment of the two first named offences and kidnapping That on the 14th day of December 1891 the summons issued to and directed to the accused were forwarded by Mr Sultan Mohideen Sahib one of the Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Madras, to the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to serve on the accused who reside in Pudukota That on the 29th December, 1891, the said summonses were returned unserved by the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly aforesaid who intimated that he declined to effect service of the said summons in the absence of trustworthy evidence produced before him relative to the charge against the accused That on the 22nd January 1892, being the return date of the summons aforesaid, the said Mr Sultan Mohideen Sahib, whilst holding that the reasons of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly for refusing to serve the accused with the summons herein were bad in law, directed your petitioner to move this Honorable Court, if so advised for an order compelling the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly aforesaid to effect service of the summons on the accused That your petitioner prays that this Hon'ble Court will be pleased to revise the proceedings of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly aforesaid, and pass necessary orders compelling him to effect service of the summons herein upon the accused or pass such other order in the premises as to this Honorable Court may seem meet

On the 25th inst Mr R Grant, instructed by Messrs Branson and Branson, moved before his Lordship, Mr Justice Parker, for the admission of the criminal revision petition which had been filed in the High Court in this case, and particulars of which have already appeared in our columns In making the motion Mr Grant detailed the circumstances of the case and read the letter from the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly and Political Officer to the Agent of Pudukota, in which he declined to serve the summons upon the Dewan Regent, on the ground that the present summons was almost identical with that issued in 1889, except that a second defendant was added, as also a charge of kidnapping, apparently because such offence was mentioned in the Extradition Act, and the defendant could not appear by legal representative, and that further he could not serve the summons in the absence of trustworthy evidence produced before him The learned Counsel mentioned that while the complainant in the present instance was the husband of the woman in question, a similar complaint of adultery and enticing away a married woman was lodged by the brother against the Dewan Regent in 1889, and that in this instance the Political Agent returned the summons unserved with the observation that a little reflection would have convinced the Presidency Magistrate (Mr Sultan Mohideen Sahib) who issued the summons that it would be impossible for a gentleman of the age and character of the Dewan Regent to be guilty of such a charge as that mentioned in the summons, that probably the Magistrate was not aware when he issued the summons that he, the Dewan, was the accused, and that in any case he must decline to serve the summons in the absence of trustworthy evidence produced before him It was further added that the offences mentioned were not within the scope of the Extradition Act Mr Schmidt, the Senior Presidency Magistrate at Black Town, to this replied —"When the summons against Shashiah Sastry, son of Rajee Sastry, was issued by Mr Sultan Mohideen Sahib, the junior Magistrate of this Court, he was not aware that it could by any possibility be for the esteemed Dewan of Pudukota, and as far as we know the complainant who describes himself as a cultivator could not have meant any one in such a position, because he alluded to the man against whom he complains as an acquaintance of his who visited him frequently while temporarily lodging in Thambo Chetty Street, Black Town However, the case came on before me this morning (25th November, 1889) The complainant was not present A telegram was received from a man purporting to bear his name asking for an adjournment as he was ill at Tanjore As I was not disposed to recognise such a communication, I dismissed the complaint, and it cannot come on again unless the complainant puts in an appearance and renews his application with an affidavit sufficiently explanatory of the circumstances No process shall issue unless the Court is satisfied that such process can be issued" The learned Counsel submitted that he did not apply for a revision of the District Magistrate's proceedings as he was not a Judicial Officer under the control of the High Court but he asked for a revision of the Presidency Magistrate's orders under which his client had been referred to the High Court in view evidently to that tribunal passing such orders as would enable him to effect service of summons In the first place, Mr Grant submitted that the case did not come under the Extradition Act as the offences are alleged to have been committed in British India, and he did not see what jurisdiction the District Magistrate had to take evidence upon a legal process which was sent to an officer simply to serve upon the party concerned His Lordship observed that the complainant might move the Government, to which Counsel replied that the case had been taken out of his hands for the complaint was preferred before a competent Court who admitted it, and it was for that Court or the High Court to see that its process was not set at defiance Mr Grant suggested that the orders of the Magistrate might be revised so that he might be directed to issue a warrant or adopt other coercive measures which he thought fit in case the defendant, taking advantage of the attitude of the Political Agent, evaded service of summons

After some further discussion His Lordship passed the following order —"The Presidency Magistrate was in error in advising complainant to move the High Court to direct the Political Officer to serve the summons, since the Political Officers of Government are not under the control of the High Court but are under the control of Government Until the summons is served the case must probably remain as a pending case in the file of the Presidency Magistrate It will, of course, be open to the petitioner to move H E in Council to direct the Political Officer of Pudukota to serve the process, and it is also open to the Presidency Magistrate to draw the attention of Government to the refusal of the Political Officer to effect service if he considers such a course should have been taken This is a matter, however entirely within the discretion of the Presidency Magistrate to do or not as he thinks advisable, and is not one in which any judicial directions can be given The petition is dismissed."

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THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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[illegible]	5—0—0	[illegible]—0—0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Notice

No 1009 *The 2nd February 1892*

Notice is hereby given that the lists of persons eligible to be elected Municipal Commissioners and of those qualified to vote, are now open to public inspection and may be seen at all reasonable times of the day at the places specified below:—

1 City Municipal Office, Fort
2 Central Police Station, Taluk Cutcherry
3 Asaf Gate Police Station.
4 Kalasipalyam do
5 Fort do
6 Kengeri Gate Police Station
7 Upparpete do
8 Yelahanka Gate Police Station
9 High Ground do
10 District Office.

2. Those persons whose names have been omitted from the lists are requested to bring the same to the notice of the President and prove their title to have their names inserted in the said lists.

3. On or before the 20th March any person qualified under rule 5 of the Election Rules, and desirous of becoming a Municipal Commissioner, shall submit his name, in writing to the President, stating the Division in which he resides.

M ANNAJI RAO,
for President,
City Municipal Commission

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice

The 20th February 1892

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 26th March 1892 for lighting the City of Bangalore with oil lamps from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

2. Particulars about the hours of lighting can be had at the City Municipal Office from 12 to 1 P.M. daily except on Sundays and holidays. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for lighting the City of Bangalore."

3. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 250 in cash or current notes.

4. Should a portion of the security be required, it will be returned and the same will be forfeited if he fails to execute the necessary contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of his tender. The Board reserves to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

M ANNAJI RAO,
for President.
City Municipal Commission

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st March.—Mr Gladstone has returned to London from the Continent in vigorous health. He attended the House of Commons yesterday and met with a most cordial welcome.

Washington, 29th Feb.—The Washington Supreme Court has finally decided against the claims of Great Britain in the case of the British sealer *Stewart*, which was seized by the United States cruisers in Behring Straits.

It is announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, and Secretary Blaine, have signed the arbitration treaty in the Behring Sea Dispute.

Athens, 1st March.—Great excitement prevails here owing to the King for some unknown reasons (probably the imminence of a financial crisis), having dismissed the Delyannis Ministry, who, being supported by a large majority of the Chamber, declare they will not un their posts. In the meanwhile M. Constantopoulo, an Independent, has formed a new Ministry. The Cavalry are guarding the King's Palace.

London, 3rd March.—The Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Kelly to reinstate the Irish evicted tenants was rejected on the second reading by a majority of 55.

Athens, 2nd March.—The reason assigned for the dismissal of M Delyannis is his inability to cope with the existing financial crisis.

Berlin, 2nd March.—A prosecution has been instituted against the *Cologne Gazette* for publishing a caustic article criticising the speech recently delivered by the Emperor at the Brandenburg banquet.

London, 3rd March.—A meeting of the Bimetallic League was held in Manchester yesterday, when the Secretary stated that the movement had made marked progress during the past year in Great Britain and throughout Europe, India, and the United States. A resolution was passed by the meeting that the interests of the Empire demand the establishment of a stable par exchange between gold and silver, and that it was the duty of Government and Parliament to secure this immediately through international agreement with the leading commercial nations.

London, 3rd March.—The Police have seized a number of important papers containing the speech made by the Emperor at the Brandenburg banquet. These measures of the authorities are causing much discontent.

Bombay, 4th March.—The Municipal Corporation yesterday passed the following Resolution:—"That the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India on the question of Police charges be recorded, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up an appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India and the local Government on the question of Municipal contributions to the cost of the Police of the city of Bombay."

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1892

EXAMINATION SCANDALS.

Of late years there has been a tremendous crop of examination scandals, and the number seems to be on the increase The questions are known to the students before they are given out in the examination room and the dishonest candidates hope to get through if not to pass high in the list Some of these frauds have been detected, but it is generally believed that a good many are never brought to light, and that the perpetrators reap the full benefit of their dishonesty Several reasons may be given why these malpractices should be resorted to In the first place, the examinations are on so large a scale that they cannot be properly superintended The places where they are held are scattered over the country so that the opportunity of abuses occurring is increased Whatever precautions may be taken irregularities will happen, and the authorities appear powerless to prevent them Some system must be devised by means of which the examination papers may come into the hands of the Superintendents without being tampered with, but a plan by which this may be d scovered has not yet been discovered Then again, a youth knows he cannot obtain employment unless he passes a test, his living depends upon this, we might almost say his very existence, and so he is determined to get through however objectionable may be the means employed A candidate weighs his chances, and he finds they are not sufficient to pull him through, so he comes to the conclusion they must be supplemented, and thus he betakes himself to foul practices. He sees no way of escape from downright poverty, and so he contrives to get hold of the questions before he has any right to do so. It is to be feared that these malpractices will continue so long as the present rules are in force with regard to obtaining employment under Government, and something should be tried to reduce the evil to a minimum, if it cannot be altogether extirpated In the next place there are many irregularities connected with the valuing of the papers after they have been sent in to the Examiners One examiner may be very strict, another very lax The result may be that a student may get through with the latter, and may be plucked by the former There are no rules, so far as we know, to guide the examiners in the valuation of answers. Each may do just as he thinks proper, and he may pass or pluck at his pleasure, at least, so far as his subject is concerned. There ought to be some thing to guide the examiners in their work, and they should be told to adhere to what is laid down As matters now stand all sorts of rumours are afloat with regard to the way some of the examiners get through their work Probably many of these stories are not true, but they are thoroughly believed, and, of course, do much harm In the next place, there are scandals about the examiners themselves letting the questions be known before they are given to the candidates to be answered These examiners are many and when they know the questions they may be tempted to divulge what they know, and hence some of the scandals that we hear so much about Many—nearly all, we fancy—of the examiners are engaged in education, they are teachers and professors in schools and colleges, and they may not see anything very wrong in working up their pupils in those parts from which the questions are taken They may not altogether divulge the questions, but they may give a hint—directly or indirectly—what these are like We believe this is done more frequently than people think, and the matter is a scandal to the present system The large number of candidates to be examined has compelled the authorities to appoint a corresponding number of examiners, and some of these, it is to be feared, are not so conscientious as they might be. They are drawn— some of them we mean—from a lower *stratum* in the educational world than were many of their predecessors, and this may account for the scandals we have heard so much about In fact, these scandals are so frequent that confidence in the University of Madras has been very severely shaken, and if they continue, it may altogether disappear As a remedy for this evil it has been suggested that the papers should be sent to England to be examined, and that the results should be then sent back to this country The questions might also be printed in the same country and sent out A little more time would be occupied, but there would be fewer scandals, and this would be a great object gained But if it was thought too great a change to send the papers to England, those in this part of the country might be despatched to another Presidency, there examined, and the results sent back This would be an improvement over the present system. Something must be tried before long or the public will come to the conclusion that the University *cannot be trusted*, and the degrees it confers may be useless The authorities must take the matter in hand, and soon, or else the mischief may become so great that it cannot be remedied

THE MAHARAJAH AND OOTACAMUND

No class of men in this land has made greater progress than the Princes and Chiefs It is not long since they were sunk in slothfulness and vice, they rarely left their palaces, and when they did it was only for a short trip. Sir Edwin Arnold said that the third Nawab of the Carnatic "died of dancing girls and opium," and many others died from the same causes They were given up to debauchery and suffered the consequence A better state of things now exists, many, if not all, of the leading Princes are educated men, and take an interest in the affairs of the people they govern They travel about the country, and several of them have taken a trip to England A complete change has come over the ideas of these men, and for the better But while we commend what has taken place, we must not shut our eyes to the danger that may possibly ensue The Princes may become so fond of travelling, they may like other places so much better than their own, that they may spend more time outside their dominions than within them. This would be a great evil, and ought to be avoided We now wish to apply what we have said to our own Maharajah It is well known that His Highness takes great delight in moving about from place to place, and nobody would wish to curtail his pleasure But there are some who think he is overdoing the matter, that his trips to other parts of the country are too frequent, and that it would be well if he reduced them in number We say this with all due respect to His Highness, we wish him to be beloved by his people, and to dwell among them, so that they may not only know that he is the ruler, but also see that he is It is well that His Highness has given up his trip to Jodhpore, for this would not only have occupied much time but also have cost much money The Maharajah remained in Madras for some weeks, when his presence was required in Mysore, but the distance to Madras is not much, so that he would be easily communicated with But had he gone to Jodhpore he would have been cut off from the province, and the business of the State would have had to be carried on without him It is now said that His Highness contemplates taking his annual trip to Ootacamund, and such a step we cannot commend. He has only just returned to the province after a considerable absence in the capital of the Southern Presidency, and it would not look well if he were to leave again for a comparatively long time Whatever may be said to the contrary, we have famine in our midst; how severe it may be cannot now be foretold If the rain comes down at the proper time, matters may not be so very bad, but in any case there will be great scarcity and great suffering It must be acknowledged that a good beginning has been made, steps have been taken to relieve the want that prevails, or may prevail, and for this we ought to be thankful. But it must be confessed that this has been brought about by the Dewan, he travelled throughout the province, collected facts, and then gave instructions to the officials how to proceed During the time the Dewan was on tour the Maharajah was in Madras and could only be communicated with by letter If, therefore, the Maharajah were to leave the province and proceed to Ootacamund we feel certain the people would feel disappointed even if they did not express it They would be likely to think he had deserted them in their time of need, and that he considered his own comfort of greater importance than their welfare From the middle of this month to the end of May will be a very important time in Mysore as regards the famine Measures will have to be carried out during this time to ensure the people against want, and if the rain does not fall at the usual time preparations will have to be made on a much larger scale than is now the case Matters must be put in train for a year of famine It would not, therefore, be well for the Maharajah to be away at such a critical time, and we may be sure that should he go to Ootacamund there would be many remarks made about the trip. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will abandon his intention of proceeding to that place, and remain in the capital, or also go to Bangalore or Nandidrug. We feel sure that if the matter were properly put before His Highness his good sense would tell him that he ought not to leave the province till matters improve

Occasional Notes.

More rain producing experiments by means of dynamite explosions from balloons are to be tried in the Mozufferpore District by Mr O C Lees Executive Engineer.

An extraordinary case of fraud is reported from Hyderabad, some one having substituted several bags of copper coins in the Accountant General's office for bags containing rupees

Mr Robertson, a Collector of Bellary which is a treeless District, expended five lacs of rupees on planting village topes—chiefly tamarind and babool On his tombstone at Ooty is inscribed that his memory would be held in esteem so long as the trees endured Thus lives long a man in his good deeds

In the article of the *Madras Times* of December 8th the writer states nothing but truth when he says that the agriculturist in India is ever ill fed He is better when a real famine overtakes the country, for he is then thrown on the generosity of the Government and the philanthropy of the rich

Though balloon ascents have destroyed many aspirants after fame, yet new adventurers are not wanting Professor Van Tassela is making arrangements at Calcutta for his aerial voyage across India He is not going alone but will take with him three companions, who are Journalists

The *Indian Mirror* pertinently remarks that "if the Hindus really desire to revert to their ancient glory and happiness, they should revert to the means which were adopted in ancient times for the purpose The study of the Vedas will give the Hindus the means to the attainment of happiness"

The Bengal Vernacular Press is wroth upon Babu P C Mozumdar for having taken a lead in the formation of the society for imparting higher training to young men The papers are still more bent upon discarding his advice as to the preparation *of new moral text books when Indian literature* is already replete with them

At Bangkok, in Siam, there is a Buddhist temple occupied by Brahmin votaries. "I am going," says Sir Edwin Arnold, "to effect the return of the holy temple to the Buddhists and I am going to do this without friction or violence It will be an event in the religious history of the world similar to Saladin giving up the Sepulchre of the Lord without a struggle"

Professor Sidwick dressed like a miner was once met by a lady who after some conversation with him at the time of parting gave him a shilling which he accepted with gratitude In the evening the lady met the same gentleman at a dinner party and was not a little surprised to recognise in the Professor her morning friend of the pickaxe who humorously returned the shilling

Morals are progressing Formerly human sacrifices were offerd The "first borns" were given away Then came rams, goats, fowls and rats as substitutes for human sacrifices. And now only offerings of fruits and flowers accompanied with the burning of incense and camphor are made. The progress is still onward, and concrete materials are not now among the essentials of worship More words serve the purpose sufficiently

Dewan Bahadur Raghoonatha Row delivered an interesting address on Village Government in India on Saturday before last Briefly, he commended that the people of India should improve their villages rather than their Legislative Councils Incidentally he made a shrewd reference to the facility of eluding balliffs, a subject which is arousing considerable attention in Madras just now

Poison hopes shortly, by a new invention, to be able to transmit electric signals from ship to ship at sea, over a radius of thirty miles The air is to be the transmitter, and the idea is that every ship that sails being provided with the requisite implements, the communication would be caught up by all ships within the radius, and acted on, or passed across, a further radius of thirty miles, as the circumstances of the case might seem to demand

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes—"We are glad to learn that the Arbitration Court which was opened at Ahmedabad some two months ago, has been doing very useful work It receives daily many cases for despatch The success of the court has so much encouraged the Bombay people that we learn from the *Poona Observer* that they are going to establish a similar court in Bombay shortly"

Mysore Government Receipt Stamps.—A question was lately raised as to how far the affixing of a receipt stamp issued by the Mysore Government to a document executed within British territory would be legally valid. The board of revenue has authoritatively decided, with the approval of Government, that vouchers stamped with the Mysore Government stamp cannot be produced as evidence in British Courts unless they are stamped with Indian Government stamps

The runaway couple, referred to in a recent Bombay telegram, arrived at Colombo by the *Clyde*, and had not been there long before the husband of the fair fugitive came upon the scene, having arrived by the *Niemen*, which he joined at Madras He had a long interview with his wife and the result was that matters were amicably arranged, the lady and her husband returning to Bombay, and the third party going home to England

On the performance of certain domestic ceremonies, rich Hindus are in the habit of making large and liberal money present to Brahmins. An educated Hindu who recently set down Rs. 10,000 on the occasion of *Shradh* to be spent in making gifts, distributed half among the Brahmins, and made over the other half to the funds of a *school, an example that it is to be hoped* will find an increasing number of imitators.

Government College authorities at Jabalpore are becoming quite conventional It has just ordered that the students are to appear at College attired in a head dress of uniform pattern Of a variety of patterns submitted for approval the flat puggree has been chosen The example is one which might well be followed in Madras, for the student's head-gear is anything but uniform or pleasing Those dreadful smoking caps should be abolished, and a turban—pith hood—substituted

A correspondent in a contemporary states that a mustard plaster on the elbow will cure neuralgia in the face, and that one on the back of the neck will cure neuralgia in the head, and the reason given for this is that the mustard is said to touch the nerves directly it begins to bite, while, if put on a part where no nerve exists, it is of no use The writer states that she has cured hundreds by this simple remedy It is well known in Yorkshire where it is never known to have failed It has also been known to cure when placed upon the wrist

The executive committee of the South Paddington Conservative Association has asked Lord Randolph Churchill if he intends again to contest the seat, and to support the general policy of the Conservative Party Lord Randolph has replied that he intends to offer himself for re election, and is prepared to give the Tory Party the same support he has given it since 1874 The usefulness of that support it is not for him to judge, but his future action in the House of Commons will be consistent with his past action The Committee did not consider the reply satisfactory and further negotiations will take place

HAVING learnt—somewhat late it seems—that the European and Eurasian students of the Forest School at Dehra Dun are occasionally in the habit of contracting marriage whilst undergoing the prescribed course of instruction at that institution and being apparently of opinion that such action is to be deprecated, the Government of India has ordered that would be students who are not directly in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State are not in future to be admitted into the School if they are married, and that no student is to be permitted to marry whilst at the School A breach of the last rule will render the student liable to dismissal or to forfeiture of any appointment in the Forest Service which may have been promised to him or to which he may otherwise have a claim

Local and Provincial

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE —Wearing mourning for the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale ceased on the 26th of last month

THE B L DEGREE —We find that there were one hundred and three failures in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held last January

RELIEF WORKS—The Mysore Government has sanctioned a further grant of Rs 7000 for village relief works in the Tumkur District

COLONEL F T LEONARD —This gentleman who went to Calcutta to take part in the Volunteer Conference, returned to Bangalore last Friday, and resumed his duties in the office to day

POLICE—We learn that Mr Syed Uddeen who was till recently employed in the Chitaldroog District as a Police Assistant on being removed from that District is now under suspension the cause being not known.

THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY —Last Thursday being the birthday of His Highness all the courts and public offices in the province were closed in honour of the occasion A good number of guests were invited by the Maharajah and proceeded from Bangalore to the capital

A SHOWER OF RAIN —A shower of rain fell last Monday evening in Bangalore, and though it did not last long it was very sharp while it lasted About eighteen cents were gauged on the occasion Since then we have had no rain though at times it looked as if some would come down It has been very hot since this shower fell

CHRISTIAN VERSUS HAYES—This case came on for appeal in the High Court of Madras a short time ago, and on Tuesday last judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker, when the sentence of the Assistant Resident was upheld, and the appeal dismissed It may be remembered that Mr Hayes was fined Rs 300 for defaming Mr Christian.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—We are rather surprised to see the name of Mr Mangapathi Naidu in the list of Munsiffs recently promoted. There are some serious complaints against this officer pending investigation before the local Government In the interests of official morality we hope a searching enquiry would be instituted He has since been suspended —M H

HEADS OF TALUKS —Letters received from some of the Taluks in the Mysore District are loud in their complaints against the Amildars The charges brought against some of them are alarmingly serious, and before we ever publish any of these we should like to make searching enquiries, but in the meanwhile we would call on the Deputy Commissioner to see what he could do in the matter —M H

A COURT DEVIL —We learn that a notice filed with the plaint by the plaintiff in the Munsiff's Court at Mysore has suddenly disappeared and that another has been substituted for it ! We have many a time mentioned the like cases in the said Court and called the attention of the authorities concerned, but no steps appear to have been taken to find out the culprits It is quite time we think that the Chief Court endeavoured to look into the matter and detect the devil —M H.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 3rd March 1892

The 23rd February 1892 —No 461 —The following Sub-Assistant Surgeons are promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class —

1 Mr. P S Nanjappa, M B, M C
2 " W Srinivasaiengar, M B, M C.
3 " B D Raghavendra Rao, L M & S
4 " C G Hanuman Singh, L M & S

The 25th February 1892 —No 456 —Mr P Venkat Rao will, on being relieved of his duties as Acting Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer of the Kadur District, act as Munsiff of Chikmagalur until further orders, vice U Mangapati Naidu under suspension

The 29th February 1892 —No 457 —K Ramanujaiengar, Amildar, Channaraya patna Taluk, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, during the absence of Mr. Panchanath Rao or until further orders

No 458 —Miss Ayachammal, L M S, is appointed as Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd grade

No 459 —Mr A Virasami Mudaliar, the Khazana Bakshi, is appointed as the Treasury Officer of the State Huzur Treasury

Mr T Rayalu Chetti is appointed as Treasurer of the State Huzur Treasury

The 29th February 1892 —No A —Mr B Ramaswamiengar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is, as a temporary measure and in addition to other duties, invested with the powers of a Munsiff, to be exercised within the local limits of the Civil jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Bangalore

No 460 —To meet the temporary exigencies of the public service, the following appointments and postings of Officers are ordered to take effect expeditiously —

Kuppuswami Naidu, at present Amildar, Bangalore Taluk, to be Extra Asstt Commr, for duty in the Kolar District. Abdul Aziz, at present Amildar, Tumkur Taluk, to be Extra Asstt Commr for duty in the Tumkur District B Ramaswamiengar, Amildar, on Special duty in Census Department, to be Extra Asstt Commr, for duty in the Chitaldroog District.

No 462 —Mr D. Appu Rao, Assistant Commissioner, doing duty in the Revenue Survey Department, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel Rutherfurd on privilege leave or until further orders

General Summary.

A POINT OF LAW —A Hindu lady died leaving a husband, a son and a maiden daughter, the last of whom died soon afterwards The son brought a claim against the father for the recovery of certain property which he alleged had belonged to his mother as Sridhanum The High Court (J J Muthusawmy Iyer and Parker) has now held that the maiden daughter inherited the Sridhanum as full owner that she became a stock of descent and that on her death the brother was heir to the property in preference to the father

SMALL CAUSE COURT LAW —A suit came on this morning for hearing (ex parte) before Mr P D Shaw, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and was dismissed as barred by limitation under the following circumstances The bond sued on was described in the plaint by mistake as having been executed to one AdakkappaChetty, the Agent of the plaintiffs, while the bond, which was filed with the plaint, had really been executed to the plaintiffs directly, and the name of the plaintiffs was correctly stated in the plaint The plaint was ordered to be amended, and the case came on to day after amendment His Honour observed that though the suit was instituted in time, yet more than three years having elapsed at the date of the amendment from the time of the cause of action the suit was barred, and accordingly dismissed the same

A SCHOOLMASTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT—On Saturday, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, before Mr. Sultan Mohudeen Saib Bahadur, Mr K. Parthasarady Chetty, Vakil, on behalf of a pupil named G Sreeramulu, of the Theological School, Black Town, applied for a summons to issue against Mr. P. M Rungachari, an Assistant Master of the said institution, on charges of assault and using criminal force He added that on the 25th instant his client left his form, went to another form in the same class and asked a fellow pupil for the loan of a pencil, and because he did so, the Assistant Master gave him two dozen stripes with a rattan, marking his body. The Magistrate thought the Master was within his rights. Mr Parthasarady submitted that there was a rule which enjoined that none but the Head Master should use the cane. His Worship granted the summons

The Lahore paper is responsible for the following —A horrid story is brought to Peshawar by some fugitive eunuchs from Jellalabad. According to them, a Cabooli Sirdar, a relative of the Ameer, was celebrating the birth of a son and some ten eunuchs, of whom there are about 30 in Cabool, were employed to dance and sing in the woman's apartments One of them misbehaved towards one of the women present, the young and beautiful wife of a Sirdar guest, whereupon a great clamour arose among the women The men, rushing upon the scene, seized the supposed eunuch and found that he and another of the ten were not what they represented themselves to be They were then, so the story goes, taken before the Ameer, who ordered them to be flayed alive, which was done, and the flesh thrown away The rest of the eunuchs were driven out of Afghanistan and the terror of the Ameer also caused the eunuchs of Jellalabad some ten in number, to flee to Peshawur, where they arrived and told the above story

ANGLO INDIAN VIRTUE —We do not think that there is any other city in India where the European population is so fashion ridden, so indifferent to religion and so utterly impermeable to higher influences as English society in Madras The indifference not to be of Europeans in India to religion is not the outcome of any scepticism, but is due to the peculiar position which they occupy in the country. They live in an artificial atmosphere All of them are made a great deal of, they feel the intoxicating effects of power, and the unfortunate cringing and fawning tendency of the lower classes has been the means of keeping up a spirit of false hero worship Everything in India makes the English official more self satisfied Of course it is not all that have their heads turned when they are dressed in a little brief authority True nobility will be proof against the unsettling influences of power, but considering that so many of those who are set in authority in India are recruited from families that lay no claim to social influence in their own country, it is not a matter of surprise that they cease to be genuine when they set foot on Indian soil We do not regret in the least the absence of Madras society at Dr Pentecost's meetings for no good can come out of it so long as pleasure seeking is made the be-all and the end-all of existence by its members —*Christian Patriot*

A HINDU CEREMONY AT BENARES —The inaugural ceremony of the Bharat Dharmamandal here commenced in thoroughly Oriental style with pujahs of Ganesh Panchadera and four Vedas which were placed on the silver throne sent by His Highness the Maharajah of Benares especially for the purpose through his Sava Pundit, Srijeet Pryanath Torka The ceremonies were observed with solemn calmness by the Pundits, and offerings of flowers, etc were made to the throne by the gentry and representatives of Dhurma Sabhas. In the evening Pundits Rajaram Bhatta Joshi, Pundit Bhaya Kontey, Pundit Loutia Kelka, Pundit Bhikhadi Gobid Laley, and many other respectable Pundits of Southern India who are well versed in the four Vedas, joined together in blessing the Mohamandal by singing Vedic hymns Then Arats were made before the Vedas and the emblem of Salgram Narayan The second day's proceedings of the Mohamandal commenced with the offering of flowers, etc to Dhurmasastras and Puranas Pundit Harikisore of Kamarkoli, and Babu Somenath Bhaduri on behalf of the Managing Committee, performed the Panditarchana ceremony, and at the request of the Rajah Shoshi Shekareswar, Pundit Sewkumor, the Acharya of last year's Mohamandal, in a short and expressive Sanscrit speech welcomed the Pundits and representatives of Dhurmasabhas Babu Promada Das Sahib, a rais of Benares, proposed that Prince Basavappaji Urs, Rajah Sahib Bahadur, brother in law of the Maharajah of Mysore, be elected President of the Bharat Dharma Mohamondal His proposal being approved unanimously by all the Pundits present, Rajah Sasishekhareswar Row of Rajshahi offered the garland of Presidentship to the Prince, who accepting it thanked the Mohamandal for the honour shown to him The President then read some telegrams received from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Pundits of different parts of India, expressing sympathy with the object of the Mahamandal A Bombay Pundit entertained the audience with Sanscrit songs, after which the Mandal dissolved for the day at 7 P M

Extracts.

THE CENSUS

We have been favoured through the courtesy of Mr J E O'Conor with an advance proof of the Census statistics compiled from the report on the Census of 1891 which is now being prepared by Mr J A Baines, Census Commissioner for India The figures may be subject to some slight revision, but they are practically final The area of the Empire is a little over 1½ million (1,553 925) square miles, but this does not include certain tracts whose area has yet to be determined The total population is about 287¼ millions (287 259,783) as compared with 253 891 821 in 1881, the difference being an increase of 10 91 per cent. The average density is at the rate of 185 persons to the square mile The increase in British territory, omitting those tracts for which no comparison can be made, namely, Upper Burma and Beluchistan, is about 9½ per cent In the Feudatory States the increase is much greater, but this, it is opined, is more apparent than real, the Census of 1881 in some of these States being very defective The three most densely populated provinces are Oudh with 513 persons, Bengal with 473 persons, and the North-West Provinces with 413 persons, to the square mile In the Presidency the only approach to this density is found in Travancore and

Cochin, with an average of 365 to the square mile. In the British districts of Madras the average is 252. There are in India 75 towns with a population exceeding 50,000, 29 of them having a population exceeding 100,000 and 6 a population exceeding *200,000*. In this list Bombay, city and island, leads, with a population of 821,764. Calcutta, with its suburbs comes next with 810,686. Madras and its suburbs third with 452,518. The total population of the Madras Presidency is *as follows:—British Territory 37,670,410*, Feudatory States 3,700,622. Entering more into detail, the area of British Territory in Madras is 141,193 square miles, while that of Feudatory States is 9,609, which gives an average density of 252 and 385 persons to the square mile, respectively, or a balance of 133 per square mile in favour of the Feudatory States. In the former again the percentage of female adults to males is 102.22, while that of girls to boys is 95.06. In the Feudatory States the sterner sex has the best of it all along the line, the percentage being 99.96 respectively. In the classification according to religion, the Hindus of course predominate, the numbers being for British Territory, Hindus 31,998,309, Mahomedans 2,250,380 and Christians 865,528, for the Feudatory States, Hindus 2,759,211, Mahomedans, 225,478, Christians 714,651. We have eliminated, of course, all but the three great creeds.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN

We regret to have to announce the death in Madras of Rai Bahadur Salem Ramaswamy Moodelliar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Municipal Councillor and Fellow of the University, at the early age of 38 which event took place this morning at his residence on the Poonamallee Road. The deceased had been suffering for upwards of two months from dropsy and dyspepsia, and had been confined to his room during that period. A month ago he proceeded to Bellary in the hope that residence in a dry climate would improve his condition, but since his return worse symptoms set in, and in spite of the best medical skill and care he succumbed. The deceased originally entered the Public Service as a District Munsiff, but did not continue therein, and came to Madras and joined the High Court Bar. Since then he commenced to take a prominent part in all movements intended for the good of the native community, and served as a member of the Public Service Commission with the late Mr D S White as his colleague. When Lord Ripon visited Madras Mr. Ramaswamy Moodelliar presented a petition to him on behalf of his countrymen who were transported to the Andamans in connection with the Salem Riots and subsequently released. During the last general election Mr. Ramaswamy proceeded to England as the accredited delegate of Madras, to acquaint the British Public with condition of India and its general wants and grievances, and on the 20th January, 1886 the Native Community of Madras held a meeting in his honour in Pachaiyappa's Hall for the purpose of welcoming him back and hearing from him an account of his work in England. Dewan Bahadur S Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., proposed, and it was carried unanimously on that occasion "That this meeting heartily welcomes M R Ry S Ramaswamy Moodeliar B.A., B.L., back *to Madras, and* desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to the country by him and Messrs. Man Mohan Ghose (Calcutta) and Chandavarkar (Bombay) the other two delegates, and its cordial approval of the manner in which they dis*charged their duties*." From that time the Madras Delegate had taken increased interest in Madras politics, and he was also one of the strongest supporters of the Congress. He was subsequently made a Rai Bahadur. We sympathise with the native community in the loss of such an unassuming and public spirited member as the deceased gentleman.—*Madras Mail*

PROGRESS IN BURMA

The report of the administration of Burma for the year 1890-91 is now in our hands. It shows that there has been much progress both in the Lower and the Upper Province. The year was the fifth since the absorption of King Thebaw's dominions in the British Empire. The year 1886 was one of complete anarchy, and it will be remembered that even the military occupation of the new territory on a settled plan was not begun until towards the end of that year. The anarchy, moreover, extended to the older province, and there were few Districts which were not disturbed and harassed by semi-political brigandage. *It is therefore matter for congratulation to* find that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who received charge of the province in December 1890 from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, is able to record the completion of the establishment of order.

"Upper Burma proper being now perfectly tranquil, it is not necessary to describe separately the progress made in the pacification of each District. The fact that there were fewer violent crimes in Upper Burma than in Lower Burma during the year is sufficient proof that, except in certain frontier tracts, the work is complete."

These are the words of a Chief Commissioner who did not take over the province until the work had been done, and they must be consoling and gratifying to the officers who have borne the burden of the day and have worked at the risk of health and life on a somewhat thankless task. With the pacification of the province the receipts of the exchequer have kept pace. The net provincial revenue collected in Lower Burma increased from Rs 2,95,25,732 to Rs 3,15,12,204, and in Upper Burma from Rs 81,03,137 to Rs 87,17,020, which was collected almost to the last rupee. The only head which showed no important increase in Upper Burma were opium and excise. The opium revenue remained almost stationary. The receipts from liquor decreased by almost a lakh of rupees, owing to the abolition of out stills. These are facts which we may be sure will not be brought forward by those vicariously virtuous people who devote their energies to the improvement of Indian and Chinese morality and to the vilification of the Indian Government.

One of the most important changes as a sign of the times in Upper Burma was the reduction of the Military Police Force by over 3,000 men. These trained soldiers were *not lost to the country. The ranks of three* regiments of the Madras Army were emptied of the inefficient Madras sepoys who had proved unequal to the service demanded of them, and were filled by the men of three frontier police levies chiefly Punjab and hill men. It was with the aid of some of these men that Major Grant, V.C., won his well-deserved renown. A further reduction of the military police by nearly 3,000 men has been effected since April 1891, and the men will be utilised as before in adding to the fighting strength of the Madras Army. The organisation of an efficient army of 18,000 military police all recruited from India, and officered by men from the Indian Staff Corps, was one of the incidents in the pacification of Upper Burma which deserves more attention and study than it has received. The men were recruited from India as almost perfectly raw recruits. They had to be sufficiently trained and put on active duty with the least possible delay. The number of British officers was not more than three to every thousand men. The nature of the duty required that the force should be scattered in numerous outposts. These outposts had to be frequently visited and to be supplied with food. All the manifold duties appertaining to the head quarters of a regiment, together with its commissariat, and the care of the outposts were performed, and well-performed, by the scanty staff of young officers who were also not unfrequently called upon to lead their men in the field. Colonel Stedman, who under the title of Inspector-General of Police, was the General Commanding this large Army Corps has now left the province for Army Head-quarters in Simla. Although the interior of the province was quiet, the year was not without its exciting events. Not long after Sir A. Mackenzie took charge, the Shan chieftain of Wuntho broke into revolt, which took our officers somewhat by surprise. Several posts were attacked, and much damage done, especially by the delay caused to the prosecution of work on the Mu Valley Railway. The insurgents were not allowed to enjoy their triumph. In a little more than a week the tables were turned upon them. Order was restored and the Wuntho State placed under British administration. The rapidity and thoroughness with which this was accomplished could hardly have been surpassed. It speaks well both for the prompt decision of the head of the Government and for the efficiency of the agency at his disposal. There is much more of interest in the report which space forbids us to notice.—*Madras Mail*

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

We reproduce elsewhere Lord Cross' Bill as it was presented to Parliament a year ago, and as the present Councils Bill is identical with it, it is proper that the attention of the public should be drawn to the so-called concessions made in it. These are chiefly three, namely, enlargement of the Councils, a right of interpellation, and authority given to the Viceroy and the provincial Governors to settle the mode of nomination. It was the last provision which was praised by Lord Northbrook as its 'elasticity,' and we have already expressed our opinion of its value. A large number of non official members can only benefit us, when the members are really qualified, which can hardly be the case under a nomination system. Even now for instance there are 7 such members in the Bombay Council, while the Bill provides a minimum of 8 only. So the advantage is not very great. The right of interpellation would indeed be a boon to the country, had not that concession been surrounded by 'restrictions' which make it almost worthless. So the Bill really concedes nothing worth having, and we cannot bring ourselves to agree with those who are ready to accept thankfully even those broken crumbs from miserly Government. If the present *Bill* is to be of any value at *all*, it must be modified in the following points at least. (1) Elective principle ought to be recognised in some shape, (2) The number of councillors and the proportion of officials and non officials must be fixed, (3) The right of interpellation should at least include the power to propose a resolution and divide the Council on any question, and (4) the Councils themselves must be given greater administrative and controlling powers. Any measure short of these will never satisfy the people.

THE BILL

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

(1) The number of additional members of Councils nominated by the Governor General under the Provisions of Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten, nor more than sixteen and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of Section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the Advocate General of the Presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight or more than twenty.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant Governors of the Bengal Division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North Western Provinces and Oudh respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations:—Provided always that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

(3) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council under section 10 and 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this act or a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of any Province to which the Provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

2 Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared. And notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St George and Bombay respectively and the Lieutenant Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may, from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective Councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of their respective local Governments, and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subject or otherwise, as shall in the said rules applicable to such Councils respectively, be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any Council shall have power to submit or propose any Resolution, or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act. Provided that any rule made under this Act by a Governor in Council or by Lieutenant Governor shall be submitted, for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall be submitted to and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

3 It is hereby declared that in the 22nd Section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now" and further that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria chapter ninety-five respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enaction of the Acts respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said Acts respectively in the possession and under the Government of the said Company.

4 Sections 13 and 22 *of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed, and it is* enacted that

1 If any additional member of Council or any member of the Council of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed under the said Act or this Act shall be absent from India, or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor General, the Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor—to whose council, such an additional member or members may have been nominated as the case may be, to declare by a notification published in the *Government Gazette* that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant.

(2) In the event of a vacancy occurring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted of any such additional members of the Council of a Lieutenant Governor it shall be lawful for the Governor General, for the Governor or for the Lieutenant Governor as the case may be, to nominate any person as additional member or members as the case may be, in his place and every member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination. Provided always that it shall not be lawful by such nomination made under this Act to diminish the proportion of non official members directed by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be nominated.

5 In this Act

The expression

"local legislature" means

(1) The Governor in Council for the pur*pose of making laws and regulations of the* respective provinces of Fort St George and Bombay, and

(2) The Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province or territory over which the powers of any local legislature for the time being extended.

(6) Nothing in the act shall retract from or diminish the powers of the Governor-General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and regulations.

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CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, 6th March 1892.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that sites have been marked for house building purposes in what is known as the Western Extension of the Bangalore City.

2 The sites allotted to the various classes are noted below —

Name of Community.	Approximate number of sites allotted	Measurement of each site approximately	Price of each site.
Brahmin Community	200	36' x 108'	Vaisya from Rs. 25 to 50
Vaisya Community .	100	Do	Do
Sivachar Community including Nagarathas	100	Do	Do
Moodlias and Nadia community and other Hindus	200	Do	Do
Mahomedan Community...	100	Do	Do
Native Christians .. .	50	Do	Do

3. In addition to these there are about 100 sites measuring from 90' x 168' to 120' x 103' approximately available for building Bungalows or better classes of houses with some compound round them

4 Good potable water has been found on the sites at depths varying from 22 feet to 62 feet from the surface, according to the nature of the ground. The streets have been laid out so as not to interfere with the arrangements now under contemplation for effectually draining and sewering the Western Extension.

5. Persons who are in actual need of building sites may apply to the President for sites.

6. The applications should reach the President on or before the 31st March 1892. The words "Application for building sites" should be legibly written on the cover.

7. The undersigned gentlemen are appointed to form a Sub Committee to dispose of applications for grant of building sites with power to add to their number.

Names of Members	*For what Community.*
Messrs. A Sambasiva Iyer, B Narayana Chetty, M Rama Rao, The Taluk Amildar,	Brahmin Community.
Messrs Nanjunda Chetty, S V. Annayappa Chetty, A Singaravelu Moodr,	Vaisya Community.
Messrs. B Gangaiah, S. V Annayappa Chetty, L. Srinivasiengar.	Sivachar Community including Nagarathas.
Messrs A Singaravelu Moodr, M. Ramaswamy Chetty, The Taluk Amildar,	Moodliar and Nadia Community including other Hindus.
Messrs. Khan Abd Sharif Sahib Sher Khan Sahab, M Rama Row,	Mahomedan Community.
Messrs P Swamidas Pillay, A Singaravelu Moodr, M. Ramasawmy Chetty,	Native Christians.

8 The allotment will be made at the Municipal Offices at 8 a m. on the 7th of April 1892.

9. No member of one caste will be given sites set apart for other castes.

10 The price of each site other than that for a Bungalow shall not exceed 50 Rs. or be less than 25.

11 Each site will be taken up and offered to the applicants present at 25 Rs per site If there are more than one applicant the site shall be put up to auction until the bid goes to Rs. 50.

12 The price fixed by the Committee shall be paid in full within one week of the application being granted.

13 Within six months from the date of the grant of the site, the applicant shall collect the building materials on the site and within twelve months complete the building

14. If the applicant fails to pay the price fixed by the Sub-Committee or to complete the building within the time fixed, the site shall be liable to be resumed without any claim for compensation.

15 The buildings are expected to be substantial ones and to have a presentable frontage with necessary arrangements for conservancy purposes in the rear.

16 No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President

17. No site will be granted to anybody who is not actually in need of a house or who does not want it for *bona fide* purposes of building a house.

18. The President reserves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

19 Bungalow sites will be knocked down to the highest bidder on the 23rd of April 1892, at a sale to be held before the President or Vice-President, at 8 a. m, at the Municipal Offices

20. Any information regarding the locality and sites may be obtained at the Municipal Offices during office hours The plans also will be on inspection

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 28th December, 1891.

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No, 9365—6—L 823, dated 1st December 1891, para 2, the undersigned hereby notifies the following divisions for which 2 members are to be elected as Municipal Commissioners by the Rate-payers :—

No, III. Balepete Division.
No. IV. Manavartepete Division.
No. V. Alsoorpete Division.

The 29th December, 1891.

Under the terms of Government order No. 9365—6—L—823, dated 1st December 1891, the following roads forming part of No. II, High Ground Division, have been transferred to No I, Palace Division.

No 1. Bellary Road.
No 2. Cathcart Road.
No 3. Miller's Road.
No 4 Cunningham Road.
No. 5. Ali Askar Road.

2. The following roads forming part of No. II High Ground Division, have been transferred to No VII, Lal-Bagh Division :—

No. 1. Mission Road
No. 2. Lalbagh Road.

M. ANNAJI RAO,
For President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 10th March, 1892.

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No. 9365—6—L. 823, dated 1st December 1891, the undersigned hereby notifies the following Divisions for which one member has to be elected as Municipal Commissioner by the Rate-payers.

No. I. Palace Division
No II. High Ground Division.
No. VI. Nagarthpete Division.
No VII. Lal bagh Division.
No. VIII Fort Division.

M. ANNAJI RAO,
For President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

No. 1069 *The 23rd February* 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the lists of persons eligible to be elected Municipal Commissioners and of those qualified to vote, are now open to public inspection and may be seen at all reasonable times of the day at the places specified below :—

1 City Municipal Office, Fort.	6 Kengeri Gate Police Station.
2 Central Police Station, Taluk Cutcherry.	7 Upparpete do
3 Alsur Gate Police Station.	8 Yelahanka Gate Police Station
4 Kalasipalyam do	9 High Ground do
5 Fort do	10 District Office.

2. Those persons whose names have been omitted from the lists are requested to bring the same to the notice of the President and prove their title to have their names inserted in the said lists.

3. On or before the 20th March, any person qualified under rule 5 of the Election Rule, and desirous of becoming a Municipal Commissioner, shall submit his name in writing to the President, stating the Division in which he resides

M. ANNAJI RAO,
for President.
City Municipal Commission.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1892.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 26th March 1892 for lighting the City of Bangalore with silber lamps from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

2 Particulars about the hours of lighting can be had at the City Municipal Office from 12 to 4 p. m daily except on Sundays and holidays. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for lighting the City of Bangalore.

3 No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 in cash or currency notes.

4. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained and the same will be forfeited if he fails to execute the necessary contract bond within one week from the date of the acceptance of his contract is made known to him. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

M. ANNAJI RAO,
for President,
City Municipal Commission.

Mr Nowcombe, whose services have been lent to the Nizam's Government by the Government of India, has made a survey of a new line of railway from Warungal to a station on the Dhond and Manmad line The proposed railway will run through the Is lo o, B ed, and Aurangabad Districts Mr Newcombe is now engaged in plo ting the works, and will then survey a loop line from Hyderabad to Kamareddipett

Local and Provincial.

The Dewan —This gentleman returned, to Bangalore from Mysore last Thursday evening

Mr Hewetson —Mr Hewetson Suprintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, has taken three months' leave, and will leave soon for Ootacamund

A Distinguished Visitor —We are given to understand that Prince Mahomed Mahmed Buksh, of the family of Hyder Ali, will pay a visit to this province before long He will also visit other Native States

The Ulsur Murder Case —The execution of the Ulsur murderer will take place on the 24th of this month The appeal he sent to the Governor General in Council was rejected

The Nandidrug Sessions —These began this morning, and as eleven cases have been committed, it is likely that the Judge Mr Narhari Row, will have to sit for some time

Sale of Elephants —About 25 elephants were despatched to Hyderabad last week from Paschimvahini by a special train, to be sold to the Nizam The value put upon them by our Government is Rs. 12,000 —M H

Pensions to Municipal Servants —The Government of India have signified their readiness to sanction the granting of pensions to municipal servants in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore if certain modifications suggested by them are considered and adopted The subject will come up for discussion at the next meeting —S

Sir Roper Lethbridge, M P —This gentleman, accompanied by his son, arrived in Bangalore on Sunday the 6th instant, and left with the British Resident the next day for Mysore He returned to Bangalore on Wednesday, and went the next day on a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields On Thursday evening a dinner was given to him at the United Service Club

The Weather —The weather is still hot and dry, and there has been no change whatever during the past week, and there is not the slightest sign of rain The heat in the middle of the day is very great, and even the nights are warm The water is very scarce and bad, and much money has to be paid to those who bring it It is to be feared there will be no change for a long time to come

The Kolar Gold Mines.—The last *Mining Journal* to hand tells us that during the week preceding publication " Indian shares have been quiet Mysore and Champion Reefs have declared 1-16th each, and Nundydroogs are a bit lower, while Gold Fields of Mysore, Mysore West, and Balaghats have improved fractionally "

Official Changes —Mr E H Hallum, Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, has returned from furlough Mr Peter Scott, who was acting for him, reverts to his substantive appointment as Resident Engineer at Bangalore, and will shortly avail himself of furlough Mr Lindsay, Assistant Engineer, Arsikere, proceeds on three months' leave and Mr Hallum son of the Chief Engineer, will act for him — *Indian Engineer*

General Summary

Reuter says —" It is reported that the Russian Government have condemned the action of Colonel Yanoff in expelling Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison from the Pamirs, and expressed regret to the British Government for the occurrence "

According to another telegram, however, Russia ,is growing more and more aggressive on the Pamir borders, and bands of Russians professing to be scientific explorers are coming towards Thibet Inscrutable are the ways of Russian policy

The Municipality on the Horns of a Dilemma —Messrs Branson and Branson, Solicitors, have written to the Madras Municipality, on behalf of Mr Theagaroya, Chettiar, a Commissioner and a Member of the Standing Committee, and a dealer in skins and hides stating that they will take action against the Corporation for the recovery of Rs. 10 15, if that amount is not paid This sum is the value of raw skins belonging to their client which, it is claimed were wrongfully removed from the slaughter house at Choolay a few days ago, and buried by order of Dr Neill Cook the Health Officer, for sanitary reasons Mr Theagaroya Chettiar is a Member of the Standing Committee, and without its sanction no action against the Municipality can be defended Hence the difficulty that is being experienced

The results of the " *elective* system" in India have, it seems, " alarmed" the *Patrika* after all Our esteemed contemporary remarks —

" We have not only got the beginning, and we see that it has created two parties in every District Town in the country And what is more, these two parties now refuse to act in concert in matters bearing upon the common weal of the country We see that this elective system has created deadly animosity between fast friends, between sons and fathers,and this is no poetry We see in Calcutta father and son canvassing for opposite parties, and that, but for the Police protection many bloody battles might have been fought in the streets of Calcutta The *shastras* say that drink has the effect of perverting a saint into a fiend This may be true, but we are quite sure election has the effect of deadening all fine sentiments and of awaking the worst passions What we fear is that if the process produces such disastrous results, no good man will come to offer himself as a candidate Any appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the citizens of Calcutta is useless now Very few have the sense now to understand it "

Well, we have been all along holding the same views, and not frequently to the disgust and dissatisfaction of ardent Congress men, to whose class the *Patrika* belongs Our experience of Western civilization teaches that only its arts and sciences are worthy of being adopted by the Hindoos Ape not European manners, and by all means eschew European political methods

An Important Question of Limitation —His Honour Mr P D. Shaw the First Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, to-day disposed of a suit in which an important question of limitation was involved In it the plaintiff Y Marammall, through her Counsel, Mr Robert P Grant, instructed by Mr Tiruvengadasawmy Pillay, Attorney at Law, sought to recover a sum of about Rs 1,400 being principal and interest alleged to be due upon a pro note executed by the defendants, Vencatachella Naidoo and others, represented by Messrs Champton and Short, on the 20th May, 1887, in favour of the plaintiff, but which was reported to have been lost. In April, 1890, the plaintiff, through her Vakil, Mr Jagga Row Pillay, served a notice upon the defendants calling upon them to pay up the amount due on the pro note, to which the defendants replied they would settle up on production of the pro note within fifteen days The defendants pleaded limitation and contended that the reply to the notice was no admission of the debt and did not give a fresh term for limitation, while on the other hand the plaintiffs argued that the notice and its reply read in conjunction with one another, constituted an acknowledgment of liability within the period of limitation His Honour dismissed the suit with costs, as he did not believe the copy of the notice produced in Court was an accurate one, and even if this was so, the notice and the reply did not amount to an acknowledgment, and therefore did not create a fresh term for purposes of limitation

Extracts.

BUDDHISM IN INDIA

PRINCE DAMRONG INTERVIEWED

Prince Damrong was interviewed by the Secretary of the Buddha Gya Maha Bodhi Society on the 20th ultimo, at No 18, Store Road, Ballygunge, on the subject of restoring Buddha Gya Temple to its legitimate custodians, the Buddhists It was rather a remarkable coincidence that the Secretary of the Buddha Gya Maha Bodhi Society arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon where he had gone to organise a Branch of the Society, on the very day on which the Prince arrived here The Prince kindly received Mr Dharmapala, and had a long and interesting conversation with him on the subject, dear to the millions of Buddhists " Mr Dharmapala," the Prince said, " Buddhism is not brick and mortar , you may spend a lakh of rupees in buying up the sacred temple, but before you do that you ought to prepare the way for the dissemination of the moral truths of Buddhism Later on, you may direct your attention to the temple You should establish the Head quarters in Calcutta immediately, and set to work The road must be prepared first To revive Buddhism in India is the best work that could be done and you have my sympathies, and I may say that the Siamese would be too glad to help you in this matter Use your exertions to popularise the moral truths of Buddhism before going into the deeper metaphysics You know how Buddha, before he expounded the Pure Path, preached on charity morality and the usefulness of leading a good life and when the mind was prepared he discoursed upon the deeper problems of Nature You should adopt the same course The psychology of Buddhism is so abstruse that unless the mind is prepared by simpler ethics, the ordinary people cannot comprehend it, but I know this is the very thing which some of the Bhikshus do By all means carry on your good work and try to work in harmony with the Hindus Concentrate your efforts on the diffusion of knowledge, for that constitutes Buddhism The British Government is taking care of the temple, and it would not be in better hands I have watched with interest your movement and no better work could be done I saw the High Priest Sumangala in Ceylon, and I may say that I have hardly met so good a Priest Prince Chandent is my brother senior by two years, he is a devoted Buddhist, and in him you have found a good worker in Siam

Mr Dharmapala having informed His Royal Highness that Moung Hpo Mhyin, K S M Secretary to the Burma Branch of the Buddh Gya Society, has just arrived here, being deputed by the Burmese to confer on the subject of the Buddha Gya Mission His Royal Highness expressed his desire to see him in the afternoon

His Royal Highness received Mr Maung Hpo Mhyin and Babu Sarat Chunder Dass, C I E, and spent about half an hour in conversation with them on different topics Mr. Dass related to him the state of Buddhism in Thibet He also observed that Northern and Southern Buddhism agree in principle but in details, the former has worked out its own way, building an elaborate superstructure The latter development of Buddhism in the Gangetic Valley with the earlier teachings of Buddhism, is embodied in Northern Buddhism, whilst Southern Buddhism remained content with its earlier teachings India gave her religion to Ceylon, Siam, Burma, and other countries Now the time has come for the Buddhists of those countries to give back the Indians their ancient learning

The Buddha Gya Society has a great future before it, and it must get the support of all Buddhists As regards Mr Dharmapala's idea of starting a Buddhist monthly, which besides containing Buddhist news would give the original Buddhist texts in Sanskrit and Pali, for the better comprehension of the ethical teachings of Buddhism, His Royal Highness Prince Damrong expressed himself highly pleased with the scheme, and was pleased to observe that nothing could be better than to diffuse Buddhist knowledge here and abroad As for His Majesty the King of Siam, he was extremely kind, and would take a keen interest in the movement, and the Siamese as well as other Buddhists would help it Mr Maung Hpo Mhyin took the opportunity of explaining lucidly the object of the movement in all its bearings

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

July 26, 1891 *Criminal Revision Cases Nos 79 to 93 of 1891*
Parker J
Wilkinson, J *Cases Referred Nos 27 to 41 of 91*

Held, that the Municipality are not bound to make drains, whereas every owner or occupier is bound to keep his offensive liquid matter from running into the street

Cases referred for orders of the High Court under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Acting District Magistrate of Tanjore in his letter, dated 13th February 1891 No 219

These cases coming on for hearing on Friday the 24th instant after service of notice on all the accused concerned with the exception of the accused in Calender Cases Nos 996 and 1000 —Upon perusing the letter of reference and the record submitted therewith, and the case having stood over for the consideration till this day, the Court delivered the following

Judgment

Parker, J —The complaint against the accused was they " let out sewage water to run into the street "

By section 222 of the District Municipalities Act every owner or occupier who allows the water of any sink, drain, or privy or the drainage from any stable or place, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land or in his building or in any building or land occupied by him, to run down on or to be put upon any street, or into any drain in or alongside of any street, except in such a manner as shall prevent any avoidable nuisance from any such liquid or offensive matter soaking into the walls or ground at the side of the drain, shall be liable to a fine of Rs 10

The 1st witness deposed that the accused had let stagnant water" run into the street (presumably the word) " stagnant' is a clerical error or misdescription for " sewage" and that such water could not be kept inside the house The Bench of Magistrates did not record any finding upon the facts but dismissed the prosecution on the ground that the Municipality had not provided drains and that it was not possible for poor people to provide places for their stagnant water

It appears to me that the ground of decision is based on an error in law. The legislature has not made the providing of drains by the Municipality a condition precedent to the obligation imposed upon the owner or occupier The words " except in such a ' manner as shall prevent any avoidable nuisance from " any such liquid or offensive matter soaking into the " walls or ground at the side of the drain" seem to be limited to the case in which the owner or occupier permits such water to be " put into any drain in or along side of any street," and that the section *also* makes punishable any owner or occupier who allows such water to *run down* on or *to be put upon* any street.

The section is awkwardly worded, but it seems to contemplate two classes of cases, in one of which the street is not provided with drains and in the other in which such provision has been made In the latter case it was intended to secure that the offensive water should actually pass into the drain, and not be allowed to soak into the walls or ground at the side of the drain

As the Bench has dismissed the prosecution upon an erroneous ground, and without recording any finding as to whether or not the accused has allowed sewage water to run into the street, I would set aside the acquittals and direct that the cases be retried

Wilkinson J There was no finding by the Bench as to whether the stagnant water which the accused are charged with having allowed to flow into the street was " the water of a sink, drain or privy or the drainage from any stable or place, or any other offensive liquid matter " The acquittal on the ground that the Municipality has not provided drains was erroneous

The Municipality are not bound to make drains, whereas every owner or occupier is bound to keep his offensive liquid matter from running into the street If drains are provided the owner or occupier may apparently discharge offensive liquid matter into them provided that in so doing he avoids causing a nuisance by allowing such liquid matter to soak into the walls or ground

The acquittal must be set aside and the cases retried

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S VEDIC HYMNS

The long expected volume of the "Sacred Books of the East' Series containing Professor Max Muller's translation of the Hymns of the Rig-veda is now before the world. It is a bulky volume of 150 pages of text and notes, preceded by an introduction of 125 pages, and followed by an index and appendices of 97 pages. *Southern India, the great nursery of Vedic lore all through historical ages*, and the home of Sayana, the great commentator of the Veda, would not be doing justice to *itself if she did not put out some note of wel-* come to this new version of the greatest of Indian books, in which are preserved the germs of the present intellectual and moral life of the people, and to which their reformers still press forward to drink the unsatisfying waters of their longed for new regeneration. In one respect the present work forms a new departure in the Series to which it belongs, for while the previous volumes contained end to end versions of their originals, this one has only a selection of the Hymns of the Rig-veda, confined, with the exception of the opening Hymn, to those which are addressed to the divinities of the storms, the Maruts, their father Rudra, and their congeners Vayu and Vata. Altogether there are here only 19 Hymns out of the 1,030 which form the Rig-veda collection. The great bulk of the volume is occupied by the elaborate notes to the Hymns, covering 308 of its pages, while the Hymns themselves are all contained in 33 pages. Some of these notes are exhaustive little treatises. For instance, the monogram on the goddess Aditi takes 12½ pages, while the notes on the 6th Hymn cover 35 pages, those on the 64th Hymn 18 pages, those on 85th Hymn 26 pages, and those on the 165th Hymn 27 pages. It is impossible to regret the possession of so valuable a note as even this long one on Aditi, and even though the name which has given occasion for it occurs only incidentally in a hymn to the Maruts. *The provocation to remark on its great length* arises simply out of a wish that these 124 pages had been devoted to another quarter of a century of the Hymns. A more substantial *regret than this is suggested by the announce-* ment that the single hand of the veteran Pro*fessor will not complete this great work.* To carry it on to the end in its present propor*tions would indeed be a colossal undertaking*, but the shadow of the threescore years and ten has already fallen upon that ever fruitful hand, and we can therefore feel no great surprise at the announcement that the labour and responsibility of the remainder of the work will be divided with Professor Oldenberg who has already assisted in the final revision of the latter half of the volume under reference.

A comparison of the present version with those which preceded it shows what widely different conceptions many portions of the text of the Rig-veda have created in the minds of the different accomplished scholars who have successively besieged this stronghold, to use the expressive phrase of the present translator. A large part of this divergence may be due to the difference of phraseology, which is naturally to be expected, but apart from that consideration, in very many instances the versions have nothing whatever in common. So divergent are they sometimes that they might well be translations of quite different texts, while some of them are admittedly conjectural. Even where some general features of resemblance can be traced without difficulty and upon a little consideration, the likeness is lost as soon as the verbal or grammatical details are compared. Take an example of the latter *class out of* the page at which Wilson's 3rd volume, p 332, casually opens the 5th verse of the 54th Hymn of the 5th Mandala.— "Your prowess, Maruts, has spread wide your *glory*, as the sun (sends afar his) radiance, or the white (horses of the gods travel far) in their course of unbounded lustre you cleave the cloud withholding the waters." At first *sight there is* a ring of trustworthiness about these words which readily leaves one's mind at rest and the subject-matter of the verse seems quite simple enough to admit of an *unquestionable* translation. But this is only an illusion which melts away in the presence of the equally natural and equally satisfying words of the new version (page 325). —"That *strength* of yours, O Maruts, that greatness extended far as the sun extends its *daily course*, when, you, like your deer on their march, went down to the (western) mountain with untouched splendour." As a specimen of the more widely divergent class, take the 10th verse of the 168th Hymn of the 1st Mandala. Here Wilson's translation is as follows :—"This praise, Maruts is for you, this Hymn is for you, (the work) of a *venerable author* capable of conferring delight (by his laudations) may the praise reach you for (the good of your) persons, so that we may thence obtain food, strength, and long life." Max Muller thus translates the same verse :—"May this praise, O Maruts, this song of Mandarya, the son of Mana, the poet, ask you with food for offspring for ourselves! May we have an invigorating autumn, with quickening rain!" And yet both of these versions can be justified. Verily, we are still only in the early glooming, still far from possessing a translation of this old Hymnal in which both Eastern and Western scholars can agree to rest. The translators themselves are painfully aware of this fact, nothing is wanting in the fulness of their admission of it. Max Muller thus speaks of it in his introduction :—

"A beginning has to be made. We have to advance step by step, nay inch by inch, if we ever hope to make a breach in that apparently impregnable fortress. *If by translation we mean* a complete, satisfactory translation of the whole Rig-veda ... I doubt whether we shall ever obtain it. In some cases the text is so corrupt that no conjectural *criticism* will restore, no power of divination interpret it. In other cases verses and phrases *seem to have* been jumbled together by later writers in the *most thoughtless manner.* ... What, therefore, has always been, let us translate what we can and thus reduce the untranslatable to narrower and narrower limits."

While the divergence of the versions may be well [illegible] ... the chief causes of ... who are acquainted with the history of the translations and the controversies regarding them know full well—that the inner circle of Vedic scholars embraces two schools of interpreters. One of them may be termed the conservative school, adhering ... to the traditional interpretation of the Hymns as preserved in the commentary of SAYANA, while the other, which may be termed the modern or Historical school, claims the right to bring all the appliances of advancing Oriental scholarship to an independent interpretation of them. Professor WILSON's translation belongs to the *former of these schools* and its latest champion, Mr WEBSTER has "if anything intensified [WILSON'S] allegiance to Sayana." And one of the eminent Orientalists, Professor ROTH, is the *champion of the modern school* which is particularly represented by Grassmann's metrical translation of these Hymns. Professor Max Muller's position is somewhat midway between these two schools, so that he may be termed a Liberal Conservative in this respect. His views are expressed in the following passage of his preface :—

"*I do not wonder that others*, who have more recently entered on that study [of the Rig-veda] are inclined to speak disparagingly of the scholastic interpretations of Sayana. *They hardly know how much we all owe to his* guidance in effecting our first entrance into this fortress of Vedic language and Vedic religion, and how much even they, without be*ing aware of it, are indebted to this Indian* Eustathius ... If now we can walk without Sayana, we ought to bear in mind that five and twenty years ago, could not have made *even our first steps, we could never, at least,* have gained a firm footing, without his leading *strings.* *If therefore, we can see farther* than he could, let us not forget that we are standing *on his shoulders.* ... With regard to the principles that ought to be followed by the first translators of the Veda, I hold that they ought to be decipherers and that they are bound to justify every word of their translation in exactly the same manner in which the decipherers of hieroglyphic or cuneiform inscriptions justify every step they take ... that a mere translation of the Veda, however accurate, intelligible, poetical and even beautiful, is of absolutely no value for the advancement of Vedic scholarship, unless it is followed by *pieces justificatives*, that is unless the translator gives his reasons why he has translated every word, about which there can be any doubt in his own way, and not in any other."

Hence the great extent of the notes of this present volume. All Orientalists would doubtless be glad to welcome a work of this description prepared by so competent a scholar, and yet the question will present itself whether such an extensive work is in its right place in this particular collection of "Sacred Books of the East," for it would require 20 volumes of 500 pages each, in the style of this Series, to complete the work on the lines of the present first instalment of it. If the general object of the collection is to promote the study of the principal religions of mankind, and then possibly to create out of them a new science of comparative religion, a simple translation of the text of these Hymns, without note or comment, by so trustworthy a scholar as Professor MAX MULLER would probably, for the present time at least, satisfy the requirements of the general literary world, while the fully annotated work, for the special benefit of Vedic scholars, would amply justify its publication in an independent form. The Hymns themselves, taking the average number of pages occupied by those of the present volume, might then be comprised in four volumes of about 500 pages each, and this number of volumes for the Rig-veda would be in good harmony with the space assigned to the "Sacred Books" of the other religions "of the East."

It is interesting to read Professor MAX MULLER's repeated opinion regarding the age of the Hymns of the Rig-veda. It is necessary to bear in mind that the date of this ancient Hymnal still remains unsettled and quite uncertain, and that the evidence for the very early dates which are usually assigned to it, far from being authoritative, belongs only to the weak class of inference and of questionable astronomical calculation ... of high importance therefore, ... this fact placed before the world by so influential a scholar as MAX MULLER. He expresses his conclusion on this subject in his ... December, 1891, ... the following words :—

"The more I study the hymns, the more I feel staggered at the ... at which all Sanskrit scholars seem to have arrived in taking them ... That many of them are old, older than anything else in Sanskrit, their grammar, ... proclaims in the clearest way, ... the modern imitations ... they ... at least ... we must guard against ... suspend our judgment, and accept ... with a touch ... No one would be more grateful for a way out of the maze of Vedic chronology than I should be, if any one could ... be assigned to some of the Vedic hymns than the period of the rise of Buddhism [Circ. 500, Max Muller's date is the 5th century, B C]. But ... without ... the Vedic hymns? ... my conscience ... in assigning such compositions as the Valakhilya hymns to a period preceding the rise of Buddhism in India."

It only remains to again, express one's gratification shared doubtless by many others, that *the Rig-veda has now begun to take its* place in this Series, and placed for another instalment of it, in whatever shape as early as may be possible.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

YEARLY.	ADVANCE	ARREARS
English	4—0—0	5—0—0
Canarese	4—0—0	5—0—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL.

English.	5—0—0	6—0—0
Kanarese	5—0—0	6—0—0
English & Kanarese	9—0—0	10—0—0

☞ *N B*—*Those who wish to secure the advance rates are required to send their subscriptions within a month, from the date of their applications.* Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 *Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both*

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Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As. 4,

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Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease, any brings on conception

Price Rs ... for complete cure—one week

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Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

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CONDUCTED BY
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A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental *Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism* Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per *annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the* Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

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1	Qt.	Blue Black Fluid	As 10
1.	Qt.	Brilliant Red Ink	As 10
1.	Pt	Blue Black Fluid	As. 7
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1	1oz	Hand Stamping Ink	As. 10
1.	2oz	Invisible Ink	As 6

One packet Blue Black Ink Producing a pint bottle of good ink dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above articles will be presented with a straight line Rubber stamp of his own name or any Stamp 2 inches in length and ¼ of an inch in breadth.

Office stamps in different shapes are supplied at Rs 3 each including pad, ink and box

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber stamp with small size pad, ink and box As 11, and big size Re 1 only.

RAY BROTHERS,
K III, Cunning Street, Calcutta

BANGALORE.—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD, PETTAH—1892

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XIX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1892. [No. 12.

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, 4th March 1892

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that sites have been marked for house building purposes in what is known as the Western Extension of the Bangalore City.

2 The sites allotted to the various classes are noted below —

Name of Community	Approximate number of sites allotted	Measurement of each site approximately	Price of each site
Brahmin Community	200	50 x 108	Vaisya from Rs 25 to 50
Vaisya Community	100	Do	Do
Sudra Community including Nagarathas	100	Do	Do
Moodliar and Nadu Community and other Hindus	200	Do	Do
Mahomedan Community	100	Do	Do
Native Christians	0	Do	Do

3 In addition to the sites referred to above 100 sites measuring from 90' x 108' to 120' x 108' approximately available for building Bungalows or better classes of houses with some compound round them

4 Good potable water has been found on the sites at depths varying from 22 feet to 62 feet from the surface according to the nature of the ground The streets have been laid out so as to tally with the arrangements now under contemplation for efficiently draining the Western Extension

5. Persons who are interested in obtaining sites may apply to the President for sites

6 The applications should reach the President on or before the 31st March 1892 The words "Application for building sites" should be clearly written on the cover

7 The applications will be considered by a Sub Committee to dispose of applications for grant of building sites with power to add to their number

Names of Members	For what Community
Messrs A Sadasiva Iyer, B Narayana Chetty, M Ramaiah, The Tahsildar Amildar	Brahmin Community.
Messrs Narayana Chetty, S V Ammayappa Chetty, A Sangareddy Moodliar,	Vaisya Community
Messrs B Gangaiah, S V Ammayappa Chetty, L Srinivasa Iyer	Sudra Community including Nagarathas
Messrs A Sangareddy Moodliar, M Ramaiswamy Chetty, The Tahsildar Amildar	Moodliar and Nadu Community including other Hindus
Messrs Kiza Abdul Sheriff Sahib, Shir Khan Sahib, M Ramu Row,	Mahomedan Community
Messrs I Swamidas Pillay, A Sangareddy Moodliar, M Samiappa Chetty,	Native Christians

8 The allotment will be made at the Municipal Offices at 8 a m on the 7th of April 1892

9 No member of one caste will be given sites set apart for other castes

10 The price of each site other than that for a Bungalow shall not exceed 50 Rs or be less than 25

11 Each site will be taken up and offered to the applicants present at 25 Rs per site If there are more than one applicant the site shall be put up to auction until the bid goes to Rs 50

12 The price fixed by the Committee shall be paid in full within one week of the application being granted

13 Within six months from the date of the grant of the site, the applicant shall collect the building materials on the site and within twelve months complete the building

14 If the applicant fails to pay the price fixed by the Sub Committee or to complete the building within the time fixed, the site shall be liable to be resumed without any claim for compensation

15 The buildings are expected to be substantial ones and to have a presentable frontage with necessary arrangements for conveniency purposes in the rear

16 No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President

17 No site will be granted to anybody who is not actually in need of a house or who does not want it for bona fide purposes of building a house

18 The President reserves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor

19 Bungalow sites will be knocked down to the highest bidder on the 23rd of April 1892 at a sale to be held before the President or Vice President, at 8 a m, at the Municipal Offices

20 Any information regarding the locality and sites may be obtained at the Municipal Offices during office hours The plans also will be on inspection

V P MADHAVA RAO,
President

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 28th December, 1891

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No, 9365—6—L 823, dated 1st December 1891, para 2, the undersigned hereby notifies the following divisions for which 3 members are to be elected as Municipal Commissioners by the Rate payers —

No, III Balepete Division
No IV Munavartopete Division
No V Alsoorpete Division

The 29th December, 1891

Under the terms of Government order No. 9365—6—L—823, dated 1st December 1891 the following roads forming part of No. II, High Ground Division, have been transferred to No 1, Palace Division

No 1 Bellary Road
No 2. Cathcart Road.
No 3 Miller's Road
No 4 Cunningham Road
No 5 Ali Askar Road.

2 The following roads forming part of No II High Ground Division, have been transferred to No VII, Lal Bagh Division —

No 1 Mission Road
No 2 Lalbagh Road

M. ANNAJI RAO,
For President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 10th March, 1892

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No. 9365—6—L 823, *dated 1st December 1891, the undersigned hereby notifies the following Divisions* for which one member has to be elected as Municipal Commissioner by the Rate payers.

No I Palace Division
No II High Ground Division
No VI *Nagarapete Division.*
No VII Lal bagh Division.
No VIII Fort Division

M ANNAJI RAO,
For President

B GHOSE'S
SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

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77 College Street, Calcutta.

WONDERS.

1 Qt.	Blue Black Fluid	As	10
1. Qt.	Brilliant Red Ink	As.	10
1 Pt	Blue Black Fluid	As	7
1 Pt	Brilliant Red Ink	As	7
1 10z.	Phial Stamping Ink	As.	10
1 20z.	Invisible Ink	As.	6

One packet Blue Black Ink Producing a pint bottle of good ink dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above article will be presented with a straight line Rubber stamp of his own name or any Stamp 2 inches in length and ½ of an inch in breadth

Office stamps in different shapes are supplied at Rs 3 each including pad, ink and box

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber stamp with small size pad, ink and box As 11, and big size Re 1 only.

RAY BROTHERS,
K III, Canning Street, Calcutta

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 14th March—News has been received that the natives in the locality of Fort Johnston have attacked the African Lakes Expedition In the fighting that took place Messrs King and Watson, leaders of the expedition, were wounded, and four Sikhs and Zanzibaris were killed whilst six of the Force were also wounded The natives also captured a gun

London, 16th March—The Queen has approved of Lord Roberts retaining command of the Troops in India until April 1893

Paris, 15th March—Another Anarchist outrage was perpetrated here this morning when a dynamite bomb was exploded in the barracks of the Republican Guard, doing great damage to property, but fortunately hurting nobody

16th March—A Bill introduced by Government is now before the French Chamber for punishing with death any person found guilty of causing unlawful explosions of dynamite Cartridges have been stolen from the quarry at Chambery

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1892

THE CITY MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

For many years past we have been told that the rate payers of the City would be allowed to elect their own representatives The election, however, for some reason or other has been put off, one reason given being that the rules were not ready But at the last Dasserah Assembly the Dewan told the representatives of the people that at the beginning of the next official year the City of Bangalore would be invested with the right to elect its own Municipal Commissioners The permission to do this has come rather late, but the people must be thankful, and make the best of the privilege now that it has been granted Bangalore and Mysore will now be brought into line with other large towns in India so far *as matters municipal are concerned* The rules have been published, and, no doubt, our readers have seen them. But while the rate payers are thankful that the elective principle has come into force, there are a few points requiring to be changed in the manner of procedure that is to be adopted First, the number of Commissioners to be elected The rules tell us that one half may be chosen by the people, the other half to be ex officio members or nominated by the Government We think two-thirds ought to be elected and the other third to be named by the State It is a well known fact in India, that men chosen by Government either to sit in Council or on a Municipal Board think it their duty to vote with the authorities, or as they think the authorities desire Now it is very probable that the President will be able to have everything pretty much his own way He may count upon the officials and those nominated, and it may happen —probably will—that some of the elected will also side with him should he desire to carry a measure We do not say that the interests of the rate-payers will be *neglected, probably matters will be better* managed than they have been in the past, but should they and the authorities stand in opposition the latter could have the means of carrying the day They could muster then men and so outvote those opposed to them It is to be hoped the two will not come in contact, that they will work harmoniously together, but it is possible there may be a conflict The rights of the rate payers can be protected by the elected members doing their duty They should study the interests of the rate-payers and should think only of them, and not about the way they may please Government There are points in the rules that require correction, and it is very strange some of these should have been overlooked The interests and privileges of tenants have been considered far more than those of house owners or rather those who live in their own houses If a tenant pays a rent of thirty rupees a year he is entitled to vote at the election of a Municipal Commissioner But a man who lives in his own house must pay house or Mohturpha Tax to the sum of ten rupees to procure him the same privilege This would represent a rental of rupees two hundred a year, and thus it will be seen at what a disadvantage our City stands in comparison with the others One lives in a house worth only thirty rupees a year, the other in one worth two hundred It is quite clear that many who occupy their own houses will be precluded from voting though they may be perfectly eligible in other ways to do so Surely this is a great hardship, and a change is urgently required Those who pay their taxes to the Municipality ought to have a vote when members are elected to the Board, and we are unable to understand why a man who inhabits his own house should stand in a worse position than a man who lives in a house belonging to somebody else and pays rent for it But this evidently is the opinion of the Mysore authorities, and it is to be hoped they will soon see that they are wrong Then again, with regard to those eligible to be chosen members of the Board If a rate payer lives in a house for which he gives a hundred rupees a year he may be elected a Municipal Commissioner If, however, he resides in his own house in order to obtain the same privilege he must pay a house *tax of thirty rupees a year* This represents a rental of six hundred rupees a year, and we very much doubt whether there are many houses in the City that fetch so high a sum It is true that more than fifty rupees a month are paid for a shop, and thus the owner as well as the tenant will be eligible to be elected Municipal Commissioners Perhaps they may live in houses the rent of which would not be more than two or three rupees a month and might not even entitle them to have a vote, but on account of their shops they may be able to become members of the Board It will thus be seen the owners of shops as well as the shopkeepers, will have a great advantage over the rest of the community They will almost be the only people eligible to be elected Commissioners, and good men will be left out in the cold We can scarcely bring ourselves to think that the authorities intended to exclude a large number of the rate payers from voting for Commissioners, or from becoming Commissioners themselves, but this is what will actually take place An alteration should even now be made in the rules *though it is very late in the day, for we* feel sure that if those drawn up for the guidance of the rate payers in the City are carried out as they now stand they will bring Municipal institutions into disrepute, and make the place a laughing stock to the whole of India

FAMINE OPERATIONS

From all parts of the province accounts arrive of the increase of scarcity Food is becoming dearer, and more difficult to procure, while worse still, the water is drying up everywhere The want of water is felt in all parts of Mysore, and if rain does not fall soon it is to be feared, many people will leave their homes on this account, and that a large number of cattle will die. It is said that the ryots have very great difficulty in keeping them alive It is a good thing the forests have been thrown open to the ryots, had this not been done many, perhaps most, would have died As it is the loss is sure to be very great The rules laid down by the Dewan for the guidance of officials in the Districts are excellent We have in a former issue spoken about them, and they compare well with those sent out in the British dominions If they were carried out in their entirety *they would almost bring help to every one* who needed it But from reports that have reached us we are sorry to find that those in charge of relief works either do not know their duty or do not care to perform it properly Many of them, we are told, underrate the incidence of the famine, and are not willing to recommend that help should be given commensurate with the wants of the people If a thousand rupees are required for a village they ask that only a hundred or two may be forthcoming, and they seem to think this will be enough They shut their eyes to the real necessity of the case, being unable to understand that money spent freely at the beginning of scarcity is money well spent, that a rupee given to the people when they first feel the pinch of want is better than three are four given afterwards It is the object of some of the officials to indent as little as possible on the treasury, and they are of opinion they do the State good by their care and economy It is to be hoped the Dewan will undeceive them, and teach them that there is a time to spend as well as a time to save It was at the commencement of the famine in 1876 78 that the greatest mistakes were made Money was paid out in a most niggardly manner with the result that it had to be dealt out most lavishly afterwards It is well known what a vast sum was spent on the relief of the people, and much of this might have been saved had more care been taken when want first put in an appearance It is to be hoped there will be no repetition of the mistakes made fifteen years ago The Government has done well in ordering the sinking of wells at different places and in finding work for the people near their *villages, but the officials in charge of famine* operations must be well supervised, or great mistakes will be made We are glad to find that Mr Madava Row is to be appointed Famine Commissioner, and we feel sure he will perform his duty well, but he cannot be everywhere at the same time so that he should be allowed good assistance in order to enable him to have a proper superintendence over the whole of the affected districts.

Occasional Notes

A Son was born to His Highness the Nizam on Wednesday before last at midnight

During some excavations at Patiala several wooden chests containing old gold mohurs were found

Can any one conceive much opium goes from India to China every year? It is no less than eleven millions pound weight

Bill has been laid before Parliament to enable passengers in railway trains and on steamboats to make use of return tickets *at any time after the date of issue*

There is a child in Georgia of 11 years old without any bones in his entire body It is fed on milk and water It never talks nor takes notice of its surroundings

Obscene language used during the festival of Holi is to be put a stop to by the Police. The Reform organs are beginning with' end to invoke their usual Gods, the authorities, to check the nuisance.

The ceremonies in connection with the marriage of the heir apparent of the Jodhpur State with the Princess of Bundi terminated on the 26th ultimo The marriage is said to have cost the State about ten lakhs

A native woman at Calcutta, suspecting her husband of infidelity, poured kerosine oil on his head and then set fire to his hair The man was so severely burned that he was removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

The Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras found in unclaimed letters and packets opened, three property in the shape of cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and jewellery to the extent of Rs 2,12,203

A Nurse in Frankfort allowed a piece of flesh to be cut from her arm to be placed in an open wound in the arm of a wealthy patient The Surgeon however, cut out too large a piece, and the nurse is now suing him for damages on account of negligence.

The Amir proposes to introduce post cards, half anna stamps and embossed envelopes, similar to those in use in British India, into Afghanistan, and has obtained patterns from his agents at Peshawar He intends also, it is stated, to introduce Afghan currency notes similar to those in use in Persia

Mr N Subramaniyam, Barrister at Law has been offered the appointment of Third Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, and has accepted the appointment, and will enter upon his new duties in the first week of April Mr T V Ponnuswamy vacates the office on the 31st instant

Mr Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, Bombay has joined the Baroda Service on special duty in the Legislative Department We fail to understand, asks the *Hindu*, and rightly, too, why the Guickwar should take in the services of a European, when there are Indians who are as competent as Mr Crawford to do the service

It is currently reported in Bombay legal circles that at a meeting of all the Judges it was resolved that Mamlutdars, Magistrates, and such people whom the Government of India had dismissed for bribery and corrupt practices ought not to be permitted to appear at the examinations for the office of Pleader

From the "Newspaper *Press Directory*" for 1892 we find that there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,255 news, papers, distributed as follows —England —London, 461, Provinces 1 302—1,763 Wales 95, Scotland, 206, Ireland, 167, Isles, 24 Of these there are 138 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales 20 in Scotland, 19 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles

Referring to the compromise in the Imperial Diamond Case the *Pioneer* remarks —"This makes some twenty four and a half lakhs in all that the Nizam has given for the diamond The result is something in the nature of a drawn battle Mr Jacob will still apparently get an exceedingly handsome profit on the diamond, the Nizam has secured the gem for some sixteen lakhs less than he at one time seemed in a mind to give, and the lawyers —well, they have certainly not gone away empty"

Dr Hendley, of Jeypore, in the *Indian Magazine and Review* stoutly defends the claims of India as the "mother of arts," and proposes a systematic investigation of ancient records in support of her right to that title To the same number General Pearse contributes a curious paper on the engraved gems of India General Pearse claims that his collection proves that every conquering race, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Scythian, Arab, Mogul, and English, all in their turn, valued the gems of India These circumstances throw light on the supposed extravagances of Lord Dalhousie and his two predecessors, who paid each Rs 1,000 to a Mahomedan seal engraver in Delhi for engraving their seals

A Painful case of suicide of a respectable lady, named Sorojuni Debi, aged about 17 years, wife of Babu Ganendra Mohun Mukerji occurred a few days back at the latter's residence at Watgunge, Calcutta. The deceased, it appears, had been most anxious to go on a visit to her father's house at Julpigury, but both her husband and father in law objected to allow her to undertake the journey on account of the great distance A week ago, she wrote a letter, intending to despatch it to her sister wherein she gave way to expressions of her unhappiness, and th

she would not live long. At 9 o'clock of the night previous, the deceased was found to have swallowed a large quantity of opium, and notwithstanding the efforts of three medical gentlemen of the locality to revive her, she expired the following morning

A PROSECUTION under the Age of Consent Act, the first of its kind in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, has resulted in the conviction of the accused at Poona. The accused was charged with having committed an offence under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, as amended by the Age of Consent Act, on the person of his wife, a girl of eleven years. The prosecution was instituted by the girl's father. The facts of the case were of a most revolting character. The majority of the jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Sessions Judge, taking into consideration the recommendation to mercy and the fact that the present case was the first prosecution under the new law, sentenced the prisoner to only three month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100. Prisoner is about 18 years old, and has grown-up daughters and several grand children

Local and Provincial

THE NEGOTIATING SYSTEM.—These are still going on, and it may be some days before all the cases have been tried

WELLS FOR IRRIGATION.—A grant of Rs 40,000 has just been sanctioned for irrigation wells in the Chitaldroog District.

THE RESIDENT.—Sir Henry Prendergast, who went to Mysore at the beginning of last week, returned on Wednesday to Bangalore

BANGALORE SKY RACES.—These came off on Tuesday and Thursday last week, and were fairly successful, though the weather was very hot

A MEMORIAL.—We understand a memorial has been sent up to the Governor General in Council by the people of the Civil and Military Station begging that something may be done to improve the water supply

HOLIDAYS.—On the 25th of this month all the offices and Courts in the Mysore Province will be closed, on account of the Installation of His Highness the Maharajah On the 29th, being the Native New Year, there will also be a public holiday.

THE WEATHER.—This is still dry and hot, with a strong wind blowing during the day Clouds of dust are often seen flying about, and altogether the weather is anything but agreeable The great cry is for water which is to be found in very small quantities and very bad, but rain may not fall for the next two months.

THE M A DEGREE EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed the M. A. Degree Examination held last January —

BRANCH II A.

Srinivasa Aiyar R Third Class

BRANCH III B

Subbiah A Third Class.

BRANCH IV.

Kanniyan C V Third Class.

BRANCH V.

Nagabhushanam P Third Class

BRANCH VI

Anantaramiah Aiyar K. Third Class.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar T. V. Second Class

FALSE PERSONATION.—Our readers remember that recently one Subbramanyan was charged with false personation for having represented himself as Subbramanayya of Malvalli, and thus secured the Head Mastership of Government Kunrose School, in the Tumkur District and misappropriating government money amounting to Rs 50 This case was disposed of last week in the Tumkur Sessions, the accused being sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment The sentence is too excessive and we hope it be appealed against

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 3rd March 1892.

The 7th March 1892.—Camp No. 1162.—To meet the exigencies of the present season, Mr Krishnalengar, Amildar, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, is, as a temporary measure, appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Mysore District

The 8th March 1892.—No 465.—The following clauses will be read for and in addition to clause (11) of paragraph I of Foreign Department Notification No 28 L P, dated the 7th January 1887, amended by Notification No 167, dated 12th August 1890, exempting certain officials from the operations of certain sections of the Arms Act —

(11) All Postal Runners in frontier or wild Districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty

(12) All Engineer Officers of the Mysore Public Works Department of and above the grade of Overseers

(13) All Revenue Officers of and above the grade of Taluk Sheristadars

(14) All Medical Officers of and above the rank of Sub Assistant Surgeons

(15) All Members and Ex-Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council, and all the Heads and Secretaries of Government Departments

The 9th March 1892.—No 466.—Mr. Malcolm Ronald Lang Morson is enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioner under clause 2, para II, of Government Proceedings No. (Camp) 197 22, dated 1st November 1891, and is attached to the Bangalore District, with effect from the date of joining

No 468.—B Ramaswamiya, B A, Taluk Sheristadar, is appointed to act as Amildar of the Tumkur Taluk, during the absence of Mr Abdul Azeez on other duty, or until further orders, and, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

The 10th March 1892.—No 467.—Mr Abdul Azeez, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, entered upon his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1892

No 469.—Mr B Srinivasa Rao, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tumkur District, was granted casual leave of absence for three days, with effect from the 29th February 1892

The 12th March 1892.—No 471.—Intimation has been received that the 3rd Class Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Closepet was closed on the 1st March 1892

The 13th March 1892.—No 472.—Mr P. Venkat Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr H. H. Spinkes, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, received, charge of the Office and Court of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 7th March 1892.

No 474.—Mr Venkataramappa, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shikarpur Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. G Rama Rao,

The 14th March 1892.—No 470.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Abdul Azeez, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and under Section 37, he is invested with the power to commit for trial (Section 206)

He is further directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language

No 475.—Under Section 8 of the Registration Act and with effect from 1st April 1892, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub Division Officers of the several Sub-Divisions, *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices, for the purpose of examining the registers of the various Sub Registry Offices within their jurisdiction

No 476.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as Special Sub-Registrars of Sub-Districts mentioned opposite their names —

1 N R Tirumalachar, Sub-Registrar of Mysore Taluk, to be Sub Registrar of Mysore Taluk of the 1st Grade

2 P S Chinnatamby Mudaliar, Sub-Registrar of Seringapatam, to be Sub Register of the 1st Grade, and posted to Tirumakudlu-Narsipur, vice Srinivasa Rao retired.

3. G Gundappa, Head Clerk of the Inspector-General's Office, to be Sub-Registrar of the 1st Grade, and is posted to Yedatore Taluk vice M Venkoba Rao transferred.

4 M Ranganath Rao, B A, Deputy Munshi, Military Secretary' Office, to be Sub-Registrar of the 2nd Grade, and is posted to Nanjangud, relieving the Amildar of that Taluk from Registration work

5 M Venkoba Rao, Sub-Registrar of Yedatore, to be Sub-Registrar of the 2nd Grade and is transferred to Chamrajnagar, relieving the Amildar of that Taluk from Registration work

6 T. Sheshagiriengar, Head Clerk, Mysore District, Registrar's Office, to be Sub-Registrar of the 2nd Grade, and is posted to Seringapatam vice Chinnatamby Mudaliar transferred

7. C Venkata Rao, B A, to be Sub-Registrar of 3rd Grade, and is posted to Arkalgud Taluk, relieving the Amildar of that Taluk from Registration work

No 477.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint all Assistant Commissioners in charge of District Treasuries for the time being, to be *ex-officio* Registrars of such Districts in lieu of Deputy Commissioners and all Sheristadars of Taluks, where Special Sub Registrars do not exist, to be *ex officio* Sub Registrars of such Taluks, in lieu of Amildars The Deputy Amildars of Sub-Taluks shall be *ex-officio* Sub Registrars within their charge as hitherto

2 The French Rocks Sub-Division, which was hitherto one of the Registration Districts shall be abolished and included in the Mysore District

3 This Notification shall take effect from 1st April 1892.

No 478.—Under the provisions of Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, as amended by Act XII of 1879, the Government of Mysore sanctions the following alterations in the existing Registration Rules for Mysore and directs their publication for general information to have effect from 1st April 1892 —

For Rule 2, *read*—All Assistant Commissioners in charge of District Treasuries for the time being shall be *ex officio* Registrars of their respective Districts

For Rule 3, *read*—The Sheristadars of Taluks and the Deputy Amildars of Sub-Taluks shall be *ex officio* Sub-Registrars of the respective Taluks and Sub-Taluks.

For Rule 4, *read*—The remuneration of all *ex officio* Sub Registrars shall be a commission of 50 per cent on the amount of fees collected by them, but the amount of such commission shall, in no case, exceed Rs 30 a month, and if the commission falls short of Rs 10 in any particular month in any Sub-District the difference shall be made good by Government out of the General revenues of the Registration Department,

For Rules 89 and 90, *read*—*Ex-officio* Inspectors will, whenever they find it convenient examine the registers of the Sub-Registry Offices within their jurisdiction, and when such inspection takes place, will forward to the Inspector-General copies of their Notes of Inspection,

General Summary.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION AFFECTING RAILWAYS.—The Railways in this Presidency have not been assessed by the Local District Boards for buildings, &c, but as there is nothing in the Law to show that Railway Companies are so exempted, the Chinglepat Union have assessed the South Indian Railway and the matter having been disputed by the Railway, the question is shortly to be put before Government for its decision

OPENING OF THE VILLUPURAM-GUNTAKUL RAILWAY.—The Villupuram Guntakul Railway is to day 14th (instant) to be opened throughout for passengers and goods traffic, the trains on the South Indian section leaving Pakala junction for Dharmavaram at 6 A M, and Dharmavaram for Pakala junction at the same time From Pakala to Villupuram via Chittoor and Katpadi, the train will run in connection with the present 1 40 train from Chittoor, leaving Pakala junction at 0 25 midnight, and connecting at villapuram with the Mail trains for the south and north and the Pondicherry branch From Villapuram the Guntakul train will run in connection with the 6 A M mixed, having Pondicherry at 0 50 midnight. The line will be worked between Dharmavaram and Guntakul by the Southern Mahratt Company The opening of this line completes the metre gauge railway system between Tuticorin in the south, and Nagapatam, Pondicherry, and Nellore on the east coast, with the Portuguese Port of Marmagoa on the West Coast

HIGH COURT VAKALUTHS.—Recently a notification appeared in the *Fort St George Gazette* that all *Vakaluths* filed in the High Court by "Pleaders" on and after 15th instant would certify the fees charged. Accordingly yesterday the Registrar refused the acceptance of a *Vakaluth* that had been filed by a Vakil because the remuneration agreed upon had not been stated in it. The matter having been brought to the notice of Mr Justice Wilkinson, His Lordship to-day, on taking his seat at the Final Divisional Court, informed the Bar that the *Vakaluth* question need not have been rejected, but that legal practitioner wishes to claim costs they will only be allowed by the Court where the *Vakaluth* states no charge as to remuneration As to the question now raised by Messrs. Branson and H C. King as to whether the word "Pleaders" in the *Notification in the Gazette* includes both Vakils and Attorneys, His Lordship promised to consult the other Judges before expressing a decision

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—It hardly seems worth while for me to say anything about the dissolution So persistent, however have been the rumours as to an early break-up of Parliament that I may not altogether pass over what is said and expected The poor majority of twenty-one on the Address was significant. A great deal of foolish talk has been indulged in as to the sharp practice of the Liberals in moving the closure and snatching a division As a matter of fact if any member on the Government benches had cared to have a division taken upon Mr. McLaren's motion for a closure, Mr McLaren would have been beaten, and any one could then have moved the adjournment of the debate The real truth is the House is in a demoralised condition and at any time almost the Government may find itself in a minority resulting in dissolution At present it looks very much as if the general election would take place in May or thereabout The Liberals will be heartily glad if this is the case. The confidence of winning is very great, and now even the Tories are admitting they will be soundly beaten Lord Randolph Churchill a few days ago, admitted that Mr. Gladstone must have a large majority

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—Now that I am on the question of elections I may add a few particulars regarding certain candidates in whom Indian reformers have more or less interest I have at my side long newspaper reports of speeches made by Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr John Adam, on looking them through I find each speaker confines himself entirely to English and Scottish topics, saying nothing of Indian matters it is therefore, needless to send you the speeches for reprint, if you thought well, in your news columns Sir William has done magnificently in times past on Indian topics and may therefore be excused saying more just now If Mr Adam, when next he visits Glasgow, can give India half an hour he will do that country no little service he can speak both wisely and well Sir William's chances of success appear to be very good Mr Adam too, would seem sure of winning as against the sitting member, Mr Cameron Corbett, a Unionist, were it not that the Labour Section have put forward a third candidate in the person of Mr Bennett Burleigh, a well known War Correspondent and regular journalist now in the employ of the *Daily Telegraph* If Mr. Burleigh goes to poll, then Mr Adam's success most problematical, as he will draw away from Liberalism enough of votes to do great damage to the vast majority of Liberals who will vote for the Principal of Pachiyappah's and give Mr Corbett the seat.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—Mr. Dadabhai, Naoroji's prospects, I am sorry to say, are not improving He has still a rival candidate in in Central Finsbury If both go to the poll what should be a certain seat for the Liberals will be lost Negotiations in various directions are going on with a view to the easing of the situation If they are successful I, for one, shall be surprised The situation is a most unhappy one It is impossible for anybody who knows all the facts of the case to blame Mr Dadabhai. He is the victim of a most melancholy combination of circumstances. Possibly Lord Ripon, who is interested, if not interesting himself, in the matter, may find a way out, but I am not sure he will

The chief organizer in the Metropolis—not Mr Schnadhorst—was talking to me on Monday about Central Finsbury and suggested the finding of a good seat for the Parsee statesman elsewhere But, all the 'good seats' are already taken up The time is too short for Mr Dadabhai to make himself thoroughly known to the constituencies in any place I most fervently hope that there is not disappointment in store for the veteran reformer and for India Unless the situation clears itself in a way at present not to be expected, it is hard to see how the disappointment is to be avoided —*London Correspondent of the Hindu*

Extracts.

THE DIAMOND CASE

HYDERABAD, *March* 10 —At last the Diamond Case has been amicably settled A week ago Jacob sent his servant to the Nizam with a letter about settling the Diamond Case Jacob not receiving any reply for some days, sent a telegram to the Nizam and the Nizam replied that he never got Jacob's letter However, Jacob sent Mr Burder, his Solicitor, to Hyderabad to settle the case with the Nizam Mushtaq wanted Mr Burder to settle the case with him, but Mr Burder refused to have anything to do with Mushtaq, the Minister or Hairmraj The next day Nizam gave Mr Burder an audience, with the result that the Nizam agreed to take the diamond and allowed Jacob to take the twenty three lakhs deposited in the bank, out of which he will pay the French Firm twenty one and half lakhs, the price of the diamond leaving a margin of a lakh and half for Jacob Your readers will remember that these were the very terms offered by Jacob in September, and that is *before* the case commenced, but then they were rejected by Mushtaq Yesterday the Nizam ordered Mushtaq to stop the the proceedings against Jacob, and he has to thank Mushtaq for all the worry, expense and disgrace caused by the Diamond Case, but Mushtaq now says that he was always against prosecuting Jacob, but as Sir Dennis was determined Mushtaq had no alternative but to obey him —*Correspondent of the Indian Daily News*

THE PLEADERS FIRST EXAMINATION

While the members of the Faculty of Law of the Madras University have resolved to divide the B L Examination into two parts, with a view to lessen its severity and discourage the practice of cramming which is so much in vogue among the students, the Pleaders Test Examination Board has, with the same object in view, reduced the number of subjects prescribed for the Pleaders' Test Examination and grouped them differently The subjects which the students have to read up at present are fifteen in number, and they are grouped under twelve heads, one paper being set on each of them A common paper is set on the Transfer of Property Act and the Law of Limitation, another on the Law of Trusts and the Specific Relief Act, and a third on the Law of Torts and the Easements Act, and a paper in each of the following subjects —Hindu Law, Mahomedan Law the Law of Contracts, the Law of Evidence, the Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Statute Law of the Madras Presidency with regard to Estates under permanent Settlement, Ordinary Ryotwari Estates and the relation of Landlord and Tenant According to the new scheme, the subjects are further reduced to ten groups Medical Jurisprudence is grouped with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Law of Limitation is taken along with the Law of Evidence, the Transfer of Property Act and the Easements Act form one subject, and the Law of Contracts and the Specific Relief Act another The subjects in which separate papers will be set are Hindu Law, the Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Torts, the Law of Trusts and the Law of Landlord and Tenant It will be seen from this that the study of Mahomedan Law is altogether omitted from the list of subjects, as being unnecessary and of little or no practical use to a legal practitioner To pass the Pleaders' Test, first grade, it will be necessary for candidates to secure one-half of the maximum number of marks in the Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and Medical Jurisprudence, one third in Hindu Law and the Law of Evidence and Limitation, and one third of the aggregate number of marks, and to pass the second grade, one-third of the marks in the first three subjects, one fourth in the next two, and one fourth on the whole These changes will be brought into force at the next Pleaders' Test Examination, which will be held in February, 1893

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE 75 LARGEST TOWNS IN INDIA

No	Towns	Population as by Census of 1891	1881
1	Bombay, city and island (a)	821 764	773 196
2	Calcutta (b)	681 560	433 219
	" suburbs (b)	129 126	251 131
3	Madras and suburbs	452,518	405 848
4	Hyderabad including suburbs (and Secunderabad)	415 039	354,962
5	Lucknow (a)	273 028	261,303
6	Benares (a)	219 467	199 700
7	Delhi (a)	192 579	173,393
8	Mandalay (a)	188 815	( )
9	Cawnpore (a)	188 712	151 444
10	Bangalore including [illegible])	180 366	155 857
11	Rangoon (a)	180 324	134 176
12	Lahore (a)	176 854	149,369
13	Allahabad (a)	175 246	148 547
14	Agra (a)	168,622	160,203
15	Patna	165,192	170,654
16	Poona (a)	161 390	129 751
17	Jeypore	158 905	142 578
18	Ahmedabad (a)	148 412	127,621
19	Amritsar (c)	136 766	151 896
20	Bareilly (a)	121 039	113,417
21	Meerut (a)	119 390	99 565
22	Srinagar	118 960	(c)
23	Dacca	118 405	79 276
24	Nagpur	117 014	98 299
25	Howrah	116 606	105 206
26	Baroda (a)	116 420	101 818
27	Surat (c)	109 229	109 844
28	Kurrachee	105 199	73 560
29	Gwalior (Lashkar & Morar)	104 083	88 066
30	Indore (Residency)	92 3[illegible]	75 401
31	Trichinopoly (c)	90 609	84,449
32	Madura	87 428	73 807
33	Jubbulpore (c)	84 481	75 705
34	Peshawar (c)	84 191	79 982
35	Gaya	80 383	76 415
36	Umballa (a)	79 294	67 463
37	Fyzabad (c)	78 921	55 170
38	Shahjahanpur (a)	78 522	74 830
39	Farrukhabad (a)	78 032	62 437
40	Rampur	76 733	74 250
41	Mooltan (a)	74 562	68 674
42	Mysore	74 048	( )
43	Rawalpindi (c)	73 795	52 975
44	Darbhanga	73 561	65 955
45	Moradabad (a)	72 921	67 387
46	Bhopal	70 338	55 402
47	Bhagalpore	69 106	68 238
48	Ajmere	68 843	48 735
49	Bhurtpore	68 033	66 163
50	Salem	67 710	50 667
51	Jullundur (a)	66 202	52 119
52	Calicut	66 078	57 085
53	Gorakhpur	63 620	57 922
54	Saharanpur	63 194	59 194
55	Sholapur	61 915	61 281
56	Jodhpur	61 849	( )
57	Koil (Aligarh)	61,485	61 730
58	Muttra (a)	61 195	47 483
59	Bellary (a)	59 467	53 460
60	Mirzapur	59 178	56 378
61	Negapatam	59 221	53 855
62	Hyderabad (Sind)	58 048	48 153
63	Bhaunagar	57,653	47 792
64	Chapra	57,352	51 670
65	Monghyr	57,077	55,372
66	Bikanir	56 262	43 283
67	Patiala	55 856	53 629
68	Moulmein	55 785	53 107
69	Sialkot	55,087	45 762
70	Tanjore	54 390	54 745
71	Kumbakonam	54 307	50 098
72	Jhansi	53 779	26 772
73	Hubli	52 595	36 677
74	Alwar	52,398	49,867
75	Ferozepore	50 437	39 570
	Total Population of the 75 Largest Towns	9,438,993	7,905,616

(a) Including Cantonment

(b) Area different

(c) Information not available

THE B L EXAMINATION

IN April last year all the Law students in Madras met together under the presidency of Mr, C Ramachendra Row, B L, Senior Professor of Law, for the purpose of considering the undue severity of the B L examination and resolved to address a Memorial on the subject to the Senate of the University This was accordingly done in the following July The memorialists compared the B L examination of the Madras University with the corresponding examinations of other Indian and English Universities, and pointed out that while the former University required a separate minimum of marks from the students in every subject prescribed, the Calcutta and Bombay Universities, which also prescribed the same subjects, classified them into groups and required a minimum only in each group In the Bombay and Edinburg Universities they pointed out that there was the advantage derived from holding the examination in parts, but the examination of the Madras University was unique, inasmuch as, while the other Universities adopted what is known as the "grouping system or the "bifurcation system," or both, the Madras University conferred the benefit of neither of these systems on the students The memorialists submitted that an early remedy for the evils pointed out was absolutely necessary The Memorial was in the first instance referred to the members of the Faculty of Law, who have finally resolved to divide the examination into two parts one to be held at the expiry of a year and a half of the course which law students have to take, and the other at the end of three years The examination as it is now held comprises nine subjects viz, General Jurisprudence Criminal Law Law of Property, Law of Torts Hindu and Mahomedan Law Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts Equity, Jurisprudence and Law of Procedure The Faculty of Law has resolved that no separate paper on Equity Jurisprudence is necessary as questions bearing on that subject may be embodied in a paper on the Law of Property or both but it has added as new subjects Roman Law and Constitutional Law According to this scheme the law student will have to undergo an examination in ten subjects, instead of nine as at present, but he will have the advantage of appearing for examination in five subjects when he goes through one of his course of study and in the rest of the subjects at the end of his course The subjects of the first portion of the examination will be Roman Law, General Jurisprudence, Law of Property, Criminal Law, and Law of Torts, and the second portion, Constitutional Law, Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Law of Evidence Law of Contracts and Law of Procedure The proposal is now before the Syndicate of the University and when adopted by that body will be introduced into the Senate, so that in all probability the new scheme will be brought into force next year

ZADKIEL'S WARNING VOICE

The prophet Zadkiel, who in private life answers we believe, to the name of Lieutenant Richard James Morrison publishes in his general predictions for 1892 some unusually awesome vaticinations for this and succeeding months Absurd as such attempts at prophecy are, there is something very amusing in the style in which they are set forth Thus with regard to India we read — The sun enters Aries, March 20 h at Calcutta, the ingress takes place at 9h 15m 10s A M Aquarius 16° 53' culminating and Gemini 0° 24 ascending Mars in the eighth house, and afflicting the sun, prognostics many terrible and sudden deaths It is to be feared that the Viceroy, or some other person in high authority will be in great danger. As Mercury is in trine with the moon in the seventh house, some beneficial legislation in favour of women will take place soon The Eurasians will do well in the ensuing as in the preceding quarter The outlook, we glean from the same authority, is hardly less gloomy for those at home We are told that it will need all the sagacity and diplomatic tact of which the Home Government is capable to steer Great Britain clear of the danger which is imminent The Government will be in great perplexity, and will be overthrown unless it displays unusual wisdom and sympathy with the toiling masses At the new moon on the 28th instant the luminaries are in the ninth house and in close quartile aspect with Mars which accentuates the warning to us in the first and prepare for eventualities The outlook for Russia is still worse The Russian Army will be increased, and there can be little doubt that the coming spring will witness a Russian War—against what Power we are not told Personally the Czar himself will be in imminent danger The expected war will be at its acme in July, when Mars will be stationary in the very degree ascending at this ingress and in the ruling sign of Russia, (Aquarius) Finally we are told that if the Czar can restrain the war fever, and thus preserve the peace of Europe, he will deserve well of the civilised world, and save himself from defeat.

Then we glean that Austria can hardly escape the threatened warfare, and that Saturn in the seventh house in opposition with the sun in the first pro signifies hostilities but leads to the hope and expectation that the enemy will be driven back, or at least prevented from taking Stamboul From 'voices of the stars', we glean that we are now even entered upon troublesome times, as Mars formed the quartile aspect with Jupiter on the 11 h instant, and Mercury and the sun will now quickly form the opposition aspect with Saturn This period is therefore sure to be a tempestuous one, alike meteorologically and politically Tempests will sweep the globe, militarism will dominate the continent of Europe, Turkish affairs will be in a most critical state, and the rulers of Russia, Turkey and Italy will have their hands full of trouble The cry of Britain in danger will be renewed, and the British Government will find it a hard task to keep the peace Greece will also feel the disturbing influence and rush to arms It is cheering, in the midst of all this strife and clamour, to learn that the entry of Jupiter into Aries will benefit old England, despite the fact that the greater fortune is ill placed, and, provided that patriotism be shown, she will gain the victory over her enemies and achieve peace with honour

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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THE

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VOL. XIX.] BANGALORE.—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892. [No. 13.

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Bangalore, 6th March 1892

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that sites have been marked for house building purposes in what is known as the Western Extension of the Bangalore City

2 The sites allotted to the various classes are noted below —

Name of Community	Approximate number of sites allotted	Measurement of each site approximately	Price of each site
Brahmin Community	200	30 x 108'	Vaisya from Rs 25 to 50
Vaisya Community	100	Do	Do
Sivachar Community including Nagarathas	100	Do	Do
Moodliar and Naidu community and other Hindus	200	Do	Do
Mahomedan Community	100	Do	Do
Native Christians	50	Do	Do

3 In addition to these there are about 100 sites varying from 90' x 108' to 120' x 108' approximately available for building Bungalows or better classes of houses with some compound round them

4 Good potable water has been found on the sites at depths varying from 22 feet to 32 feet from the surface according to the nature of the ground The streets have been laid out so as not to interfere with the arrangements now under contemplation for effectually draining and sewering the Western Extension

5 Persons who are in actual need of building sites may apply to the President for sites

6 The applications should reach the President on or before the 31st March 1892 The words "Application for building site" should be legibly written on the cover

7 The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to form a Sub Committee to dispose of applications for grant of building sites with power to add to their number

Names of Members	For what Community.
Messrs A Sreenivasa Iyer, H Narayana Chetty M Rama Rao, The Tahsildar Amildar,	Brahmin Community
Messrs Narayana Chetty, S V Annayappa Chetty, A Sangaravelu Moodi,	Vaisya Community
Messrs B Gangaiah, S V Annayappa Chetty, L Srinivasaiyengar	Sivachar Community including Nagarathas
Messrs A Sangaravelu Moodi, M Ramasawmy Chetty, The Tahsildar Amildar	Moodliar and Naidu Community including other Hindus
Messrs Khan Abd Sheriff Saib Sheir Khan Saib, M Rama Row,	Mahomedan Community
Messrs P Swamidas Pillay, A Sangaralu Moodr, M Ramasawmy Chetty,	Native Christians

8 The allotment will be made at the Municipal Offices at 8 a m on the 7th of April 1892

9 No member of one caste will be given sites set apart for other castes

10 The price of each site other than that for a bungalow shall not exceed 50 Rs or be less than 25

11 Each site will be taken up and offered to the applicants present at 25 Rs per site If there are more than one applicant the site shall be put up to auction until the bid goes to Rs 50

12 The price fixed by the Committee shall be paid in full within one week of the application being granted

13 Within six months from the date of the grant of the site the applicant shall collect the building materials on the site and within twelve months complete the building

14 If the applicant fails to pay the price fixed by the Sub Committee or to complete the building within the time fixed, the site shall be liable to be resumed without any claim for compensation

15 The buildings are expected to be substantial ones and to have a presentable frontage with necessary arrangements for conservancy purposes in the rear

16 No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President

17 No site will be granted to anybody who is not actually in need of a house or who does not want it for *bona fide* purposes of building a house

18 The President reserves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor

19 Bungalow sites will be knocked down to the highest bidder on the 23rd of April 1892, at Ganda to be held before the President or Vice President, at 8 a m, at the Municipal Offices

20 Any information regarding the locality and sites may be obtained at the Municipal Offices during office hours The plans also will be on inspection

V. P MADHAVA RAO,
President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 28th December, 1891

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No. 9365—6—L 823, dated 1st December 1891, para 2, the undersigned hereby notifies the following divisions for which 3 members are to be elected as Municipal Commissioners by the Rate payers —

No. III. Balepete Division
No IV Maniavelepete Division
No V Alsoorpete Division

The 29th December, 1891

Under the terms of Government order No. 9365—6—L—823, dated 1st December 1891, the following roads forming part of No. II, High Ground Division, have been transferred to No I, Palace Division.

No 1 Bellary Road
No. 2. Cathcart Road.
No 3 Miller's Road
No. 4 Cunningham Road
No. 5 Ali Askar Road.

2 The following roads forming part of No. II High Ground Division, have been transferred to No VII, Lal Bagh Division —

No. 1 Mission Road
No. 2 Lalbagh Road

M. ANNAJI RAO,
For President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 10th March, 1892

In pursuance of the orders of Government conveyed in Proceedings No. 9365—6—L. 823, dated 1st December 1891, the undersigned hereby notifies the following Divisions for which one member has to be elected as Municipal Commissioner by the Rate payers.

No. I Palace Division
No II High Ground Division
No VI Nagarathpet Division.
No VII Lal bagh Division
No. VIII Fort Division

M ANNAJI RAO,
For President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Bangalore, 19th March 1892

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held on Thursday the 31st March 1892, at 8 a m, at the Municipal Office, Fort

I Cash account current, monthly return, Honorary Medical Officer's return and Progress Report of work for February 1892

II Application from the Head Master, Municipal School for a furniture grant

III Letter No 1045, dated 4th March 1892, from the President, Municipal Board, Civil and Military Station re the introduction of octroi in the Station Municipality from 1st proximo and requesting that a corresponding scale of duties and licenses etc may be adopted in the City Municipality

IV. Correspondence re re Jatka stand for the City Municipality.

V Final adoption of the Budget for the year 1892 93

VI. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No. 14544—L—1591, dated 16th instant, requesting the President to favor them with his opinion on the proposed amendment of the election rules

VII Disposal of the following tenders for the ensuing official year —
1 Tender for lighting the Town.
2 Tender for the right of collecting fees in the Vegetable Market.
3 Tender for the right of collecting fees from Vaddar carts on the Fort glacis.
4 Tender for the right of removing cocoanut produce

VIII. Government Proceedings No. 14598—600L—L—1491, dated 26th February 1892, regarding the appointment of Mr s Ayachammal, L. M. s., as Assistant Surgeon and leading her services to the Municipality

IX Docket from the Honorary Secretary, dated 14th instant, forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the City Rate Payers Association

X. Disposal of building sites available on either side of Kam Isvara Temple road, lately opened by the Municipality.

XI Site selected near the Butts on the Mysore road for location of the chuckler's huts as well as for the Burial ground for the Muhammadan community.

V. P MADHAVA RAO,
President.
City Municipal Commission.

SELECT TELEGRAMS

Washington 22nd March—Mr Bland to-day introduced his Silver Bill in Congress, and a desultory debate followed Senators Williams and Harter, Democrats, opposed the Bill, the former proposing that a Monetary Conference be held instead

London, 24th March—The *Times* of to-day states that two regiments will shortly be sent to reinforce the Russian garrison at Merv

Paris, 24th March—The Police have discovered here a large Anarchist bomb manufactory

Washington, 24th March—The Debate on the Silver Question continues in the House of Representatives, and speeches in favour of and against free coinage have been made by both parties A motion to shelve the Bill was to-day rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker

Washington, 25th March—The United States Government has detailed eleven American warships for the express purpose of preventing poaching in the Behring Sea.

Washington, 25th March—After a most disorderly sitting the House of Representatives adjourned at midnight last night without voting on the Silver Bill, owing to the dilatory tactics of the opponents of the Bill Mr Bland protested against the unfairness of the proceedings and moved an adjournment, which was carried It is probable that a Committee of the House will fix an early date for the reconsideration of the Bill

London, 26th March.—It is presumed that the feeling of the House of Representatives must have undergone a change in respect to the Bland Silver Bill, as even the opponents of the Bill expected a large majority in its favour

Allahabad, 25th March—In the official report on the condition of the Meiktila District in Upper Burma for the week ending February 27th, the total expenditure on famine relief in the District up to date is set down as Rs 33,25,273 Probably Rs 3,25 273 is meant

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892

THE WANT OF WATER.

The cry everywhere in Bangalore is for water, and there is very little to be found Worse still, what we drink is very bad and very full of mud The weather is hot, and it may be a long time before any rain falls Both sections of the place—the City as well as the Civil and Military Station—are suffering from the want of this *necessary article of life*, and yet nothing is being done on a large scale to supply the Town with water It is true that in this part of the place wells are being sunk and deepened in order to supply a temporary want, while in the Civil and Military Station nothing whatever has been taken in hand Money was sanctioned by the Board, but the Resident thought it was too large a sum, and so cut it down till the amount became so small that it was perfectly useless. In the City the tanks are dry, and the wells are giving in Some of these have not been known to fail before, not even during the great famine of 1876-78, and we may be only at the beginning of the hot season The rains may be late, or they may not come down at all, with what result the imagination alone can tell, perhaps cannot tell, for the reality might be greater than anything it could bode forth But though a great water scheme could not benefit us at the present time, for it could not be completed early enough, it might prevent any recurrence of the kind in the future In this article our object will be to show what ought to be done for the City rather than for the Civil and Military Station, though some are of opinion that what would do for one could be sufficient for the other The most feasible plan for the Pettah would be to ask the Supreme Government to deliver up Sankey's tank to the Mysore Government to be used by the inhabitants of this part of the place as their source of water supply. This reservoir was constructed out of money taken from the Mysore revenues, so that it belongs by right to the Government of the Province, not to the Assigned Tract. Seven lakhs of rupees were spent on this tank, and of this sum the British Government did not contribute one rupee. All of it came out of the Mysore Treasury, and such being the case it is only just and right that the City should enjoy any benefits that may be derived from this reservoir There is a party in the Civil and Military Station that is intent on obtaining this tank for that Station, regardless of the fact that it belongs to the Mysore Government Besides, it would not be of much use to the part of the town just mentioned, for the water would have to be pumped up unless the tank was overflowing. The water would come down from it to the Pettah by gravitation, and this the engineer knew when he took the work in hand Water has already this year been let into the Karanji tank from Sankeys reservoir, and if there is any more water in the latter more ought to be let in If this supply should not be sufficient there is the one known as the *Hebbal scheme, which might be adopted* for both parts of the town As far as the Civil and Military Station is concerned the Hebbal project is by far the best Plenty of water would be stored in this tank, if only the bund were raised and strengthened, and this ought to be taken in hand now, as there are so many men requiring work, and as the famine advances there will be many more In this way the project might be a famine work as well as a water scheme, those in want might now be relieved while a water famine in the future would be prevented The money required to carry out the scheme would not be great, infinitely less than that required for the other schemes proposed The water might be *used for both the Civil and Military Station* and the City There would be abundance of water for both places, and the two Governments might share the cost The project ought to be taken in hand at once, as we have said, for the present time is most opportune, inasmuch as labour is very plentiful and the scheme would answer the purpose of a relief work But if Sankey's tank should be considered sufficient the Hebbal project might be left to the Civil and Military Station, and then the people of the place would find more water than they would use The Mysore Durbar should insist on the British authorities adopting some scheme, for till this has been done the City must be left with*out water. According to the treaty* entered into when the Maharajah ascended the throne, all lands required by the British for military purposes were to be given up, so that if the Mysore Government constructed water works for the City the British authorities might come to the opinion that these very works were required by them, and that they must be delivered up Till the powers at Calcutta move, those in Mysore cannot do so. So in order to procure a good supply of water for the City pressure should be brought to bear upon the Supreme Government in order to induce it to move. Something should be done, and at once, the matter has been talked about, written about for the last fifty years, but nothing more has been done It is very strange that an important place like Bangalore should be left without a proper supply of water while places of far less importance have been more favoured One thing is required, the people must agitate, agitate, agitate till they obtain what they require They will then obtain a supply of water, but this they will not obtain if they remain quiet

GROG SHOPS IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

The authorities in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, seem disposed to encourage drunkenness as much as possible, though to the world they profess to desire its decrease Sometime ago it was given out that at the beginning of the official year twenty liquor shops would be closed There are at the present time fifty in the Station, from the first of April there will only be thirty This was considered a step in the right direction by all the friends of temperance, the good results to be derived from it are illusory It is to be feared there will be more drinking in the Civil and Military Station in the future. When it was decided on to close the twenty shops the authorities also determined to put the remainder up to auction. This was done last Thursday at the Mayo Hall, each shop fetched on the average Rs 890 The license holders for the present official year only paid Rs 180 per shop By the new arrangement the Government has gained Rs. 17,725, and this has to be credited to imperial Funds Thus while fifty shops only produced Rs. 900, thirty shops give a return to Government of Rs 26,725 ! The result must inevitably lead to the increase of drinking The owner of each shop one first to clear Rs 890, the sum he has to pay to Government, and it is only after this has been done that he can put any money into his own pocket. Now if the license holders were only able to make a living, it is hard to see how the men who have paid such an enhanced rate can make anything out of the business, unless they sell a far larger quantity of liquor than their predecessors They will first have to make good the difference, and then they may not find it easy to do Having solved this problem they will try to make as much as they can for themselves, and in order to accomplish this they will, we feel sure, resort to all sorts of practices that cannot be approved of They will make their shops as attractive as possible, in order to bring many customers, and when they are there they will induce them to drink as large a quantity as can be given for the money they possess, and if they do not possess cash anything else will be taken that can be converted into it It may be taken for granted that all sorts of criminal practices will be resorted to by the men who have paid so much for the privilege of selling liquor These shops may give plenty of work to the Police, and the Magistrates, they may be converted into dens of thieves, and a curse to the place in other ways than being drinking houses The authorities have taken a retrograde step, and though they have managed to enrich the Government by Rs 17,000, they will impoverish the people, and bring about all sorts of crimes and evil doings. The change was ill considered, and though a loss might be sustained by Government, the arrangement ought to be upset if it was discovered that the people were sufferers thereby

Occasional Notes.

Mr Justice Straight will take a formal farewell of his colleagues and the bar of the Allahabad High Court on the 30th instant

Queen Victoria is now sovereign over a continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2000 rivers, and 10,000 islands !

The Bengal Government has recently issued a circular to the effect that judicial officials should on no account adjourn cases for want of time but they should work by candle light

The Convocation of the Madras University for the purpose of conferring degrees will be held in the Senate House on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 4 15 P M Mr H B Grigg, C I E, will deliver the address

Arugaram, a village in Faridpore in Lower Bengal, boasts of a young man of 22 who has got 17 wives, another of 23, who has four wives, and a boy of 16 who has just married for the seventh time

The Money Order branch of the Post Office is the most popular and profitable The Post Office realised in 1890 91 the sum of Rs 19 37,598 as the commission on money orders issued of Rs. 15,77,70,303. Any work done in a systematic manner is always so fruitful

The two suits brought against the Rajah of Venkatagiri by his brothers for the partition of his estate have been compromised This amicable settlement, we are informed, has been brought about by the Rajah of Bobbili and Mr Narra nasawmy Chetty, Dewan to the Rajah of Venkatagiri

According to an article on the Russian Navy, by M Weyl, in the last number of *Le Yacht*, it is proposed to spend on the increase of the Baltic Fleet alone a sum of 57 millions of roubles, equivalent, roughly to £5,700,000 Twelve ships and ten first-class torpedo boats are about to be taken in hand

If England intends to meddle, writes a Russian paper, with the affairs of Afghanistan from Peshawur and Quetta in favour of her chosen candidate for the Afghan throne after the death of Abdur *Rahman, and goes to occupy Candahar*, Russia must occupy Herat

Headache is generally produced by sleep being irregularly indulged in One who goes to bed in time and at regular hours seldom suffers from headache Watch the time when you are affected by headache and go at once to bed for rest for an *hour or so. This cures headache* in a marvellous manner

England has much to learn from India, not only in literary, educational and religious matters but also in business The Indian Value Payable Parcel Post System is not known to England and traders always find it difficult there to realise the value of articles sent to orders from upcountry It is the same as regards deferred telegrams which the English have not yet availed of

A meeting of the Bimetallic League was held in Manchester on the 2nd instant at which it was resolved that the interests of the British Empire demand the establishment of a *stable* par of exchange between gold and silver moneys, and that it is the duty of Government and Parliament to secure this object without delay by means of an international agreement amongst the leading commercial nations

The new section of metre gauge Railway from Guntakal Junction on the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railways to Vayalpad on the South Indian Railway has been opened for traffic from the 1st March current This completes metre-gauge communication direct from Guntakal to Nellore in the east and Villupuram in the south via Pakala Junction, and cutting across the Madras Railway at Renigunta and Katapadi Junctions

A nice point of law has been decided by the High Court of Calcutta against the Government It was questioned whether the balance of the proceeds of sale of private properties, made by the Government, remaining after the satisfaction of debts and necessary costs is subject to limitation The Government thought that it was subject to limitation and so refused to pay such sums of money in certain cases where they remained unclaimed for a very long time The High Court, however, very justly holds that such money is to be regarded as money kept in trust with the Government and is consequently not subject to limitation

A spectacle was witnessed the other day in the Court of Mr Brett, Sessions Judge of Gya, while trying a murder case, which can never possibly fade away from the minds of those who witnessed it The accused was a young man of 17 years of age, who was charged with having stabbed a cousin of his, aged 3 years, the latter succumbing to the wounds inflicted The

Judge was not at all sure as to the guilt of the accused On the contrary he suspected that evidence had been got up against the boy He charged the principal witnesses to speak nothing but the truth in these moving words "You see, before you stands a young and promising boy, charged with having murdered a boy nine years old You have come to depose against him and thus become the means of retaliating blood against blood You know, it is possible that the boy may be hanged on the strength of your evidence But if he be innocent and be hanged on your evidence you will, in that case, stand charged with murder before the tribunal of God on the day of judgment The spirit of the boy will be ever hunting you, and will allow you no sleep at night. But if the young man is guilty he must suffer for the protection of society Under circumstances with see use your greatest circumspection in giving your deposition Never for a moment speak anything but truth" The address powerfully moved the hearts of those present in court Mr Brett then look ed what a Judge should be a *dharmavatar*—and his presence inspired all those in court with awe The boy was discharged for want of sufficient evidence says *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

Local and Provincial

STANLEY'S COMPANY —This Company is now in Bangalore, and played for the first time on Saturday last They will remain here for some time

THE URSUR MURDER CASE —The man Muniswamy who was condemned to death for the murder of his child was executed at the Central Jail on Thursday last

CLOSING OF OFFICES —The 26th being the last Saturday of the month all the Courts and Offices were closed both in the Civil and Military Station and in the City

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH —We hear that the Maharajah will proceed to the Hills early in April It was hoped that His Highness would go to Nundidroog this season

A HOLIDAY —Friday the 25th being the anniversary of the rendition of the Province to His Highness the Maharajah, there was a general holiday throughout the whole of the Mysore territory

THE NUNDIDROOG SESSIONS —These closed on Thursday last after lasting for about ten days The last prisoner tried was a woman who was charged with the concealment of child birth, and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment

THE WEATHER REVIEW —The following message was telegraphed to Government for week ending 9th inst —Mysore, slight rain reported in parts, no improvement in prospects, and ordinary public works in progress in affected parts No material change in prices

A SERIOUS BURGLARY AND THE DEATH OF ONE OF THE BURGLARS —On Monday night last, about midnight, Binny's Coffee Works, situated on the Nundidroog Road, was the scene of a fatal conflict between some burglars and the watchmen employed in the Works A number of burglars, supposed to be eight or ten, entered the coffee works, through the roof, after they had removed the tiles and cut the rafters with a saw, and removed a few bags of coffee One of the thieves went down with the aid of a rope, which he then fastened to the bags, while the others on the top drew them up While they were thus engaged, the noise they made attracted the attention of the watchmen, one of whom, a man named Fuller, used a rifle and fired into the room through the window The thieves who were on top at once skedaddled The man shot at was seized by the watchmen on the premises The police were called and they, finding the man was seriously injured, took him to the Hospital, where he died yesterday, at 10 o'clock An inquest was held and a *post mortem* examination We understand that the surgeon's evidence or report is to the effect that the man died from the effects of the wounds he had received The coffee was all recovered and the incident shows what unusual precautions are taken to prevent thefts at the works —*Spectator*

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE
Thursday 24*th March* 1892

The 16*th March* 1892 —No. 480 —Mr M Chengalraya Chetty, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Railway), is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 15th March 1892 or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 481 —Mr Y Sitaramaiya Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, who was granted 15 days casual leave in Notification No 149, dated 13th February 1892, having availed himself of only 6 days' thereof, from 6th to 11th February 1892, both days inclusive, the unexpired portion, *viz*, 2 days, is hereby cancelled

No 183—In continuation of the Notifications cited on the margin, in which altogether leave on medical certificate for four months was granted to Mr J G North, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury, Kadur, leave on medical certificate for a further period of six weeks is granted to the said officer.

Notification No 792, dated 14th December 1891
Notification No 147, dated 13th February 1892

The 17th March 1892 —No. 482 —Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr P. Puncanatha Rao assumed, charge of the office of the General Assistant Commissioner of the Hassan District on the forenoon of the 10th March 1892

No 484 —Mr K S Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. H Ramakrishna Rao, Munsiff, assumed, charge of the Kolar District Treasury at noon on the 29th February 1892

No 485 —Mr D A Chokse, L M & S Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, having completed 5 years' service as Surgeon, 3rd Grade, the Government are pleased to promote him to the 2nd Grade of Surgeons (local service) with effect from 19th December 1891

The 23*rd March* 1892 —No 488 —Mr M C Ranganengar, B A, Advocate of the Chief Court, is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff of Bangalore, (*sub protem*) until further orders To join forthwith

Legal Intelligence

THE ENROLMENT OF VAKILS

Yesterday an application was made at the Appellate Court before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker, by Mr H G Wedderburn, for the enrolment of two gentlemen, Messrs. P Ramanuja Charriar and S Ranganatham Aiyar, Graduates in Arts and Law, who had served their one year's apprenticeship under him In doing so Mr Wedderburn submitted that the necessary papers as to their character had been filed, and that in regard to the work they had done during the year memoranda showing this were attached to the applications His Lordship the Chief Justice said that from the papers before him the apprentice in question had apparently never drawn up a brief or a written statement They had drawn up a memoranda of grounds of appeal and of objections, but this any one could do The great fault was that Vakils did not know how to draw up their pleadings or to state the cause of action, and these were fruitful causes of cases having frequently to be sent back to the Lower Courts It was necessary that young Vakils should know something of their business profession before being admitted to the local Bar This was the first application made since the promulgation of the new rules in regard to the enrolment of Vakils His Lordship would therefore circulate the papers to his colleagues especially those who had the drawing up of the rules, in view to their deciding with The application would then be disposed of and this procedure would be invariably followed in applications of a similar nature in future

A MINOR DEDICATED TO A TEMPLE.

The Hon Mr Justice Jardine and the Hon Mr Justice Telang disposed of the appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr Krishnarao Joshi, Magistrate of Sirsi, who charged the accused Tippa with two others with dedicating a minor to the service of a temple knowing that a minor, when grown up, was likely to be used for the purpose of prostitution Mr Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused and Mr N. G Chandavarkar for the complainant and the Government Pleader represented the Crown

Mr Justice Jardine in delivering the judgment of the Court said The magistrate found that the accused Tippa got some sort of ceremony performed on his daughter Manjee at the Temple at Banawasi and that ever since then, she has been in the service of the temple as a dancing girl There is evidence, he says, that dancing girls as a rule lead immoral lives, and that this is the case which is not disputed by Mr Shamrao who appears for the accused The evidence, in our opinion, shows that that accused applied to the officials of this temple to get Manjee then a girl of 5 or 6 years of age, enrolled as a dancing girl, that she was enrolled accordingly, taking the place of Tippa's mother, that a ceremony called by the witness *Kishi* ceremony was performed on Manjee, rice and plantains being used, and Manjee invested with trousers, and that at the end of the ceremony Manjee danced and sang and waved a lamp before the idol In this ceremony the accused took a prominent part being present with the girl She has since remained a dancing girl of the temple and has, as the book shows, sometimes received payments for dancing there There is abundant evidence that dancing girls usually become prostitutes although it may doubtless happen that some of them marry either before or after they have begun a life of prostitution The above facts appear to us to bring the present case within the ruling in Reg *vs* Jaili Bhawani C B H C R 60 C R and are very similar to those in the recent case of Shrinivasa *vs* Anantsauri We find that the accused disposed of the minor girl knowing it to be likely that she would be employed for the purpose of prostitution and is thus guilty within the words and meanings of section 372 of the Indian Penal Code The magistrate who acquitted the accused appears to have been actuated by the consideration that the ceremony performed was not a final dedication to a life of prostitution and not in the notions of the people a barrier to marriage such as another ceremony which takes place after puberty accomplishes This last differs from *Kishi* ceremony and appears to consist in tying of a tali round the neck We think it was our error to hold that the possibility that Manjee might get married, took the facts out of the somewhat inside words of the section which as pointed out by, Mr Justice Muthuswami Ayer in Venka *vs* Mahalinga, is intended to protect the chastity of minors and to prevent minors from being disposed by other persons in such a way as to put them in a life of prostitution The latest Madras case shows that in the opinion of the learned judges there the prosecution is not obliged to prove any particular ceremony We now on his appeal which is made by the Government of Bombay, reverse the order of acquittal and convict the accused Tippa of the offence punishable under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code The learned Government Pleader does not press for a severe sentence, and bearing in mind that the law does not appear to have been well understood, that this case has been pending a long time, and that the offence occurred several years ago, we think a lenient sentence will suffice We sentence the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment —*Advocate of India*

THE MADURA DANCING GIRLS' CASE

Judgment in this case, particulars of which appeared in our legal columns of the 10th instant, was delivered to day at the High Court by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that the points that arose for decision in the case were (1) upon the evidence taken by the District Magistrate was there a *prima facie* case disclosed against the accused under Section 372 I P C and (2) was the High Court bound to order the District Magistrate to frame a charge With regard to the 2nd and 3rd accused His Lordship held no evidence implicating them was given and that the District Magistrate was right in discharging them He Lordship then considered the evidence against the 1st and the 4th accused—whether the District Magistrate was justified in refusing to frame a charge against them His Lordship said that it must be taken as proved in this case that the *dasis* of the temple live in prostitution, also that Pichamuthu danced and sang in the temple along with other *dasis* and performed temple duties for 5 or 6 months The District Magistrate had stated that the evidence was discrepant in many points, but His Lordship thought that there was no contradiction in material points. The question was whether there was evidence of such a disposal of the girl as was contemplated by Section 372 I P C, *i e*, was there evidence that the accused disposed of the girl in such a way that they knew it to be likely that she would be employed for the purpose of prostitution His Lordship was of opinion that there was He further held that the fact that she was appointed to do the duties of the temple and enrolled in the temple books and attended the temple for the performance of those duties was sufficient to constitute disposal to satisfy the conditions of Section 372 It was the duty, therefore of the District Magistrate to have framed a charge On the next point there was no evidence that the girl was debauched during the time she was in the temple The prosecution was not conducted by the temple servant but by a former servant, and therefore His Lordship thought the High Court was not bound to order the District Magistrate to frame a charge, and accordingly dismissed the petition

His Lordship Mr Justice Parker agreed with the Chief Justice as to 2nd and 3rd accused and that the girl sang and danced in the temple. He held that there was no evidence of dedication and therefore no change in the girl's status, and she was at liberty to make a legal marriage Her name might have been entered for future dedication but the question was whether there was a real disposal The Legislature intended that there should be a physical disposal of the minor for some mercenary purpose, and this was not proved His Lordship further found that there was no evidence of criminal intention and that it was not shown that the 1st accused ever intended she would become a *dasi* during her minority, and the endorsement showed to the contrary Penal provisions of the Code, said His Lordship, should be construed strictly and not strained against accused persons Further prosecution did not tend to the good of the public nor to private parties Concurring with the Chief Justice he dismissed the petition —*Mail*.

General Summary.

IMPORTANT TO GRADUATES —Last year's Graduates in Law, Engineering and Medicine, and those in Arts from the Presidency Patchiappa's, Kumbakonam, and Tanjore Colleges will receive an English Bible from the Bible Society, and a volume of Essays from the Tract Society, on application at the Memorial Hall !!

THE RAMACHANDRA RAO COMMISSION —Mr Gibson is enquiring into only two charges against Mr Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Collector of Madura, namely that of receiving from a Zemindar (1) a large silk umbrella for presentation to a temple, and (2) a sum of Rs. 1,500 The charge of receiving gifts of food when in camp, has been withdrawn

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS —The Local Government agreeing with the opinion of the majority of the Board of Revenue that the implements of husbandry and one pair of ploughing cattle for each cultivator should be altogether exempted from distraint and sale for arrears of land revenue, has directed the Board of Revenue to provide for their exemption in respect of revenue arrears by issuing a Standing Order to that effect

THE TOBACCO DUTIES —The Government has approved of the bye-laws framed by the Municipal Commissioners in connection with the Tobacco duties which it is intended to introduce into this City, Madras and has directed their publication in the English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages in four successive issues of the *Fort St George Gazette*, after which the President will again address Government in connection with the confirmation of the byelaws

INDIANS IN ENGLAND —The following calls to the Bar were made in January *Inner Temple* —Mahmoud Hussan, Motiram Shankeram Advani, M A, Calcutta Prizeman in Roman Law *Middle Temple* —Harkishen Lal, B A, Punjab and Cambridge Universities, Chandra Sekhar Shanne, Calcutta University, Sultan Sayyid Saadat Husain M R A S, F R G S. *Lincoln's Inn* —Belal Ahmed Mahomed Raoof B A, Cambridge

Mr M S Advani has been allowed a dispensation of two terms, and on the call day he was congratulated by Lord Cross in regard to his Prize in Roman Law

In the Intermediate (Honours) Examination in Laws of the University of London (Jurisprudence and Roman Law) Man Mohan Lal Agarwala B Sc, Exhibition Gray's Inn, passed in the First Class

In the I C S Selected Candidates' Second Periodical Examination, M Yusuf stood 3rd and gained the £10 prize in Hindustani (Optional Subject), S. C Mukerji, 4th, A A Ghose, 19, M M. Ghose, 32nd, and G O Madgarkar, 31th In Sanskrit and Arabic, Mukerji and Yusof, respectively were ineligible for the prizes, having received such prizes at the First Periodical Examination

M Abdul Ghani, Lahore Medical College, has passed the First Examination of the Conjoint Board in Elementary Anatomy and Elementary Physiology

J N Bahadurji (Bombay and University College) has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London (Chemistry and Experimental Physics).

Syed Mohamed Younes and Waliuddin Ahmed have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Inns of Court

Extracts.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks :—It is such an exceedingly difficult thing to get the Imperial Government, in any financial transactions with India, to make concessions to this country, that all prominence should be given to *the recent assumption by the former Government* of a charge of £3,000 a year that used to be borne out of the Indian revenues In the discussion in the House of Commons the other evening on the Foreign Office estimates a question was put relating to a new charge *for £3,000 that appeared on the estimates*, and the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave this account of the matter. Hitherto, it seems the Government of India had been paying £10,000 a year towards the expenses of the British Minister at Teheran. The equity of this charge has been often questioned, for the Government of India are no longer permitted to have that same share in controlling events at Teheran as they had at the beginning of the century, when they sent Sir John Malcolm to Persia while Sir Harford Jones's Embassy was on its way out from England Recently it was pointed out to the Home Government that India was paying £23,000 for diplomatic and consular representation in Persia, including £6 000 for the agencies at Bushire and Meshed, while the Imperial Government paid only £12,000 a year It was asked, therefore, that the Indian contribution to the expenses of the mission at Teheran should be reduced from £10,000 to £7,000, and the appeal seems to have been acceded to. A little more might be done in the same direction with advantage. *The Indian contribution* to the cost of the British mission at Pekin is rather too liberal, considering how much less India derives than she formerly did from the opium revenue

MR N SUBRAMANYAN

The appointment of Mr N Subramanyan B.A., B.L., Barrister at law, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, appears in to day's *Gazette* and will meet with approval not only from the Native Christian community, to which he belongs, but also from the general public of Madras, who during the last sixteen years have had ample opportunities of appreciating his high legal attainments Mr Subramanyan is entirely a self made man Twenty-eight years ago he began life as a master in a small school in Royapettah *After serving for three* years in this capacity he took to law as a profession and settled down at Chittoor, the head quarters of the North Arcot District, where he was Public Prosecutor for six years His practice as a Pleader had meanwhile prospered well and by 1873 he had saved sufficient money to enable him to proceed to England, accompanied by his wife Having eaten His terms he returned to Madras in 1876 as a Barrister at law and commenced practising at the High Court By hard and conscientious work, no less than by his own natural abilities, he soon attained a foremost position at the local Bar He acted for a short time as Coroner in the Duke of Buckingham's time and has since officiated as Official Trustee and Administrator General After twenty-five years of continuous work at the Bar Mr Subramanyan may be regarded as having acted wisely in accepting the *otium cum dignitate* of the Bench, even though it be at considerable pecuniary loss to himself His present appointment does not necessarily spell "shelf" He has still the Judgeship of the new City Civil Court, the Chief Judgeship of the small Cause Court and even a Judgeship in the High Court to look forward to —*Mail*

In order to give our readers some idea of the loss which India is suffering on account of the fall in the value of silver we quoted last week an extract *from a very pithy speech* of Mr Anderson of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce The following extract from the letter of an expert throws a great deal of light on the same subject —

"If the exports and imports of India were *equal, and India had no gold to pay*, the rise or fall in exchange, that is, sterling price would be a matter of indifference to her But as her exports of commodities exceed her imports by about 30 crores, it cannot possibly be a matter of indifference How then will it affect her? She pays England about £16 000 000 annually and this she pays, not in gold or silver, but in silver priced commodities, tea, cotton, wheat jute, &c If then silver, that is, the rupee, is depreciated in value, and Indian produce keeps pace with it, that is depreciates also, it follows that a larger quantity of produce must be exported to discharge this gold debt, and this is exactly what is happening, because, taking the entire imports, including gold and silver, on the other it will be found that the balance is equal to about the amount of the Home Charges at the current rate of exchange. If silver and commodities have depreciated, say, 33 per cent, it follows that gold has appreciated 50 per cent In other words, the gold creditors of India must be receiving at present 50 per cent more produce than they did formerly To deny this, is to deny the appreciation of gold There may of course be doubts as to the extent of the appreciation but whatever the appreciation be to that extent a gold creditor must benefit at the expense of the debtor, who has only silver or silver-priced produce to pay the debt with If the appreciation is, say, 50 per cent, India must in that case export 8 crores worth of produce more than would be necessary were exchange at par, or stating prices correspondingly higher than they are at present If we also reckon that India purchases, say, £4,000,000 of gold annually, she must for the same reason, expend 2 crores more than is necessary. So that between these two payments she is virtually sacrificing 10 crores every year, for which she does not, and cannot in the nature of the case, receive any equivalent value This loss would amount in 20 years to the enormous total of 200 crores,—more than India's entire national debt, and more than would be necessary to duplicate or triplicate her present entire railway system And all this because of the extraordinary delusion that possesses our business men that low exchange is an excellent thing for the country As if a depreciated currency and depreciated produce, any more than a depreciated horse, or a depreciated tea garden, could, under any conceivable circumstances, benefit the owner, and the climax is reached when we are told that greater the depreciation the greater the benefit "—*Hope*

According to the *Indian Daily News* the exchange market still tends downwards and God alone knows where it is likely to stop in that course At one time it was thought that the value of silver cannot fall below 121 per ounce But it is now perfectly proved that that theory is not at all correct This theory was based upon the calculation that it would *not be possible to mine silver with profit at a* lower price But the exchange market is influenced not only by the natural law of "supply and demand," but also by such artificial agencies as international politics Most frequently the exchange market has to anticipate *the effects of international politics upon* the supply and demand of gold and silver Thus at a time when Austria and Spain are contemplating of resorting to an exclusive gold standard, when in America the party against free coinage is growing more and more influential, it is but natural that the exchange market would anticipate the effects of all such policies upon the value of silver and the value of silver would fall down

There is no doubt that the subject is of great practical moment to us at present It may be a dry subject but it is a highly important matter nevertheless And no journalist would be justified to *remain idle* at this time

In our last article upon the subject we tried to prove that the only practical remedy at hand is to induce or force the European countries to a policy of bimetallism As far as India is concerned, it would be a great relief if England at least be induced to resort to bimetallism But in England the party against bimetallism is very strong, and it were almost hoping against hope to expect that she would be influenced by the policy of bimetallism

But there appears to be a silver lining in the cloud Lancashire has come into the field and is agitating for bimetallism The Manchester papers have sounded a note of alarm

The *Manchester Guardian* is advocating the policy of, at least, attempting to do "*something*" *And even the British Government is* said to have relented so far as to agree to an International Conference on the subject

Thus what the entreaties and appeals of India could not do the selfish apprehensions of Lancashire may achieve We have shown how disastrously is the fall in silver affecting the export trade of the country how the food grains of the country are being drained away But there is a limit to every thing Gold has at present *appreciated* 50 per cent Hence to pay for Manchester goods 50 per cent more of produce is to be exported This course of things was surely beneficial to the gold creditors of India But this was not always feasible And the English exporters were not always in a position to get profitable terms for their commodities So in the long run Manchester finds herself closer in the world's market And while India's banner but little her food supply, the English manufacturer is by no means reaping the benefit of it —*H*

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 28th March.—Lord Salisbury, in his reply to President Harrison's last Note, consents to the renewal of the *modus vivendi* as soon as the Arbitration Treaty is ratified and subject to the mutual assessment of damages to sealers arising from the prohibition placed upon their operations.

London, 29th March.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Curzon moved the second reading of the India Councils Bill.

Mr Schwann then moved an amendment demanding the elective principle, and in the debate which followed Mr Gladstone said he deprecated binding the Government of India by a positive expression of opinion based upon incomplete information. It was necessary, he said, to avoid the danger of its being subservient to the interest of any particular classes or cliques in India, and whatever support the Government intended to give to the elective principle must be genuine support. He believed that both sides of the House were animated by the same objects.

The Bill was then read the second time without the House dividing.

London, 28th March.—The death is announced of Mr George Yule, ex President of the Indian National Congress.

Paris, 29th March.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed without debate the Bill making dynamite outrages punishable with death.

Washington, 28th March.—President Harrison is satisfied with Lord Salisbury's reply regarding the *modus vivendi*.

London, 28th March.—According to advices received from Shanghai via San Francisco frightful carnage took place in the repression of the late rebellion in Mongolia. It is stated that 8,000 rebels were killed and 300 burned alive, whilst 800 Imperialists were killed and 300 burned.

London, 29th March.—Mr Schwann withdrew his amendment to the India Councils Bill before the second reading took place.

The *Times* of to-day is gratified at the passage of the India Councils Bill and considers the elective principle for India premature. Government in India, the article adds, must remain an enlightened despotism subject to the influence of English and Indian opinion.

Later.—Mr Maclean has given notice that he will move in Committee an amendment to the India Councils Bill that the Viceroy shall not adopt the elective principle without the consent of Parliament.

London, 30th March.—In the House of Commons last night Mr Maclean gave notice that he would bring forward a motion for shelving the Indian Officers Bill. It is probable that Sir Richard Temple will support the motion.

Paris, 29th March.—The Magistracy and Chiefs of Police here are receiving threatening letters daily and their residences are guarded night and day.

Washington, 25th March.—Mr Bland has abandoned his Silver Bill for the present Session. The Democratic advocates of the Bill fear to support it in view of the impending presidential elections.

Mr Stewart will move in the Senate on Monday next that his Bill for the free coinage of gold and silver be re-discussed.

The Senate have unanimously ratified the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty.

London, 31st March.—A report, which is well accredited, states that the General Elections will take place in June or July next.

London, 1st April.—The revenue returns for the past year show an increase of two millions sterling, of which one million is derived from Excise.

Paris, 31st March.—The Senate have passed the Dynamiters Bill.

Bombay, 1st April.—The ceremonial opening of the Tansa Water works by H. E the Viceroy passed off most successfully yesterday afternoon. The arrangements were complete in every detail, reflecting the utmost credit on the officials of the Municipality. The grounds where the ceremony took place were laid out as a beautiful garden under the direction of Mr. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. By 5 o'clock the vast number of invited guests were all seated. Shortly afterwards the Viceroy, Governor and party, in carriages and four, with postillions, arrived. Lord Harris having introduced the Municipal officials, Mr Cotton, Mr Acworth, Mr Carrol, and Mr Barrow, to the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne their Excellencies were conducted to their seats. Miss Maconochie then presented the Marchioness with a beautiful bouquet of choice flowers, on the top of which lay a gold bracelet with the City Arms engraved thereon as a memento of the occasion. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr Acworth, having delivered an Address narrating the history of the Tansa Scheme, and Mr Cotton, President of the Corporation, having read an Address of Welcome, a silver lever was presented to the Viceroy attached to a crank wheel. His Excellency giving it a turn the water spouted in a clear jet to a height of 30 feet from the centre of the basin of the fountain, which was the signal for a loud outburst of cheering.

The Viceroy then made a speech in which he referred to the fact that the Bombay Municipality had been the first to hold out a welcoming hand to him on his arrival on Indian soil more than three years ago. His Excellency then referred to the magnitude of the Tansa Works scheme and the triumph of the Municipality in having carried it through in spite of great difficulties. Referring to Municipal institutions generally His Excellency said :—"I am a believer in Municipal self-government. I am therefore the last person in the world to regard with a jealous eye the privileges enjoyed by our Indian Municipalities. At the same time, I have never disguised from myself that Municipal Government in India has special difficulties to contend with, and I have observed with regret that in some Municipalities there has prevailed a regrettable degree of indifference to the interests of the general community. I am therefore glad to congratulate the Bombay Municipality on the readiness with which it has faced the responsibilities of this great enterprise."

The Governor of Bombay returned thanks to the Viceroy in the name of the City for coming here and opening the Water works and in the course of a very felicitous speech said :—"If I may for one moment live up to personal matters I feel it a very high compliment that I should at a civic ceremony have been invited to thank you for your presence, and I trust Your Excellency will take it as a proof that whatever differences may have arisen between Government and the Corporation there is underlying a strong undercurrent of respect for each other. I beg Your Excellency to believe that while each authority is honestly confident of the justice of its own proposals, it is, I hope a fact that each respects the other for doing its best for the whole financial interests it represents." The Governor's speech terminated the proceedings.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892

NO SEDITION

THERE was a little sensation caused in Madras about a fortnight ago on account of a telegram sent from Allahabad to a paper there. The enemies of the Indian National Congress fastened on it, and made as much capital as they could out of it The telegram in question gave out that Mr A O Hume, the General Secretary of the institution had given to the world a most seditious circular This document, we were told, was full of threats, it incited the people of the country to raise against the rulers, and the latter were to have their throats cut, or be otherwise made away with Those who know Mr Hume did not believe the telegram they did not believe that a man of his position would put forward anything so wicked, so contrary to everything he had told the people of India. Moreover they recollected that the message came from the capital of the North West Provinces, a place not particularly in favour of the Congress movement and notoriously inclined to make the most of any slip that its leaders might make At length the document made its appearance in this part of the country when it was discovered to be impossible to see sedition in it even with the most powerful of political magnifying glasses The paper in which the sensational telegram appeared apologised for the mistake its correspondent had made, and declared there was nothing approaching to sedition in any part of the two letters Mr Hume sent to the Secretary of the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee Some parts of the two letters may be objected to, it may be said that Mr Hume is rather too excited—we might almost say hysterical—and perhaps injures rather than strengthens some parts of his argument But in the main he is perfectly right, his language may be a little too strong in parts, but his views are correct and this is the principal thing to be looked at The writer holds that India is very poor, that she is becoming poorer, that the taxation is far too heavy, and that it ought to be relieved With this part of the subject, all those who know how matters stand, and wish well to India must agree with Mr Hume The taxes are heavy and inelastic, there is a deficit in this year's Budget, and unless great reductions are made, and very soon, this will be very large at the end of this financial year There is no mention made of levying new taxes, for the Finance Minister knows very well that it would be idle to propose anything of the kind The land tax has been stretched to its utmost salt, as Mr Hume points out, has been so fearfully taxed that the people find it difficult to provide themselves with this necessary of life The forest laws are very oppressive, and the people strongly object to them Then, in addition to the Imperial taxation the people have to pay local cesses of all sorts, so that it may truely be said that their burdens are greater than they can bear This is the strain of Mr Hume's song, and surely this cannot be looked upon as sedition or wrong He tells the people—the enlightened portion—that they are the creation of the present Government, that they must stand or fall with it, a statement perfectly correct Consequently he tells them they ought to assist in bringing about a thorough change As they would be sufferers as well as the Government, should the cataclysm he sees approaching really put in an appearance, they must exert themselves to the utmost to prevent the evil before it is too late He tells the educated and thinking portion of the community —

"You owe it to Government, to yourselves your families and your country, to mince matters no longer to come out boldly as men and insist on attention being given to the growing gravity of the situation Let them take their time about granting us representative institutions if they will, but let them satisfy the people somewhat before these eat up both ourselves and the Government Let them reduce their overgrown military and civil expenditure, and alike where land, forests, salt, &c, are concerned, lighten their entire fiscal system, and let them put down their rural drinking shops with a firm hand, for it is in these—believe it or not as they please—that much of the coming mischief will be hatched"

This is the advice he gives to those who are able to help, and his words are good The fiscal system must be changed, expenditure must be cut down to a very great extent, and then we may expect that relief will come to the people Half measures are of no use, the whole system must be taken in hand, and reforms on a great scale carried out So far we quite agree with Mr Hume, but when he begins to prophesy we cannot altogether go along with him He is of opinion that there may be a terrible cataclysm before very long, and that all the good the present Government has accomplished will be destroyed Everything may be swept away as by a whirl wind, and nothing will be left behind Mr Hume compares India with France before the Revolution of 1789, and he thinks the condition of the two countries is parallel We are of a different opinion Matters have not gone so far here as they did in France before the date just mentioned But as matters are in this land they are not nearly so bad as they were in France, and moreover we feel certain the people at home to whom Mr Hume intends appealing will never allow them to proceed to the worst It is want of the real knowledge of the case that prevents the people from demanding a thorough change, but when they do possess the knowledge we may be sure they will not be long in making their voice heard While we deplore the condition of the country, and deplore it as deeply as Mr Hume we cannot agree with him that matters will come to a terrible crisis, for although the rulers may be blind to the real condition of things the people of England will come to the rescue

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

Reuter tells us that the Indian Councils Bill has passed the second reading, which is equivalent to saying that it will pass altogether It has only to get through Committee, and not much opposition is to be expected at this stage of the proceedings A few alterations will, no doubt, be made, and nothing more It is well that the measure will soon become law, for though, as we have more than once pointed out, it is not everything that could be wished, it has some good points about it By it the Councils will be enlarged and this will be a blessing These institutions are much too small and a call for their enlargement has long been heard But up to this time no heed has been given to the request of the people, and it was only when the late Mr Bradlaugh gave it as his intention to bring in a Bill that the Government forestalled him, and introduced one of its own This is the measure that has now passed its second reading The great principle of election is omitted, but we believe that before very long the Government will have to grant the concession Mr Schwann withdrew his amendment, and he was right in so doing, for we do not think he would have been able to carry it, and time would have been wasted We are not at all satisfied with what Mr Gladstone said on the subject, and it is plain to be seen that he understands very little about India He seems to us to have spoken words without meaning, or with very little meaning in them Mr Gladstone has paid so much attention to home politics that he has neither time nor energy to bestow on Indian affairs, he cannot avert his gaze from England for a single day, and so when he rises to speak about the former he gives no satisfaction to the people in this land It is not very likely that he will ever become well versed in matters Indian, considering his advanced age, and the subjects he has to take up connected with home affairs so that the prospect of India coming often to the front, should he come to power is not very bright Still something has been gained by the Bill brought into the House, and it remains for the people of this land to agitate till they gain what they require—the elective principle The Bill which has just passed its second reading is the beginning, the elective principle must be the end, the means must be agitation The men who may be nominated to the Councils must show what they are able to accomplish, what they are made of We believe that the men who will be called to the enlarged Councils will be the men who would be elected should the principle be allowed It now remains for them and all those interested in the affairs of this land to try their best to make this new measure such a success that it may be the beginning of something else, something that will do more good to the people, and place them on a higher level than that on which they are at present placed The country at large is to be congratulated on the measure that will shortly become law but it must not rest content with it, but make it the stepping stone to something higher

Occasional Notes

GOVERNMENT has to reply to a reference made by the Collector of South Arcot, ruled that the services of all Bench Clerks will be permanent and pensionable

A MAHOMEDAN gentleman of advanced age recently died at Ootacamund He was immensely wealthy, and it is reported that he lay nightly on chests of specie amounting to no less than eight lakhs of rupees !

An officer applied for leave on urgent private affairs He was asked to report what his affairs were and replied that if he were thus kept waiting they would cease to be "urgent" and if he told them, they would not be "private"

THE movements of Russian troops on the German frontier are exciting alarm The Czar's advisors consider that it is absolutely necessary to divert the attention of the people from the internal condition of the country

ACCORDING to the last report there are over 1,000 persons on relief works in Madras 31,000 in Rajputana with 8,000 receiving gratuitous relief, 27,000 in Upper Burma, 10,000 in Bengal and about 2,000 in Bombay

RAM SINGH the Indian whom the Queen has commissioned to decorate a room at Osborne, will be a formidable rival to English decorators The Queen is said to be delighted both with his training and his genius for composition

MR N SUBRAMANYEM, Barrister at Law, on Friday last took his seat as Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, with Mr P D Shaw, the Chief Judge, to initiate him in the disposal of ex parte cases which were called on at the First Judge's Court

OWING to cholera at Hurdwar pilgrims are being turned back all along the North Western Railway and the Railway, authorities are refunding their fares for the distance not travelled This amounts to a large sum, for over 25,000 were en route

MRS. ALGAR, the wife of an officer at Sialkote, claims to have discovered a cure for leprosy Father Leo, Catholic Chaplain of Sialkote, has given her a testimonial in which he declares on his honour that a leper was cured by Mrs Algar in six weeks.

A M Soler married, when he was fifteen, a woman of fifty with 13 children, so that the table is reversed In the East the old marry young girls and in the West, the young marry old women Which is good ? A reformer may answer this anomaly of practice

SWAMY Bhaskara Nand Saraswati, a member of Arya Samaj, who is now studying at Philadelphia, has found so many admirers of the tenets of his Samaj there, that he has formed them into a body and established a branch of the Arya Samaj in that city

The word Assyrian is in all probability derived from the Sanskrit "Asur" meaning demons or evil minded persons Professor Rajaram Shastri Bhagwat may make some use of this word in tracing the source of the Hindu race ! Syrians and Assyrians were known to sanscrit writers as Suras and Asuras.

WITH effect from the 1st inst and until further orders, the tariff per word in telegraphic messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs 3-2 via Suez and Teheran, 5 annas less via Turkey, 2 annas a word to be added from offices in Burma Press message rate to United Kingdom remains unaltered

SIR Edwin Arnold will, it is said, be the chief actor in a most interesting ceremony when he passes through India next cold weather on his return home Sir Edwin has received the authority of Government to supervise the transfer of the sacred temple of Buddha from the Brahmins to the Buddhist priests

A CORRESPONDENT, who is generally well informed about frontier affairs, writes to a contemporary to say that large promises are made by the Russians to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan which one is that Cashmere should be given to him as a reward for his faithfulness and adherence to the Czar, that is, when Cashmere is taken

THE ss Orono will arrive at Marmagao early in April with the iron work for the second span of the bridge across the Kistna River at Bezwada, which will be trained from Marmagao to the Kistna terminus via Guntakal. Ten more spans will be shipped from Europe in this manner, each span engaging about 100 vehicles each of 6 tons carrying capacity

Marriage it seems, is made compulsory in America The Georgia State has passed a bill imposing 25 dollars upon a bachelor if he begun business at 30 If he continued a bachelor, he should pay 25 dollars for each succeeding five years If he went without a wife till he attained 60, he would be put to the expense of 150 dollars

THE Morning Post says —It is stated that Professor Van Tassell will be accompanied on his balloon voyage across India from Calcutta to Bombay by Mr Stonford, of the Madras Times, Mr Willcox, of the Daily Graphic, and probably the representative of a Calcutta paper None of these gentlemen is believed to be tired of life

THE Amir has a contemporary hears, managed to get a letter delivered to the Hon G Curzon, Under Secretary of State for India His Highness alludes in guarded terms to the opposition raised by the Foreign Office in this country to his proposed visit to England, and expresses a strong hope that the sole desire of his heart, to pay his respects to the Queen Empress, may be gratified

LAST week the Chief Justice during the hearing of a case for review, argued before him and the Honorable Mr Justice Parker, referring to the fact that Mr P P Sankara Menon had argued the appeal thereof originally, deprecated the change of Counsel at several stages of a case and said that some rules ought to be laid down with a view to stop such a state of things

MR E GIBSON left Madura on Thursday last on telegraphic instructions from Government, as he could not get evidence in support of the charges against Mr P Ramachandra Rao, the Sub-Collector It is reported that Mr Gibson has been directed to hand over the papers relating to his commission to Mr E Turner, the Collector who returned last week from furlough

A FRONTIER news writer states that the Indian Government lately wrote to the Shah of Chitral suggesting that he should keep

a opular force of 1000 men at Chitral (recruited both from Chitralis and Kafirs) and that the Government of India would pay for their expenses, and that the force should be commanded by his sons The people, however appear to dislike the idea of such service, and are reluctant to enlist

The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Comer Petheram, the Hon Mr Justice Wilson, and the Hon Mr Justice Pigot have given an important judgment to the effect that a Hindu widow who had remarried and changed her religion forfeited her right, to dower inheritance in her first husband's estate in favour of the next heir Mr Justice Prinsep dissented from this view on the ground that the law on the subject applied only to Hindu widows marrying Hindus

The Board of Revenue has conveyed its thanks to Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodeliar for the 2,500 cloths sent by him for distribution among the distressed poor in the distressed tracts of Kurnool Bellary Anantapur and Nellore The following order has been passed thereon by the Government —" The Government notes with much pleasure the liberality of Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodeliar in making gifts of cloths for the use of the distressed in several of the affected Districts of the Presidency "

The following extraordinary telegram from Hyderabad is published by the *Indian Daily News* —" The Imperial Diamond has not arrived here yet There is report that, though the Nizam is very anxious to get possession of it, very much is being tried to frustrate his wishes in fact his advisers are trying their best to get it sold for it is thought that once the Nizam gets possession of it he will see the stone is worth more than its price, and that he has not been so egregiously cheated as they wish to make out

The horrors of Chinese justice have been often described, but the latest horror is surpassingly awful A man was charged with an offence but denied his guilt He was then stretched on the bare pole,' the torture however extracting nothing from him Some more agonising mode of torture was then employed The prisoner had his hands tied behind his back, a rope was then attached to his hands and he was hoisted off the ground, and for some hours he was kept dangling in midair But not even this excruciating agony could cause the accused to incriminate himself

Some young gentleman, the Agent of a certain firm in Madras suddenly disappeared He was seen to go to the beach to the south of the Harbour and take a swim, but he never returned to shore —the supposition being that he was seized by a shark and devoured The man's life was insured for a considerable sum of money but the Insurance Company would not pay the policy for a long time, as it no doubt thought that perhaps the man might turn up However as no trace of him could be found it eventually paid the policy This morning we learned that the " devoured man" has turned up on the Continent—in Germany, we believe !

The system of Kulin marriages still exists in Bengal and one sad result is that polygamy in certain cases prevails to a frightful extent The following instances will show that strong public opinion has to be created for the suppression of this evil One venerable pluralist aged 78 heads the list with 107 wives, the next one has only 67, another 29, and so on down to some of the more moderate, who are content with 4 wives apiece We are further informed, that seven of these pluralists are graduates of the Calcutta University although they have as yet not gone in for more than 4 wives Of course these are the gentlemen who protested so strongly against the Age of Consent Act The list of polygamic victims is deplorable to contemplate

Local and Provincial

Cholera at Melkote —Cholera Prevails in Melkote, water is also scarce Pilgrims are warned of the risks they run

The Resident —Sir Harry Prendergast British Resident, will give over charge of his duties on the 16th of this month

City Railway Station —In consequence of the great Traffic it has been found necessary to extend the Goods shed at the City Railway station by sixty feet

The Octroi in the Civil and Military Station —Mr B Lacey has been appointed prosecuting Municipal Inspector of this department on a salary of Rs 75 a month

Mr J G Macdonald —We are told that this gentleman, at present Excise Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Dewan in the Excise Department Mr Macdonald will also be Superintendent of the Toddy Revenue

The Stanly Company —This Company after performing seven times in the Cubbon Rooms, left yesterday for Mysore, at the request of the Maharajah, where they will perform for about a week Then the Company will give a few more performances in Bangalore, and then go on to Madras

The Maharajah's Departure —Arrangements are being made for the departure of their Highnesses the Maharajah, the Maharani, the Princes and Princesses to Ootacamund The Royal party according to the present arrangements will start on Wednesday the 13th instant, and will make a stay of six weeks on the Blue Hills —*H*

The Weather —On Thursday evening there was a change in the weather The clouds gathered and it looked as if there would be a good downpour But after a terrible dust storm only a few drops fell There was a good deal of thunder and lightning, but the rain refused to come down On Friday it also looked threatening, but there was no rain It seems likely that we shall have some before long, and it will be very acceptable

Transfer of the Public Offices Postponed —We understand from information received from a reliable source, that the transfer of the public offices from Bangalore to the Capital is, under orders issued by the Mysore Government, to remain in abeyance for the present, pending the erection of the New Court House buildings recently sanctioned Mr Standish Lee, Engineer of the Special Improvements Division, Mysore, has been requested by the Government, to submit plans and estimates as to the actual cost of these buildings and to push on the work with the utmost rapidity in his power It will in all probability occupy a period of about two years before the construction of the new offices can be completed Mr Standish Lee has already earned for himself a high reputation, and he distinguished himself as a hard working public officer, and there can be no doubt that the work when completed will redound credit to the fame he has already acquired, as being not only a skilful Engineer, but also an architect whose buildings are admired for their unique style and elegance of design —D P.

THE YOUNG MENS' UNION

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual General Meeting —

1 The ninth annual general meeting of the Young Mens' Union Petta Bangalore was held on the 20th March 1892 and the two following days in the Union premises Tholasithotam near the Municipal Gardens

2 The following members were present —

Messrs Belavadi Subba Row, B A (Vice president) B S Ramanuja Aiyangar (Hony Secretary and Treasurer) D V Sreecantayya B A C B Gopal Row, B Subbanna B A B L N V Narasimha Aiyangar B A, B L D Venkoba Row, K Venugopal Aiyangar, B A, P K Garuda Char B Ranga Aiyangar, B Kristamma Char, T R Rama Row, (Librarian) B V Lakshman Row, M Siva Rama Krishna Aiyar, K Sreenivasa Aiyangar, S A Narayan Row, Y Rama Row, and B Ramayya

3 Mr Belvadi Subba Row, B A, being voted to the chair, the reports of the Auditors and of the Secretary for the year ending 31st January 1892 were read and adopted with certain modifications

4 The finances of the union for the past year are—

	Rs A P
Balance of the previous year i e 1890 91	29—10—2
Collections for the year 1891 92	62— 3—9
Total Rs	91—13—11
Expenditure during 1891 92 R	71— 7—6

Balance on 1st February 1892 Rs 20—6—5

5 Office bearers for the year 1892 93 The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Managing Committee —

Mr S Vencata Varada Aiyangar (President)
Mr B Subbanna, B A B L, (Vice President)
,, N V Narasimham Aiyangar, B A B L (Hony Secy and Treasurer)

MEMBERS

Mr K Venugopala Aiyangar, B A, (Librarian)
,, C B Gopal Row
,, Belavadi Subba Row, B A
,, B S Ramanuja Aiyangar
,, B V Lakshmana Row
,, K Sreenivasa Aiyangar

6 The intermediate class was abolished, and a new class (C Class) for those who wish to avail of the Discussion Meetings only was introduced, and the subscription for the same was fixed at (2) two annas per month

7 A sub committee consisting of Messrs N V Narasimha Aiyangar, B A B L, B Subbanna, B A B L, T R Rama Row, and Belavadi Subba Row, B A, was appointed to compile the rules of the Union and arrange to have them printed without delay

9 It was resolved to subscribe for the following papers —

1 The Madras Times, (daily)
2 The Times of India, (weekly)
3 Amrit Bazar Patrika (weekly)
4 The Evening Mail (tri weekly)
5 The London Times (weekly)

The following publications are presented to the Union

1 Karnataka Prakasika (by the Proprietor)
2 Indian Magazine (by Mr Krishnaswamy Modaliar)
3 The Boy's Own Paper (by Mr B. S. Ramanuja Aiyangar)
4 The English Translation of the Maha Bharata (by Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, C I E)

9 It was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the members of the Union be conveyed to Mr B G Krishna Aiyangar, Assistant Commissioner, the patron of the Union and to the donors of the papers referred to above

The meeting was brought to a close, with votes of thanks to the retiring office bearers and to the chairman

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 31st March 1892

The 22nd March 1892 —No. 189 —Mr N Chelviengar delivered over, and Mr B Ramaswami Iyer assumed charge of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, Shimoga District, on the afternoon of the 14th March 1892

The 24th March 1892 —No. 190 —Mr B Srinivasaiengar Extra Assistant Commissioner, reported himself for duty in the Chitaldroog District on the forenoon of the 14th March 1892

The 25th March 1892 —No 191 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr A Ananda Rao Munsiff of Timkur is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class

No 193 —Under the terms of Government Proceedings No. 7140-71—200 of the 5th February 1889 C N Chaulaiya Amildar of the Belur Taluk, Hassan District, is granted casual leave of absence for 6 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 27th March 1892 —No. 492 —Mr M R Laing-Meason, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, reported himself for duty to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1892

No 494 —The furlough for 3 months and 25 days from 4th November 1889 to 28th February 1890 and the leave on medical certificate for 11 months from 23rd December 1890 to 22nd January 1892, granted to Sivagnanam Pille, late Munsiff of Sagar, are hereby commuted the former into leave on Medical certificate and the latter into furlough under Article 165 of the Mysore Service Regulations

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Read again Notification dated 2nd March 1892, No 15791—L 1425

Read letter from the President of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission, dated 21st March 1892, No 1130, stating that the election of Municipal Commissioners may be postponed till 1st July 1892 and that the proposed amendment of Paras 5 and 6 of the rules relating to election will be laid before the next meeting of the Board and their sense together with the opinion of the President communicated to Government

No 15049 50—L 1605, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1892.

Order thereon —The postponement of the elections to 1st July 1892 is approved

2 The opinions of the Board and the President on the proposed amendment of the election Rules are awaited

3. The Municipal Commissioners now on the Board, whose term of office may expire before the ensuing elections, will continue in office till their successors are appointed

The 24th March 1892 —Under Section 5 of the Regulations for the Competitive Examination for admission into the Mysore Civil Service to be held in July 1892, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accept the applications of the undermentioned Candidates for admission to the Examination Such of the accepted Candidates as may be passed by the Medical Board, which will meet at Bangalore on the 1st July 1892, will be allowed to proceed to the examination

1 C Hanumanta Rao M A, B L
2 V R Tyagaraja Iyer B A
3 T V Nagaratnam Pillai B A
4 T Bhojaraja Setu Rao, B A
5 Mysore Keshavaiya, B A
6 K R Srinivasaiengar, B A
7 Koratha Jacob, B A
8 S. A Jagadisa Iyer, B A
9 Amble Subramanya B A
10 M L Srinivasa Rao, B A
11 K S Chandrasekharam, B A, B L
12 K S Srinivasa Iyer, B A,
13 Thoda Raghavaiya, B A
14 Madavola Changaiya, B A
15 Rangaswami Srinivasa Iyer, B A
16 M Shama Rao B A
17 Casikar Gopala Rao, B A, B L
18 Belavadi Dasappa, B A
19 A Chidambram Pillai B A
20 V Ramaswami Iyer, B A
21 N Ramaswami, B A
22 Pamkur Chokkanna, B A
23 Chavasagara Raja Gopala Rao, B A
24 K G Shamanna, B A
25 G Aravamutha engar, B A
26 Surendra Nath Sen, B A
27 Manlal Harilal Vakil, B A

The acceptance of the application of Manual Harilal, Vakil, B A, is conditional upon his producing the required testimonials.

General Summary.

Vakaluths.—A circular was issued to-day by the Registrar of the High Court calling the attention of the Vakils to the ruling brought into operation on the 15th instant in regard to Vakalaths specifying the remuneration agreed upon by the Vakil concerned, and to a note thereon by Mr Justice Wilkinson to the effect that Vakalaths not complying with the requirements of the rule will be accepted by the Registrar but that the Court will not grant costs in cases to which it relates

POLITICS AT THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—Owing to the selection of Mr. Stuart to temporarily fill the vacant throne of the Presidency College, in preference to Dr Oppert, political feeling runs high in the Hall of learning hard by the surging sea. Those who are Mathematically inclined espouse the cause of the House of Stuart and idolise their newly appointed acting Principal as a Madras edition of the "Young Pretender", while those who have philological tastes and are enamoured of Sanskritic lore remain, like loyal British subjects, faithful to German Royalty and desire to see Dr. Oppert seated on the throne of the world-famed Presidency College.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.—An appeal came on, last week, before their Lordships J J Muthuswami Iyer and Best, wherein an important point of law arose as to whether, when a document stipulated interest only up to a certain fixed date, interest could be claimed thereon after such date. The Hon'ble V Bashyam Aiyangar appeared for the Appellant, while Ramachandra Rao Sahib represented the Respondents. Their Lordships after a patient hearing of the lengthy arguments of counsels on both sides, following the spirit of rulings already given by the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, decided that interest could be claimed after such date only as damages, and such damages would be barred if claimed six years after the date on which the document became due.—L. T.

A QUESTION OF REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.—A question having been raised in a Civil appeal in which Messrs. Narayana Rao and Pattabhirama Iyer appeared for the Appellant and Respondent respectively as to whether a mortgage deed executed in 1785 hypothecating certain land could be redeemed 69 years after the execution of the document. An acknowledgement had been made, and at the time of such acknowledgement no law of limitation was in existence. Their Lordships J. J Muthuswamy Iyer and Best have held that the mortgage could not be redeemed, and was barred by limitation, as the suit for the performance of the contract entered upon in the mortgage deed had not been filed within two years after the date when the Statute of Limitation came into operation.

MAGISTERIAL CROSS-EXAMINATION.—Recently the District Magistrate of Ganjam reported to the High Court that in a case of dacoity lately committed by the Town Sub Magistrate of Berhampur to the Sessions Court of the District, the accused pleaded that they would reserve their cross examination of the prosecution witnesses for the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge took objection to this and returned the records with directions that the Committing Magistrate should proceed to cross examine the witnesses, observing that if cross examination was reserved the Sub Magistrate should himself cross examine the witnesses sufficiently to test their evidence. The District Magistrate, while agreeing with the Sessions Judge as to the advisability of the Committing Magistrate testing the trustworthiness of the evidence, questioned the legality of the Judge's action, and accordingly referred the matter to the High Court. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wilkinson have now held that the course adopted by the Acting Sessions Judge was clearly illegal, and that the Code of Criminal Procedure nowhere authorised the return of a case to the Magistrate. There was nothing illegal or objectionable, as the Sessions Judge would seem to think, in the prisoners reserving their cross examination, and it would have been improper for the Committing Magistrate to take the place of the prisoners' Pleader and subject the prosecution witnesses to cross-examination. If satisfied that a *prima facie* case was made out, the Sub magistrate was bound to commit, and the Sessions Judge had no power to remand a case for examination or cross-examination.

The *Peoples Journal* says:—The word "Natives of India" has a mournful humour about it. And when Mr Curzon and Sir Richard Temple were using the very same word they were not perhaps aware that they were using it in two quite different senses. When Sir Richard Temple used the word "Natives of India" he meant the children of the Indian soil. When Mr Curzon used it he meant quite a different thing. According to the Indian Service regulations a *Native of India* means a person who is residing in India for a long period of time, and Europeans who are living here for a long time and their children, are regarded under these regulations, to be Natives of India. Thus it appears, that Mr Curzon's assurances of increased favours to be granted to the Natives of India need not make us jubilant. For the resident Europeans of India, too, will have a share and most probably a lion's share, in the very appointments which are *professedly* to be kept for the "Natives" of India who, according to Sir Richard Temple, are lacking in courage and administrative capacity. The humour of the word does not, however, stop here. The very persons who are to be called "Natives of India" under one set of regulations are not to be called "Natives of India" under another set of regulations. Section 4 (i) of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down the definition of a European British Subject who is not a Native of India and who has special privileges in the eye of the law. According to this section not only the Queen's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland and in all the English colonies, but even the children and grand children of such persons domiciled in India are not to be regarded as Natives of India. Such are the inconsistencies of law.

Extracts.

THE CASE AGAINST DEWAN

This case against Ammaveetu Chellammal for aiding and abetting her uncle, the Dewan Regent of Pudukottah, in kidnapping one Meenakshi, a married woman, was called on 29th before Mr J M Maskell at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, when, Mr Branson objected to going into the case till the summons had been served upon the 1st accused, the Dewan Regent. Mr Douglas Grant urged that the case against his client Ammaveetu Chellammal should be proceeded with separately at once. After some argument His Worship referred the case to Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur for disposal. The matter came on before His Worship who, after hearing both sides, passed the following order:—The Madras High Court, in its order dated 25th February, 1892, in criminal revision petition No. 73 of 1892 pointed out a course to the complainant, viz., to move His Excellency the Governor in Council to direct the Political Officer of Pudukottah to serve the process. It also said that it was open to this Court to draw the attention of Government to the refusal of the Political Officer to effect service if it considered such a course necessary. He therefore directed the complainant to move the Government in this matter. The case would remain as a pending case on the file of this Court until the summons was served or the Government were pleased to pass final orders on the matter. He also thought that the alleged charge against 2nd accused should be proceeded with irrespective of the 1st accused. The case against the 1st accused was adjourned *sine die* while that against the 2nd accused was adjourned to 29th April peremptorily.

THE BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL

BENARES, March 16.

The *mahasabha* of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was held at the spacious *chabutra* of the Kamachha Dewankhana of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The sight was most imposing and grand, the like of which was never witnessed or heard of even by the oldest inhabitants of Benares. The big pavilion erected for the purpose was crowded to suffocation and the three storied Dewankhana was completely filled up with eager Hindus. The grounds and all the public roads adjoining the gardens and the road from Sivagram to Dewankhana, a distance of a mile, was full of interested Hindus. The lowest estimate of the people present at the meeting was from ten to fifteen thousands while it is said several thousands of men were obliged to go away disappointed for want of space. The arrangements for seats were admirable, separate enclosures were made for Dandis, Swamis, Sadhus, Pandits, Brahmins and representatives of the Dharma Sabhas. Raja Shashishekhareswar opened the meeting with a short speech, and when he read the Sanskrit *Sidhantapattra* of the Committee of Pandits in connection with the question of deterioration of Hindu religion, the people were so eager to hear the purport of the *Sidhantapattra* that he found it necessary to request four Pandits to read copies of it from four distant corners of the pavilion. As soon as the reading of *Sidhantapattra* was finished one hundred *Sankhs* were sounded at a time. The new feature of the *mahasabha* was that several old ladies of respectable Hindu families were present at the meeting, for whose accommodation special arrangements were made on the upper story of the Dewankhana. The purport of the *Sidhantapattra* was as follows:—

First, that all the Dharma Sabhas and priests of Hindu temples will offer prayers at a fixed time to the Supreme Being so that the Sanatan Dharma be saved from the deplorable state to which it has fallen, the day for general prayer being fixed on the ninth of Sukla Narayan, Aswin month.

Second, to establish provincial Dharma mandals in different parts of Hindustan, such as established in Bengal and Lahore, and to establish a central Mahamandal.

Third, to send Upadeshakas to all parts of India who should preach Sanatan Dharma.

Fourth, to publish a Sanskrit book containing all the rules of Sadharma and to prepare a series of moral and educational Sanskrit books.

Fifth, to establish [illegible] for Sanskrit education.

The full report of the speeches of Raja Shashishekhareswar, Pandit Haridas Sastri, Pandit Shivakumar Sastri, Pandit Bhudhar Sharma and other Pandits follow. The *mahasabha* then dissolved at 8 p. m. after repeated Jayadhwanies (cheers) for the Mahamandal and the Empress.

HINDU WIDOW'S RIGHTS

The *Hindu*:—We think that the principle as laid down by the majority of Mr Justice Prinsep's colleagues in the matter of the proprietary rights of a Hindu widow, must be accepted to be at present the law in such matters. Much as we wish that the rights of Hindu widows in respect of their husband's property should be settled in the spirit of Mr Justice Prinsep's dissenting judgment we are yet unable to follow the arguments of the learned Judge. When the law expressly lays down that all rights and interests which any widow may have in her husband's property shall upon her remarriage cease and determine as if she had been then dead, it appears to us to savour of special pleading to argue that once a widow chooses to change her faith that the law in regard to her should be changed. It is true that, according to Anglo-Indian law, if the widow had merely renounced the Hindu religion her rights in her husband's estate would have remained untouched. But, with respect to the learned judge of the Calcutta High Court, we submit that a change of religion is by no means the same thing as a change of state. There is no reason on earth why a Hindu husband should not have a Christian lady for his wife—no reason except that of a purely religious character. We believe it is no uncommon thing for a Protestant gentleman to marry a Roman Catholic wife, and we have in our own days, beheld followers of Islam taking unto them wives of the Christian persuasion. A widow could not, it is true, after her conversion to another religion, confer on him what are known in Hindu law as spiritual benefits but then, it must be remembered that Act XXI of 1850 considerably loosened the rigid relation which prevailed under the purely Hindu Law between succession and spiritual benefits. Indeed it seems to us that that Act simply repealed that rule of Hindu law about succession. According to that law, the judicial tribunals of the country were forbidden to recognise any religious tests in adjudicating on disputed succession, and we do not know that beyond claiming that a change of religion should not prejudice him, a convert can turn his apostacy into a positive advantage. If a Hindu widow's interest in her husband's estate, according to the law, should cease and determine on her remarriage we do not see why it should be otherwise if the Hindu widow meanwhile sees fit to transfer her allegiance to the Bible or the Koran.

It is certainly anomalous that so long as a Hindu woman remains a widow she does not forfeit her husband's estate by leading a notoriously unchaste life, but that if she marries she forfeits it. The Hindu Law, especially as it is amended by Anglo Indian legislation, abounds in such anomalies which are neither to the credit of the legislators nor calculated to promote the cause of morality. Such a state of things is the result of our rulers not recognising the wisdom of the maxim that when a change is needed there is less danger in altering many things than there is in innovating in a few. There is need for enlightened legislation on this as well as some other questions concerning Hindu society and morals. But unless the Hindu widow's position is bettered we do not see how that of the Hindu widow who had become a convert to another faith can be improved.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE

The *Hindu* has the following comments on the Grand Old Man:—It is really difficult to make out, from the short telegram of Reuter's that has reached this country, the effect of Mr Gladstone's remarks in regard to the elective principle. That he has great faith in that principle as a means of civilising human races can admit of no doubt. If he believes that India is fit for it, there are a sufficient number of intelligent persons who can exercise the privilege of election, he would be glad to give the great weight of his name to the cause of Indian reform. He has however absolutely no knowledge of India. In the course of the fifty or sixty years of his life time during which he has stood as the foremost figure in British politics, he has felt no inclination to study Indian questions. When any of these questions can be turned into a party cry, such as the Press Act of Lord Lytton or his Afghan war could be, he can with his wonted energy and ability turn it to the advantage of his party. But regarding Indian matters as a whole he is more ignorant than even the average Englishman, and naturally hesitates to express himself with confidence when his opinion or sympathy is asked for. In regard, however, to this particular question of legislative reform in India he stands in a sense committed to the progressive side. When the Indian deputation of 1885 waited upon him in the House of Commons he spoke as if he was in full sympathy with the objects of the Congress. On a former occasion he had said that he would miss no opportunity to advance liberal legislation in this country and also that Anglo Indian ascendancy must be checked. It is impossible that the great Liberal chief who has said all this and who sent Lord Ripon as our Viceroy and supported him warmly in all his reforms could have added the weight of his authority to the side of reactionary Conservatism in the face of an opportunity to demonstrate his sympathy with his Indian admirers. We cannot say indeed that the telegram is against the elective system being recognised. His speech was probably of the same indefinite vague character that has characterised more or less all his speeches for sometime past, and while the Congress party and their friends perceive in his remarks expressions of friendly support, the party of reaction will rejoice that the great liberal statesman has after all disappointed us notwithstanding our annual felicitation, in Congress assembled, on his birthday. To us however the very dubiousness of Mr Gladstone's language appears hopeful. It shows that he keeps himself in reserve and a time may come when his support will be as complete and liberal as is worthy of his reputation and convictions. Every one will be at one with him in deprecating the holding of the Government of India to a hard and fast policy founded upon imperfect information. The charge of defective knowledge can be brought against those that oppose the elective principle as well as those that support it, and accordingly, one party has no more right to withhold it than the other party to grant it. It is also true that the best interests of India should not be subordinated to particular classes or cliques. Still, as a matter of fact, Lord Salisbury's Government has not definitively pronounced against the elective principle, on the other hand, by the discretion it has given to the Government of India to adopt this amongst other methods of nominating representatives in its legislative Councils, her Majesty's Government has given some support to the elective principle. Mr Gladstone says that instead of this support being afforded indirectly and in a half-hearted manner, let the responsibility of the new step directly and definitely proceed from the fountain source of authority in Parliament.

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D. SAMINADAN, HD. CLERK,
Sub Court, Combaconum.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

No. 10

NOTIFICATION.

In the City Municipal Notification, dated 6th March 1892, regarding the allotment of building sites in the Western Extension, read "Vysnab community including Nagratha" for "Vysiah community" and omit the words "including Nagratha" after "Sivachar community."

OFFICE OF THE BANGALORE *City Municipal Commission.* } M. ANNAJI RAO, *For President.*

Dated 9th April 1892.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London 3rd April—Mr Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Legal Advisor to the Secretary of State for India in succession to Mr x

London 5th April—A anarchist trials which concluded at Stafford yesterday have resulted in three of the prisoners being sentenced to twenty years penal servitude, while the prisoner Donkin gets five years. Two of the prisoners have been acquitted.

Madrid, 5th April—A Prince Portuguese Anarchist was arrested here to day while entering the Chamber of Deputies with two metal bombs in his possession. On being further searched papers were found on him which show the existence of a conspiracy to blow up the Chamber, the Senate and the Royal Palace

Alexandria 4th April—Eyoub Pacha, the bearer of the Firman from the Sultan, investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt, has arrived here The British Mediterranean Squadron has returned to Alexandria to pay homage to His Highness

Calcutta, 4th April—A meeting was held last night to consider a proposal to form a Buddhist Society The proposal met with approval and some very interesting ancient MSS were exhibited, and it was resolved to begin transcribing many of the manuscripts into Sanskrit and other languages

St Petersburg, 5th April—A tremendous explosion has taken place here of five tons of guncotton at the Government Factory of smokeless powder The shock was terrible and the buildings were shattered to atoms Nine of the employees were killed on the spot The glasses of the windows of houses at a distance of two versts were smashed by the concussion

Barcelona, 5th April—Fourteen French Anarchists have been arrested here

London, 6th April—The latest news from the West Coast of Africa states that a force of 6,000 Dahomeyans is in full march upon Porto Novo The French authorities are hurrying forward reinforcements for the garrison there, and a battle is believed to be imminent

Allahabad, 5th April—Captain Young husband is to be appointed Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir

Cairo, 6th April—Although Eyoub Pacha has been here now three days the Firman of investiture from the Sultan still remains unread The Egyptian Government has postponed its sitting because of the changes proposed in the Turco Egyptian frontier

Madrid, 8th April—Spain has informed the Powers of her readiness to take joint action for the suppression of Anarchists

London, 8th April—The *Times* of to day in an article says that the conduct of the Porte regarding the investiture of Prince Abbas is most irritating and unmeaning, and adds that it would probably be dangerous to the dignity and even independence of Egypt to acquiesce in the conditions of the Sultan's Firman without some previous knowledge of them The article goes on to say that the policy of the Porte tends to awaken the distrust of the Powers and to alienate the attachment of the Egyptians In conclusion it says that it is impossible that Egypt shall ever return to direct Turkish rule, though it is not desirable to challenge the proper exercise of the Sultan's suzerainty.

Cairo, 8th April—The Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive conferring on him the administration of Sinai The incident is now considered closed, but nevertheless the Firman of investiture still remains unread It is understood that the British and Italian Ambassadors at the Porte have addressed the Grand Vizier regarding the Firman

London, 9th April—Reuter's correspondent at Singapore telegraphs that the Malays in the interior have murdered Messrs Hart and Stewart, two officers belonging to the Pahang Corporation A panic has taken place among the Europeans at Pekan, which is also threatened by the Malays

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY APRIL 11, 1892

THE MAHARAJAH AND HIS TRIP TO THE HILLS

We trust our readers will not think we wish to fetter the action of His Highness the Maharajah by the remarks we make in this issue, but we wish to call attention to the fact that the usual trip to Ootacamund will be taken this year On the 13th instant His Highness and suite will leave for the Blue Mountains, and will remain there, it is said, for about six weeks This will be about the beginning of June and during this time the Government of the Province will be carried on from a place that is nearly three hundred miles away If the year was an ordinary one there would not be so much to be said against the trip, but this year is not an ordinary one Famine has already commenced, relief works have been set on foot, relief has had to be stored in many places, and it may only be the beginning of troubles Should the South West monsoon come down at the proper time affairs may right themselves though there is sure to be a good deal of distress, but should there be no rain next month, we shall have famine in all its severity Of this there cannot be the shadow of a doubt There will be a repetition of the year 1877, and want will be universal The signs of the times have been well watched by the Dewan and other officials, but the former will, we suppose, accompany the Maharajah to the Hills, and the famine, so far as he is concerned, will have to take care of itself This is a most critical time, the most critical there has been since 1877 and the head of the State ought not to leave it, and go to a place where he cannot easily tell how matters are going on If he required a change he could have gone to Nundidroog, a place within his own territories, and which is much cooler than Mysore The people may feel inclined to say that His Highness is forsaking them in their trouble, and that while they are suffering and full of anxiety he is giving himself up to pleasure This will not tell much in his favour, and it would be well if the trip to Ooty were, even at this late hour, abandoned This would give pleasure to the subjects of His Highness, it would make them understand that he had their interests at heart, that he thought more of their good than his own enjoyment As we have said, the time is critical, in any case much money will have to be spent, and a good amount of taxation will have to be remitted, and the whole attention of the Government ought to be directed to the Province and its wants Now there will be divided interests, Ooty will claim a portion of the care of the Government, and Mysore another portion This cannot be good, and it ought to be avoided We find that the Governor of Madras does not intend proceeding to the Hills till matters improve, and if they do not improve he will remain in the capital during the whole of the hot season He has already set out on a tour through the distressed districts, to see for himself what ought to be done, and to encourage those who are carrying on the work of relief His programme has been marked out, and it will be seen by a cursory glance at it that it will carry His Excellency right through the heart of the most affected parts It is true that the Dewan has visited the famine stricken parts of Mysore, but one visit is not enough, those in charge of relief works must be well looked after, or they may grow slack, and, moreover changes may require to be made with regard to the plans laid down If the famine increases more relief will be required, and the Chief Official of the State should be on the spot to do what is needful. It appears to us there is a tendency on the part of the Princes of India to leave their dominions to enjoy themselves elsewhere, or else to give themselves up to pleasure at a distance from their capitals For instance, several have taken long trips to England and spent much money there and it seems likely that the fashion thus set may spread till, perhaps, every one may think it his duty to pay a visit to the west. The Nizam has not left his territory, but he intends shortly to proceed on a shooting expedition which he will be absent some weeks from his capital, and on which he will spend a large sum of money The famine is spreading throughout his dominions, money is scarce, but the ruler does not appear to care about anything but his own pleasure, and so he will be shooting while many of his people are starving The condition of the country is unsatisfactory in other ways, and we are told that the people are beginning to complain of the way they are treated and it would not be remarkable if trouble ensued The Nizam, a few weeks ago, paid twenty three lakhs of rupees for a diamond, and at the time famine was prevailing in his land Such an act was not calculated to impress upon the people the idea that His Highness has a very high regard for their welfare *The people of Mysore ought to be* thankful that the Maharajah has not shown such disregard of their wants as the ruler of Hyderabad, but still it is to be regretted he should leave them at so critical a juncture, and spend his time and his money among strangers It may come to pass that if the Indian Princes spend a good deal of their time outside their own dominions their subjects should say that they might as well live away from them altogether that they could get on very well without them, and that a change should be made Matters have not yet come to this pass and we sincerely trust they never may but should any contingency of the kind happen the fault will be that of the Princes not of the people

THE OCTROI DUTY, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

The octroi was re imposed on the people of the Civil and Military Station on the first of this month with the result that a great amount of dissatisfaction has thereby been caused The tax is looked upon as the most obnoxious that could be put upon the people, and for a few days the shops that sold tobacco, betel and cocoanut were closed In the first place not a worse time could be chosen than the present to impose a new tax The famine is upon us, of this all are certain Food is now sold at fearful prices, and unless rain comes down before long prices will rise still higher Is this the time, we ask, to introduce, rather resuscitate—another tax? The Municipality appears to have no mercy it does not know what the word means, or this is what one would fancy from its proceedings But it may be said that the articles upon which the impost falls are not necessities of life, that they are luxuries, and that the people could dispense with them On the other hand, we hold that they are necessaries in a land like this, that is in a tropical climate Stimulant of some kind is required, and many of the people use tobacco and betel in order to assist in the digestion of their food, and to keep them in health From their earliest youth many of the people commence to make use of these articles, and this use becomes to them second nature But in spite of this the Municipality has imposed a heavy tax upon the two articles in question, and many people may have to give them up, more especially as the price of food is now so high The result will be great inconvenience, much suffering Then again cocoanut is used in every household in the place, and it will have to pay a tax in the future This necessary article will become much dearer and the people will have to use less of it. Their food will be less tasty, and they will be sure to suffer in consequence The salt is heavily taxed those who partake of fish meat have to pay a higher price for it on account of the duty that is placed on it, and now the people have to pay an extra duty on the cocoanut, on their tobacco and on their betel There are many reasons why this tax is objectionable It gives great scope to the underlings to cheat in order to fill their own pockets. We believe there is great anxiety to get into and we have not far to seek for the reason When goods are brought these petty officials may refuse to pass them unless something is paid, and to save the articles from perishing this something is generally forthcoming Of course, the seller must increase his price so that the consumer is charged more than he ought to be It is the consumer that will suffer, for the seller will be able to put his own price on the goods that he disposes of. Then again, the articles are perishable, and if any delay is caused in passing them they will become worthless, and the loss will ultimately fall upon the buyer The octroi opens the door to many irregularities, and the authorities of the Civil and Military Station ought to have thought of these before they re imposed the tax upon the people But they have acted blindly, their object seeming to be to place the burdens upon the shoulders of those least able to bear them Let us take one class of the community as an example of the severity of the octroi The sepoy has had to pay about one rupee a month for his tobacco and betel, but now the duty has been placed upon these articles the cost to him will be double, he will have to pay two rupees out of the seven he receives as his pay We hear that these men have made a representation of the matter to the Commanding officers, and it is to be hoped that good will ensue There are many other ways in which money would be raised, but then the higher classes could be touched and this is just what the Municipality does not require A tax ought to be placed upon carriages, but this is not to be heard of Those who receive high pay cut up the roads, but they do not contribute one anna towards their repair, the cost of which is thrown entirely upon the poorer classes of the community This is not the way taxation ought to be imposed, but it is the way it is imposed in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

Occasional Notes.

After Work a monthly magazine, of Calcutta of which the opening number recently appeared, has been gagged and ceased to exist So says the *Indian Mirror*

Thirteen Bengalee girls have gone up for the University examination from the principal Native Girls' College in Calcutta Of these seven are candidates for the Matriculation, five for the First Arts, and three for the B A Examinations

Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao of Madras cites authorities in favour of sea voyages Aryans actually followed Alexander the Great to countries beyond Bharatavarsh and lived there as Aryans performing their religious duties This is quite true

The *Dawn* in a leading article, extending over nearly four columns, interprets the attempt of the Bengal Government at improving the status of the Bengal *tols* as one calculated to stifle the independence of religious thought of the Sanskrit scholars in Bengal !!!

It gives us pleasure, writes the *Indian Daily News*, to hear that some benevolent Hindus are now collecting subscriptions among themselves in order to raise a fund with the object of buying rice wholesale, and selling the same at the cheap rate to people in very indigent circumstances.

From a private letter the *Indian Daily News* learns that, when the last mail was leaving, it was confidently stated at Home by well informed persons that Lord George Hamilton was to become the next Viceroy and Governor General of India, and the Duke of Connaught the Commander in Chief

THE Allahabad *Morning Post* says it is in a position to state that Lord Salisbury will appoint a successor to Lord Lansdowne before the Government appeals to the country. "The selection will cause some surprise, but it is satisfactory to know that the new Viceroy will be an eminently sound and thorough man."

Professor John Stuart Blackie has published an interesting article on reminiscences of his life. He has set down a few rules of conduct. The best of which are—1 Only truth in the long run can hope to prosper, 2 The nobility of Honest work, 3 Do every thing well, 4 Read nothing that you do not care to remember and remember nothing that you do not care to use. 5 Above all things avoid fault finding and habit of criticism.

THE Indian paper does not think it at all advisable to countenance the agitation now sought to be begun for the discovery, and, possibly, release, of English females or heroines who are supposed to have been in captivity in Indian households since the Mutiny. It is plain that such instances as exist must be those of infants captured at that sad time, and since brought up in surroundings, and with ... is absolutely unfitting the individuals for return to their ... Inaction in the matter is the highest wisdom.

MR HUME'S sold us the ... says the *Bombay Gazette* according to present appearances the only thing that seems to stand in the way of the passage of the Indian Councils Bill this Session. "The Bill has passed its second reading but there is nothing which may ... be done to its chances if Mr J M Maclean when he moves his threatened amendment forbidding the Viceroy to recognise the elective principle in the rules to be framed under the Bill, should hold up Mr Hume's latest letters as samples of the spirit which has come over progressive India."

A TRAVANCORE correspondent says it is reported that Mr Rama Row Dewan of Travancore, will retire on a pension of Rs 800 per mensem, and besides this will receive Rs 33 000 as bonus, and as a mark of H H the Maharajah's appreciation a further sum of Rs 10 000 is to be awarded to him for the purpose of building a house. There can be no doubt that the revenue of the country has risen to an unprecedented height during Mr Rama Row's term of office and this no doubt goes a great way in influencing the Maharajah to be generous to a retiring minister.

THE traffic in women appears to be still rife in the Lahore District. A few days ago some policemen from Sheikhu went to the village of Saltanpur to arrest a party of traders in women who had sought shelter in the village. As the Police came to close quarters the men showed fight and having overpowered the policemen escaped with the women to another village. Information of this was sent to Kana Kacha and the Deputy Inspector there pursued the accused with a stronger posse of Police and managed to capture them near his own *thana*. Six women and eight men are stated to have been arrested.

Local and Provincial

COLONEL HENDERSON. This gentleman left Simla last Tuesday to join his appointment here as Resident, and he will soon be in our midst.

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident with Lady and Misses Prendergast went to Mysore on Monday last to pay a farewell visit to the Maharajah and returned to Bangalore on Thursday evening. Sir Harry will give over charge on the 16th and soon after that will leave for England.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday last, about three in the afternoon we had a shower of rain which gauged a little more than half an inch. A little more fell about seven at night but not much. A great deal more is required. The rain we had on Friday has laid the dust, but it was not enough to make the air any cooler. Yesterday afternoon we had a smart shower accompanied by hailstones.

THE LATE MR J W HAYES.—We regret to have to record the death of this well known citizen of Bangalore, which took place at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr Hayes was so well known in the place that we need not say much about him. He was born in Bangalore, and lived nearly the whole of his life in the place. He had latterly, a large practice as an Advocate and was engaged in transactions of other kinds. He was the proprietor of the *Daily Post* and *Recorder* Press, and was long connected with journalism. Mr Hayes was many things in his time, and he generally managed to do well with every thing he took in hand. He was a public man in every sense of the term, and he took part in nearly every proposition that was brought forward in a public meeting. He was for some years a Municipal Commissioner, and to the end of his life he took a keen interest in everything connected with the Municipality. For a long time he tried to induce the authorities to bring good water to the place but in this he was unsuccessful. He leaves behind him a large family that will keenly feel his loss for he was much attached to every member of it. His funeral took place on Saturday evening and was numerously attended. As a Volunteer officer he was buried with military honours.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Thursday 31st March 1892

The 30th March 1892—No 496—The services of Captain R G Jones having been placed at the disposal of the Durbar for employment under His Highness the Maharaja's Government, in addition to his duties under the British Government, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint him to act as Commandant of the Mysore Forces and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and *Ex Officio* Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department during the absence of Major A H Macintire on leave or until further orders.

2 Major Macintire delivered over and Captain Jones assumed charge of the office of the Military Secretary and the Amrut Mahal Department on the afternoon of the 20th January 1892.

The 31st March 1892—No 497—Mr M G Krishnaiengar entered upon his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 20th March 1892.

No 498—Under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint, as a temporary measure, M Nanjundaiya, Registration Head Clerk Kadur District Registrar's Office to be Special Sub-Registrar of Chikmagalur, with effect from 1st April 1892.

The 1st April 1892—No 1—Mr B Srinivasa Rao Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kankar District, reported himself for special duty in the Chitaldroog District, on the forenoon of the 12th ultimo.

No 2—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Sivaprakasam Pillai, Acting Munsiff of Sagar, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

The 2nd April 1892—No 3—Mr B L Rice, Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore is granted privilege leave of absence out of India for three months with effect from the 4th May next or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 4—Mr N Chidambaraiya, B A, B L, Munsiff of Hole Narsipur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No 5—Under the terms of Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir, 200, dated 5th February 1883, Raja Mudaliar, Amildar of the Mudgiri Taluk, is granted 3 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 16th March 1892.

The 4th April 1892—No 6—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that in Government Notification No, 477, dated 14th March 1892, issued under the provisions of the Registration Act, the words "or other officers" shall be inserted between the words "Assistant Commissioners" and the words "in charge of District Treasuries."

Extracts.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN INDIA

People at home and in India who are fond of advising Government as to the attitude they should adopt in regard to social reforms, insist that above all things they should be careful not to go in advance of contemporary Indian opinion. This, we have always held, is not wisdom's last word upon this grave question, when contemporary opinion has been inconsistent with elemental notions of civilisation and humanity, it has been necessary to take little account of it. This briefly put, is the explanation of some of the more memorable chapters in Lord William Bentinck's legislation, as well as of the Act of last year. Now and again, however, legislation of this character, though as a matter of fact it is not dependent for its justification upon the consent of the people, meets with incidental sanction from an important section of the native community. All over India the more enlightened members of Indian society have, for example, supported Sir Andrew Scoble's measure of 1891, the representative members of one important section have even gone beyond that measure in fixing fourteen as the minimum marriageable age of girls, and eighteen in the case of their young men. We may commend that fact to Mr Pincott and others at home, who have been trying to persuade the English public that last year's legislation, in extending protection to married girls up to the age of twelve, was a wanton interference with the harmless customs of the people. By this time the movement amongst the Rajputs to which we refer may be regarded as solidly established, and is one likely to live through its own inherent strength. It was established two years ago under the auspices of Colonel Walter, the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana, whose co-operation with it has been commemorated in its name—the "Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha" The members, who belong to all the leading States in Rajputana and Mewar, have bound themselves by a set of rules limiting the expenditure on marriages and funerals, and fixing a minimum age for marriage. There are also rules, we believe, relating to the re-marriage of persons of mature age, and to the "May and December" marriages which are one of the least pleasing features of Indian social life. There can be no doubt that the Sabha is exercising a very effective influence over the domestic life of the Rajputs. The proportion of breaches of the rules is year by year decreasing. Last year, against 2 647 marriages celebrated according to the rules amongst the Rajputs in the States represented in the Sabha only 180 were celebrated in breach of the rules concerning age. In 1890 the proportion was much larger, being 307 in disregard of the rules against 1 481 in accordance with them. In the matter of marriage expenses there are equally clear evidences of the reality of the movement. The number of marriages celebrated according to the rules of the Sabha in this regard was 2,607 against 1,666 in 1890, and the number of cases in which the rules were violated was 68 only, against 83. The rules are exercising an equally wholesome influence in restraint of funeral expenses, for there were only thirty one breaches of the rules in 1,480 funerals. It is not too soon, in the face of these figures, to say that the movement is going to live, and to do an increasing amount of good work. The most satisfactory feature in it is its spontaneous vitality. The name of an eminent British official is associated with it, and there is no doubt that Colonel Walter's influence had much to do with the inception of the scheme. But it has lived and grown, not through any official patronage that it may have received, but through the growing consciousness in Rajput society of the mischief that some of the old customs of the community have done. We have watched this movement carefully from the beginning, and it seems to us difficult to conceive of one less dependent upon external influences. It is now extending in Bikanir and the Kayasths—a community which has done a good deal of late to bring itself into line with the more enlightened sections of Indian society—have lately made a move in the same direction. The world moves, even in Conservative India, and we are persuaded that it moves not the less quickly because the Government, in a much censured Act of the Legislature, have shown the way.—*Bombay Gazette*

DISCONTENT IN INDIA

The Madras Standard.—WHILE Mr Hume's ill-judged letters are still the chief topic of conversation among the Native Community, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao has brought to bear his immense authority and, in a communication to the *Madras Mail*, he declares that Mr Hume's statements anent the discontent in India are not true. With due deference to Mr Raghunath Rao, we beg to point out that Mr Hume is not far wrong in the estimate he has formed of the discontent which at present prevails in India. Had Mr Hume gone a little further and declared that the educated and wealthy classes, as well as those in distress, are very discontented he would scarcely have been wide of the mark.

If we reflect a little, we can easily understand how this discontent exists. It is but natural that people do not like an alien rule, and the more educated and the more wealthy one becomes, the more is one disposed to resent an alien *regime*. The consequence is that the highest classes in India are those who are most desirous of shaking off foreign thraldom. The British authorities from the Viceroy downwards are perpetually declaring that the Feudatory Princes of India are loyal to the British Government, and these latter are unceasingly protesting that they are prepared to do their utmost to sustain the British Power. Those who hear these constant protestations and counter protestations of affection feel irresistibly inclined to exclaim "You protest too much my friends" Many of the Feudatories of India must feel that were it not for the British Power, they would be mighty despots, whereas now they are simply reduced to the position of puppets—and such a feeling is scarcely productive of affection for those who have brought about the change. The late Prince Holkar for instance would have been strangely constituted if he did not recognise that were it not for the British *Raj*, he would have been a mighty Mahratta King, a species of Central India Czar. Again a spirited Ruler like the late Maharajah of Travancore repeatedly chafed under the restrictions imposed on him by the British Government. When he paid a visit to the late Prince Holkar at Indore, he remarked to that Maharajah in the course of conversation that the British Government had changed the Princes of India who were tigers into simple cats, whereupon Holkar replied "But the time will come when these cats will again become tigers"! A weak Prince like the present Maharajah of Travancore naturally likes the British Government, for he recognises only too well that, were it not for the protection afforded him by the British authority, he would long since have been hurled from the *musnud* and would have been thankful if he and his favourite succeeded in escaping out of the country with their lives. Without entering into further explanations, we may conclude that there is no superfluous love lost between the Paramount Power and its Feudatory Princes.

Coming to the Zemindars and wealthy classes, we fear that there are no very heavy losses in the shape of superfluous love to record. A wealthy man from the force of circumstances generates a spirit of independence, and he is inclined to chafe under subjection, and it thus happens that the British Rule on broad principles does not appeal to the Upper Classes of India.

The educated classes for obvious reasons are discontented, and the poorer classes, owing to their misery and destitution, are perforce discontented. All parties however are convinced that under the circumstances the British Rule is the only possible form of Government in India and however odious it may be, they are prepared, for the present at any rate, to meekly tolerate it, very much in the spirit of what cannot be cured must be endured.

To talk of a general rising however is absurd, for the Indians, however discontented they may be, are not in the least prepared to attempt anything desperate. Moreover, Great Britain is far too strong to be shaken by any rising in India, and those who are acquainted with the inner life of the Natives of India fully recognise how united action amongst them is almost impossible, owing to the sharply defined differences of the Caste Hierarchy. Not a few are still of opinion that the British Government would be well advised not to adopt any policy of levelling up or levelling down (as the case may be) the various castes of India, for, though the various castes combined detest the British Government, they most cordially detest each other, and infinitely prefer the British to members of hostile or inferior castes.

In fine, the conclusion about Mr Hume's letters must be that discontent does exist, but that there is no fear of a general rising, owing to its being widely recognised that the British Administration is the best and the most powerful that can exist under the circumstances.

THE SEDITION OF MR HUME

The Anglo Indian enemies of the Congress are ever on the alert to seize any opportunity to discredit the movement, and one of their latest pranks is a cry that Mr Hume the General Secretary of the national Congress, has written a seditious circular in which he has abused the British Government and prophesied a general rebellion A correspondent of the Allahabad *Morning Post* urged upon the Government to arrest Mr Hume before his departure to England, but unfortunately for him the Government was too wise to do any such thing Now the same paper has, notwithstanding all etiquette, published the circular in extenso although it was expressly declared to be private and confidential and 'not for publication For the same reason we refrained from alluding to it so long, but as it has been already published and as great mischief is likely to be done by mutilated versions of it, we give the whole of it below so that our readers may be able to judge for themselves whether it contains anything but facts and whether there is anything seditious

6, PARK STREET,

CALCUTTA, 16*th February* 1892

To

EVERY MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY

DEAR SIR, I have had so many letters asking me whether any permanent memorial to the late Pandit Ajudhia Nath is in contemplation, as, also, what I think about the matter, that it seems to me best to write a short circular letter on the subject

In my opinion in the present state of the country, it is not desirable to attempt memorials to any one We so grievously need money for the national cause that we should give to this every rupee we can spare and not fritter away our resources in half a dozen different channels

No matter how deserving are individuals or institutions, these are of little moment compared to the national cause, upon the triumph of which depends the comfort, prosperity, nay the very lives, of countless millions

A very large number of you seem almost as blind as the Government You do not, especially the rich and well to-do, realise that the existing system of administration is not only ill-adapted to the wants of the country, is not only pauperizing the people—you all know and heartily deplore these facts,—but is inevitably preparing the way for one of the most terrible cataclysms in the history of the world

The people are very patient, very mild and humble, but so were the people of France only twenty years, nay only ten years, before they rose and murdered their Sovereign and, practically, the bulk of the better classes, they are very ignorant, and absolutely devoid of definite aims and leaders, but so were the masses in France It was Hunger and Misery, those great leaders and teachers that changed at last, apparently in a day (though the change had been going on unseen for years) that crowd of sheep into an army of wolves

All history shows that, however peaceful a population, a time comes when starvation, injustice and despair instil into them a new nature and drive them into violence and crime

Those of you who have gone deep into the roots of the question know that the cup of the misery of scores of millions of our masses is well nigh full, and that day by day, Poverty, the mother of Anarchy, is pressing with a heavier and heavier hand upon an over-growing portion of our population

As surely as night follows day, must a terrible rising evolve, sooner or later, out of this state of affairs, unless we can remedy existing evils and redress the prominent of our paupers' grievances

Do not be buoyed up with false hopes Providence in its mercy may delay the catastrophe, but come it must, and come it will, and it may be sooner and not late.

Do not fancy that the Government will be able to protect you or itself No earthly power can stem an universal agrarian rising in a country like this My countrymen will be as men in the desert, vainly struggling, for a brief space, against the simoon There will be no foe to meet in the field, but rail and road will become impassable, bridges will be wrecked, telegraphs cease to exist, supplies be arrested Thousands of the rioters may be killed, but to what avail, when there are millions on millions who have nothing to look forward to, but death—nothing to hope for, but vengeance, as for leaders—with the hour comes the man—be sure there will be no lack of leaders

This is no hypothesis—it is a certainty. Recall what you know of the growing poverty and sullen discontent amongst the masses, and reflect for yourselves, those amongst you who have read history to any purpose, what such a state of things ever *has* led to and ever *must* culminate in

Now we can only avert this general ruin by those radical reforms in the administration which the Congress has, after years of patient labour, by all the ablest and wisest Indians, declared to be essential Even these alone will not suffice, but they will do much, and they will substitute hope for despair in the hearts of the masses, and give us time to work out those other changes and reforms which required for a peaceful solution of the terrible problem, that our Rulers' failure to realize the real position of affairs, has created.

But, here in India, we pray, we argue, we protest to men who cannot, or will not hear, cannot or *will* not see Our only hope lies in awakening the British public to a sense of the wrongs of our people—to a consciousness of the unwisdom and injustice of the existing administration The least that we could do would be to provide ample funds—for sending and keeping constantly in England deputations of our ablest speakers to plead their country's cause to enable our British committee to keep up an unbroken series of public meetings, whereat the true state of affairs in India might be expounded—to flood Great Britain with pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers and magazine articles—in a word to carry on an agitation there, on the lines and scale of that in virtue of which the Anti Corn-Law League triumphed

As a fact, however, but a small sum, comparatively, is provided—a *wholly inadequate sum*, and even that though promised, is paid so tardily that thousands of letters, circulars and reminders are needed to get in even this ineffectual contribution

Now, perhaps you will understand, why I say—'For God's sake waste no money on memorials or any other minor enterprise, give every farthing you can spare to the general cause" It is not your patriotism I appeal to only, but to your dearest interests, your homes, your little properties, your lives and those it may be, even, of all dearest and nearest to you, are at stake Cherish no false hopes You are the creation of Great Britain—of British learning, history and literature, and with British rule you stand or fall On the peaceful continuance of that Rule depend all that is dear to you in this life, all your earthly hopes, but that peaceful continuance can only be ensured by securing those fundamental changes in the policy and practice of the administration that you have advocated in Congress You all know this, you feel its truth in your hearts as strongly as I do, and yet you twaddle on about, memorials here and memorials there, and I can hardly spur you into *paying* even that miserably inadequate subsidy which you yearly *promise*, so cheerfully, to the national cause!

I know that there are a few of you who, living on pittances of £100 to £300 a year, do contribute, relatively to your means, most liberally, but I marvel at the short sighted avarice of so many of the rich who grudge what for them are truly paltry sums. Are they, too, like our Rulers, wholly blind to the signs of the times? Is it impossible for you to make them realize that it is they themselves and their beloved treasures that would be the first to fall victims to the cataclysm? That they are grudging a few hundreds or thousands to the only cause that can save their lakhs and crores? Or do they comfort themselves, as some of the most far seeing of our rulers do, with the hope that "that it will last our time?' It *may*, in the case of *some*, but all probabilities are against its doing so in that of the majority They and their precious riches, which they hug so miserly, rest upon an almost limitless heap of loose dynamite, which any trifle may explode—how, when, or where, no man can say. Such troubles ever come like a bolt out of the blue, it is always the unexpected that occurs

Our Government, here, after several years of persistent efforts, I give up in despair, but is it quite impossible for *you* to open the eyes of *your own countrymen* to make them realize the position and induce all to join heartily and liberally in a grand effort to save that Government to whom, in the past, India has owed so much, (and in whose fortunes ours are indissolubly bound up) even without its help —even against its will?

Yours sincerely,
A O HUME

The Allahabad standing Congress Committee objected to have the letter circulated on the ground that it would give grounds for misrepresentation Mr Hume thus replied to the above objection —

6 Park Street, Calcutta, 24th February, 1892

"My Dear Sir,—Your promised letter arrived this morning I have considered it most carefully

I can only discover in it this one argument, viz, that our opponents will misconstrue my letter and misrepresent us. You do not urge that the letter lays itself open to this, but you hold—and possibly rightly so—that they *will* do this

Now let me point out to you that this argument is not entitled to much weight. There is no conceivable step that any mortal man can take in any direction that an adversary will not misconstrue and misrepresent Were we to allow weight to such an argument all action would be paralysed, and all progress and reform rendered impossible It is this timidity, this fear of what others will say that *has* so constantly paralysed the reform party here and given an appearance of lukewarmness to their proceedings that did *not* really characterise the private feelings of the men who composed that party

You add I note, that many of our own party may feel nervous at the publication of this letter This too may be true, but if so, it only proves the necessity of the publication

Am I to allow all these good people, multitudes of whom do really (however foolish this may be) look up to me as a guide to go on dozing at the edge of a precipice? Certainly not The sooner they do get nervous about the situation and begin to exert themselves in real earnest, the better, for the situation is one full of most serious, I fear I must say terrible, probabilities

I am well aware that there are a large number of the Congress Party, as there are amongst the officials, who don't 'want to hear of or believe in these things—whose hearts indeed faintly whisper to them, now and again, that they are so, but who stifle the small voice—who don't *want* to be waked up to the realities of the case—who feel dimly that some grim spectre is nigh at hand but keep their 'chuddars' firmly bound about their faces to prevent their seeing it It is as a first step to tearing away those veils and compelling them, themselves, to see what is there—themselves, to face and reckon with that spectre that this letter has been written

Your own action in this matter, your letter and its argument show how necessary this awakening is If you, gentlemen, at all realized how little there is between you and a sobt to wreck, would you talk to me of misconstruction, &c? No, you would say "let them say what they like for God's sake let us at any rate, try with all our might to avert this coming ruin!'

Many of you have, doubtless, never taken the trouble to explore and measure the extent of the suffering and discontent amongst the masses A great many of you do not understand what a house of cards our grand administration is You have not seen, as I have the entire administration shrivel up like a parchment, flung into the fire, in less than a month in consequence of the mutiny of some 40 000 soldiers, and that, although at that time the entire population were with us, in most places actively, in all passively, if not actively

Lastly, very few, if any, of you have so studied and thought over history as to realize what these two propositions necessarily involve as a consequence—a starving and discontented population, an administration of foreigners, constituting much less than 1 per cent. even of the community

I tell you that the danger is real and imminent, and that the time has long passed when you could afford to consider in the smallest degree what blind opponents may think and say The time has come for you to stand boldly out and say "This is what we have to expect —this is what we will seek to avert by every possible effort, quite as much for your sakes as for our own If you are blind, *we* are *not*, nor will we sit still to be betrayed, merely because you wish not to be dragged out of your fool's paradise by our sounding the alarm. We *will* sound it—whether you like it or not—until we get, you or the British people, to realise the danger and make common cause with us in averting it"

You say that in England no one would find fault, with an earnest effort, like this letter of mine, to awaken both rulers and ruled to a proper understanding of the situation, but I know with what hostility such expressions of opinions are treated here I do know something of this, and it has been this knowledge that has restrained me so long from a frank exposition of the facts But the progress of events during the past twelve months has convinced me that, hostility or no hostility, the time has now come to speak out so that none who read can fail to understand The state of affairs in Southern India is becoming sensibly worse, and we have had a series of little squalls that, carefully studied, seem to forbode an approaching cyclone There have been during the last twelve months fully a dozen local riots, of no consequence in themselves, but of character different from any previous ones—riots in which the riot was not made by the parties concerned, but by rushes of outsiders, not directly concerned in the dispute The Baloon riot, the Shambazar riot in Calcutta, the Benares riot, the Salvation Army Bombay riot, the Madras grain riots, &c, were all of this nature The real fracas, in each case, was caused, not by those persons who commenced the dispute, nor with their knowledge or consent, but by sudden upheavals of, as we should call them in England, the roughs who gathered to the place You cannot now, it would seem, get together any low class crowd in any city, which does not include a multitude of half starving discontented, and therefore (poor, weak creatures as they look), dangerous men ready and anxious to join in any dispute where there is a chance of a row In themselves, though many persons were injured and perhaps a few killed, these riots were of no consequence, as signs of the times, their importance can scarcely be overrated

To my mind, your duty and that of the whole Congress party is clear

You owe it to Government, to yourselves your families and your country, to mince matters no longer, to come out boldly as men and insist on attention being given to the growing gravity of the situation Let them take their time about granting us representative, institutions if they will, but let them satisfy the people soon what before these eat up both ourselves and the Government Let them reduce their overgrown Military and Civil expenditure and alike where land, forests, salt &c, are concerned, lighten their entire fiscal system, and let them put down their rural drinking shops with a firm hand, for it is in these—believe it or not as they please—that much of the coming mischief will be hatched

As I told you in my letter replying to your brief telegram, and reporting Mr Bonnerjee's matured opinions, he does not think that the officials *can* take offence at anything in the letter But admit that he, and I think rightly, credits them with a wisdom that you are not prepared to anticipate from them Grant that they are even 'very' angry (tho' God only knows how they can be) with my letter, what after all does this amount to when your duty is plain before you? Can you allow the irrational anger, for irrational it would be, in this case, of a veritably microscopic minority to weigh against the lives of millions, the future of two nations?

After all, as Mr. Bonnerjee—who agrees in all I have thus far said—asks me to add, the whole point of the matter is this Can you lay your hands on your hearts, and as true and honest men deny the existence of widespread poverty, semi-starvation, misery and discontent? If you can, this entirely alters the case, and we understand your position But if like ourselves, you thoroughly believe in this, then it seems to us that your duty, like ours, is plain. We complain of the blindness of the officials—may this not be partly due to your own reticence on these matters, our rooted antipathy to telling any one anything that we think he will not like? Is it not reasonable, for those officials at any rate who live on more or less friendly terms with Indians, to ridicule all ideas of coming trouble, thinking that were there anything in it they would be sure to hear of it from their Indian acquaintances? Certainly on every ground the time has come to speak out, my it is not impossible that if all the educated classes would behave like men and speak out boldly to all their European acquaintances, official and non-official, as to the existing state of the country and the dangers this involves, that the authorities themselves might be awakened to the urgency of the matter

Be this as it may, if you do *your* duty you will not have, happen what may, to reproach yourselves with having, through a sheer lack of moral courage, neglected that primary preventive precaution of looking matters steadily in the face and doing your best to make others do the same

May I now ask that you will cause this letter and the two previous brief ones to be read by all your Committee and then kindly favour me with their mature verdict Yours sincerely,

A. O HUME

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		Rs. As. P.
Hindu Ointment.	Cures Neuralgia, Sprain pains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Ringworms, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiff joints, Rheumatism, Piles, Itch, Headache, Mumps, Colds, Bronchitis, and all chest affections, (two sizes) ..	0—8—0 2—9—0
Hindu Cashaya.	Cures Belly ache, Colic, Indigestion, Stomach-ache, Nausea, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cramps, Fits, Canker, Soramonth, Spongy gums, Tooth, ache, Piles, Fainting and hysteria, Dysmenorrhœa, or difficult menstruation in females, Scorpion stings ; (three sizes)	0—8—0 0-15—0 1—12—0
Jhara Nivarthy.	Cures all kinds of fevers such as simple or continued, Remittent, Intermittent, Malarious, or Jungle fever, &c. .	0—8—0 0-15—0
Blood Purifier.	Best cure for scrofula, ulcers, sores, syphilis, secondary symptoms, blotches, pimples, and skin diseases of every description as it clears the blood of all impure matter	0—8—0
Savukiana.	Best for Debility from any cause ; has cured spermatorrhœa, loss of virile power ; it will thoroughly restore the vital, mental, physical and procreative functions. .	1—0—0
Gon. Specific.	Most efficacious in the cure of all discharges from the Urethra whether recent or long standing, Gonorrhœa and Gleet .	1—8—0 3—8—0
Cough Syrup.	For diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, &c . . .	1—0—0
Siva Oil.	Is a wonderful and best remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, and all pains	1—0—0
Hair Renewer.	Will restore grey hair to its original black colour, and will stop hair falling off, and it will increase the hair . ..	1—0—0
Sandal Hair Oil.	It cools the brain, brightens the eye, makes the face shine ; gives the hair a fine gloss, making it smooth and silky, very sweet smell	1—0—0
Oil for Deafness.	Will cure all sorts of deafness from whatever cause arising . ..	1—0—0
Pills.	Purgative and Antibilious. Good female Pills .	0—8—0
Tooth Powder.	Sweetens the breath, strengthens the teeth, prevents bleeding of gums ..	0—8—0

In addition to the medicines above enumerated Spleen remedy, Asthma remedy, Diabetic remedy, other English patent medicines and drugs, and also superior sort of kasturi can be had at a very cheap rate.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

No body would have appreciated and examined your Medicines as much as I have done The more I use them, the more I admire their efficacy Here is a case.—The parents of a child 7 months old, full of bad itches, sick with fever, cough, dysentery, found almost hopeless by a renowned Hindu Physician * * within 15 days giving your medicines I am in a position to hope for his life, he is improving and I hope to report his full recovery to you.

"I am very much satisfied with your medicines, i e Hindu Cashaya, Ointment Pills, Jhara Nivarthi, &c, more from their efficacy than for their cheapness. I will call them Sammy's (God's) Medicines, because they work wonders."

D SAMINADAN, Hd. CLERK,
Sub Court, Combaconum.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

No 10

NOTIFICATION.

In the City Municipal Notification, dated 6th March 1892, regarding the allotment of building sites in the Western Extension, read "Vysiah community including Nagraths" for "Vysiah community" and omit the words "including Nagraths" after "Sivachar community."

OFFICE OF THE BANGALORE *City Municipal Commission* } M ANNAJI RAO, *Per President.*

Dated 9th April 1892

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTIFICATION.

No 11

Bangalore, 10th April 1892.

Persons desirous of purchasing Bangalow sites each measuring about 90 feet by 108 feet available in the Western Extension of the Bangalore City, should send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 20th Instant in sealed covers superscribed "Application for Bangalow sites"

M. Annaji Rao,
For President,
City Municipal Commission

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

St Petersburg, 9th April—It is officially stated that the famine in Russia will cost thirty millions sterling and is expected to cause a deficit of ten millions sterling in the year 1892

London, 11th April—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Singapore stating that the *Hyacinth* and *Rattler* will land a force of a hundred blue jackets at Pekin The rebels threaten the Raub Australian Mines and the British station up country The telegram further states that Mr. Rodgers, the British Resident at Pahang, expresses doubts as to the loyalty of the Sultan of Pahang

London, 11th April—In the House of Commons to night Mr Goschen made his annual Budget Statement, showing a surplus of £1,087,000 for the past year. The consumption of tea and tobacco has increased four and a half per cent The State assistance to education has cost over one million sterling The estimates of the current year amount to £90,477,000 and expenditure to £90,253,000 The surplus is not sufficient to admit of any remission of taxation, but Mr Goschen proposes a small reduction in Patent fees and to make the duty on sparkling wines a uniform one of two shillings The Suez Canal shares held by the Government are expected to yield £625,000 An agreement has been concluded whereby the Government pays the Bank of England £50 000 less yearly

12th April—Mr Goschen added to his Budget Statement, that since the year 1887 nearly five millions had been expended in Naval Defence, for which he will borrow one million in 1892.

London, 12th April—The *Times* of today states that Egypt has ceded to Turkey Akaba, and all the Egyptian military posts on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea

London, 9th April—News from Rio states that the province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, having an area of nearly 700 square miles, has seceded from the Brazilian Federation.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1892.

THE LATE RESIDENT.

Sir Harry Prendergast gave over the reins of power on Thursday last and left for Madras *en route* to England It can not with truth be said that his departure has caused many regrets either among the European or Native communities, although he is highly respected by both The truth of the matter is that Sir Harry was not in his right place as a Resident of a Native court He was a thorough soldier, he had taken part in many military expeditions, the last being the taking of Upper Burma With this exploit his military career came to a close But he had yet some time to serve, so the Government of India sent him as Resident to Travancore from which post he was transferred to Mysore, thence to Baroda, and back again to Mysore There was some murmuring on the part of the other politicals when he was first appointed, as they believed he would stand in their way of promotion. They had worked up the ladder, he had jumped to the top at once. Sir Harry went to work quietly, he did not turn every thing upside down after the manner of some of his predecessors, and this was wise on his part He looked into matters for himself, and he was slow to make changes In fact, he seemed more anxious to keep the machine in a good working order than to make any display, and the people most interested were satisfied What they complained of most was his ignorance of law, but this was the fault of the Government that sent him to do work which he knew nothing about A Resident has to be Chief Judge of the Assigned Tract whether he knows law or not, and, so far as we remember, only one of the many officers who filled this appointment was a lawyer Sir Harry did his best, but this did not satisfy those who had cases before him When this gentleman gave up his first term of office he was succeeded by Sir Oliver St. John, and the people soon felt the difference between the two men If the former was king Log the latter was king Stork Sir Oliver soon made all who came within his influence feel his power, feel the weight of his hand He made a number of changes, and many of these were uncalled for He would not allow any one but himself to have an opinion, he must do everything, and the people, so he thought, ought to thank him, even when he injured them The Resident wrote to the Government of India that the elective principle with regard to the Municipality ought to be done away with, and it is believed an order was sent to that effect, but was afterwards cancelled But he was able to do an immense amount of injury to the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, he made appointments with large salaries that have now to be paid, he did not give the commissioners what they asked for, but just the opposite, and altogether he acted in the most arbitrary manner possible Sir Oliver appeared to think no one had any rights, and that it was his duty to tell the people what they ought to do. In the next place during his term of office there were strained relations between him and the Maharajah The Dassarah incident will be remembered Sir Oliver wished His Highness to rise when he entered, to do honour, as he said, to the Queen's representative, and because this was refused the Resident would not attend the Durbar Such a claim had never been put forward before, and was quite inadmissible But this was quite on a par with all Sir Oliver's proceedings while Resident at the Court of Mysore He domineered over every body, and believed that he, and he alone, ought to have a voice in any thing This gentleman had been so long in out-of the way places that he did not understand how to act when he came in contact with men of higher culture than those he had been accustomed to meet He had an opinion that all men must be ruled alike, and this method of ruling was brute force When Sir Harry Prendergast returned to Bangalore the people felt a great amount of relief They had a burden taken off their shoulders or a portion of it, for the arrangements he made still held good Sir Harry went on quietly when he reached this place, in fact, this second term of power much resembled his first Business was dispatched at a very fair rate, and matters, for the most part, went on smoothly As regards the water supply of the Station we cannot say that Sir Harry did everything he could He would have nothing to do with the scheme that ought to be taken in hand—Hebbal—and just before he left he pinned his faith on what is known as the Magadi scheme, about the most worthless of all that have been put forward We do not know what step have been taken to make the project an accomplished fact, but the attempt, if made, will prove a failure. It cannot with truth be said that Sir Harry's relations with the Municipality have been such as could be desired. He seemed to think the less power this body had the better, and consequently he kept it down as much as possible He snubbed the members on more than one occasion, and seemed inclined to ignore what they passed at their meetings But Sir Harry never went so far in his interference as his predecessor, and the mischief the former did could soon be repaired, while the same cannot be said of the latter Sir Harry has had a long and honourable career in this country, he has served in many parts, as a soldier he did well, and if he did not succeed so well in a political department the blame must be set down to the Government that appointed him He would have preferred more congenial work but this could not be found, and so he was put into a department the duties of which he did not understand, but which he performed to the best of his abilities In conclusion we can only say that we wish him a safe journey home, and a long and happy life there

THE SEASON.

The hopes that were felt about a week ago that rain would fall in sufficient abundance to allay all fears of a famine have not been fulfilled and are not likely to be A few showers fell, and nothing more The well and tanks did not receive a supply, and the rain did little more than lay the dust We are now looking anxiously for the South West monsoon, and if that fails there will be famine of the direst kind Of this all are agreed who witnessed what happened in 1876 78 Probably matters would not be so bad as they were then, for the people are better prepared for such a calamity They have not sold all their grains, but have stored up a portion against a time of need The Government is also more alive to the situation than when signs of scarcity presented themselves in the year 1876 But the distress may be very great, and so may the loss of life It is to be hoped that matters will take a turn for the better before long, but we must be prepared for the worst It is a remarkable fact that when famine looms in the distance the authorities, like Mr Micawber, think "something will turn up", things will soon improve, the rain will come down, and all will soon be right So far as the Dewan is concerned we can say that he has done well, he has visited the different parts of the province where there was a threatening of distress, and having carefully noted the condition of the crops and the people, he published orders that were to be carried out by his subordinates These, as we at the time stated were good, and just what was required, but from what we hear from the districts other some in charge of works do not fully comprehend these orders, or they do not think proper to carry them out in their entirety The subordinates will require to be very strictly superintended, or they will allow matters to slide At the present time great watchfulness is required, the signs of the skies, as well as the signs of the times should be watched, and every precaution should be taken to be ready for a great increase of distress Should this result, of course, the relief works established should be well looked after, but this is not all They must not only look to the present they must also keep an eye on the future, they must be ready at a moment's notice to extend their operations, and make room for thousands on the relief works, and, perhaps, give relief to thousands more in their homes, or at places appointed for them to meet No doubt, some of those employed on famine duty see clearly what they ought to do, but from all we hear, others do not, and it is for the Dewan to teach these their duty, to stir them up to do what is right, and make them understand that more energy is required than they seem inclined to display We hope the black cloud that now overhangs the province will pass away, but should it burst the evil may come must be met, and remedied as much as possible.

Occasional Notes.

For an able and crushing reply to the tradducers of Mr. Hume we refer our readers to our patriotic contemporary of the *Mahratta* to be found in another column

It is reported that the priests of Haridwar intend suing the Government of India for four and half lakhs as compensation for the stoppage of the pilgrim traffic to that place owing to an outbreak of cholera!!

The highest legal functionary in a certain province, at present nameless, has ruled that the profits derived from gambling or the receipt of stolen property are not exempt from income tax. The ruling is considered ridiculous.

A Despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme proposed by the Government of India in connection with the Public Service Commissioners Report, arrived in India by the last Mail The scheme itself is in the shape of a Government Resolution, and will shortly be made public.

The Chinese Government has issued a circular to the foreign Powers calling their attention to the fact that no provincial authorities can contract loans without its sanction If any loans are contracted without such sanction, the Chinese Government is in no way responsible, and will take no steps to enforce payment

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent has authority for contradicting the disquieting rumours about the Emperor's health, especially that which refers to a violent recurrence of his ear disease He has been suffering solely from a very severe cold in the head followed by weakness, and his doctors, therefore, prescribed rest and fresh air for a few days

The Amir of Afghanistan has not yet stated on his contemplated visit to England but he has yet sent to the Queen a remarkable letter of condolence on the death of the Duke of Clarence It is enclosed in a casket of pure gold weighing about a pound, and was forwarded in great state from Cabul to Peshawar, whence it was transmitted to Calcutta, and so to London

The *Daily Chronicle* announces with all reserve that a marriage has been arranged between Sir Edward Watkin, Bart, M P, and Mrs Herbert Ingram, widow of the founder of the *Illustrated London News* Mrs Ingram is sixty years of age and Sir Edward is seventy three!! Sir Edward is already connected by marriage with the Ingram family, and in the recent rearrangement of the *Illustrated London News* (Limited) his name appears famong the list of Directors

A *Standard* telegram from Vienna reports that serious disturbances have taken place in Eastern Siberia in consequence of forced conversions of Buddhists by Russian Orthodox Missionaries A large number of the Mongols emigrated to China, and the rest took up arms, routed the Missionaries and compelled the Russian authorities to take refuge in the fortress of Pamon The rising has spread over the Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk and the great trade route from the Baikal Lake to the Urals is not available for caravans.

A number of coolies engaged in railway excavation at Delhi came upon a large earthen vessel buried at the root of a pipal tree, filled with gold to shares of the time of Akbar The lucky finders decided to keep the discovery to themselves and divided the coin, but one of them was dissatisfied with his share and reported the matter to the Police, who recovered 167 of the mohurs—which are intrinsically worth not less than Rs 1,125—which have been appropriated by Government.

There is now every reason to believe that the worst fears regarding the fate of the steamer *Deccan* are too well founded on fact It was expected that the steamer *Taif* might fall in with the missing vessel if she had weathered the cyclone and was in need of assistance, but that hope has now to be abandoned, as the Commander of the *Taif* reports that he is of opinion that the *Deccan* must have foundered in the storm. When the *Deccan* left Mauritius she had on board about 150 passengers, and 93 officers and crew, in all 243 souls.

Two convicts have escaped from the Central Jail at Lahore—one a life convict, Dyal Das, and the other a Jat, who was undergoing seven years' imprisonment He was also originally a life convict, but on appeal the Chief Court had reduced his sentence to seven years The men first cut the iron bars of their own cells, then, by cutting a thick iron bar of the carpet factory, they gained admittance to another room, from where they brought out a bamboo, which they placed against the high wall of the Jail and thus effected their escape

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The defamation suit brought by Mr G H.W. Tremenheere General Store-Keeper, South Indian Railway, against the Proprietors of the *Hindu*, for a defamatory paragraph regarding him appearing in the issue of that paper of the 19th November, 1890, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Justice Handley Damages were laid by the plaintiff at Rs 60,000 Defendants admitted the libel and the only issue for settlement was the question of the amount of damages The Hon'ble the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P Ananda Charlu for the defendants The hearing occupied the attention of the Court till luncheon time His Lordship delivered judgment on Monday last in favour of the plaintiff, and granted Rs. 1,000 damages, with costs We fully trust the readers and sympathisers of the *Hindu* will come forward and help our friend at this juncture

Local and Provincial

The amount of gold extracted on the Kolar Gold Fields during last month is valued at Rs 7,07 511

The Public Health —This is not by any means good Influenza is about and fever is prevalent Small pox is also to be found in several parts of the place.

Schools —Several of the schools in Bangalore closed for a short time during the Easter Holidays, and those that did not re open this morning will do so to morrow

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The Dewan —Mr Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore on Wednesday last from Mysore in order to meet the new Resident, and to see Sir Harry Prendergast leave the Station

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Sir Harry Prendergast —This gentleman left on Friday last for Madras, from which place he will go to Bombay on his way to England He gave over charge of his post on Thursday last

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Two Salutes —Two salutes were fired on Saturday morning one the general parade ground on to announce the departure of Sir Harry Prendergast, the other the arrival of his successor, Colonel Henderson.

Pollett *versus* Lesovich —It may be remembered that some time ago Mr Lesovich was fined Rs 25 for criminally intimidating the former Against this decision he appealed to the Sessions Judge, when the decision of the other court was reversed, and the fine ordered to be returned

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The Weather —There was no rain last week, although at times it looked threatening It is not quite so hot as it was before the two showers fell, but it is to be feared it will be before long The rain we had was not sufficient to get into the Tanks, and it is to be hoped more will come down before long

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Colonel Henderson —The new Resident arrived in Bangalore on Thursday last, and met with the usual honours at the City Railway Station He was thence driven to the Residency where he was introduced to a number of officers belonging to the garrison, and officials of the Mysore Government. He leaves in a short time for Ootacamund to pay a visit to His Highness the Maharajah

Mr. Lewis Rice, Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, has just published a full description of the Edicts of Asoka which he discovered on some rocks near the Chinna Hagari river in the Chitaldroog District He remarks that it is clear that the inscriptions now brought to light correspond most nearly with the Three New Edicts of Sahasram, Rupnath and Bairat, first translated by Dr Buhler.

Elopement of a Brahmin lady —Our readers will remember that a "young beautiful" Brahmin lady residing in Mysore Fort, was recently reported to have "disappeared" We now hear that she eloped with a Brahmin actor, and was living with him at Bangalore but was found out! The case falls under Section 498 of the I P C, and we think there is a great deal more of the story yet —M H

Rain —On Thursday evening before last we have had an excellent down-pour of rain in the capital The quantity gauged is 2¼ inches in the Western part and 1½ inches in the Eastern part. The Kukkerahalli Tank received a supply of it, while the Karanjee Tank, which was almost dry, was nearly half filled But for the last 4 or 5 days the rain laden clouds have been trying the anxious expectations of the people Providence is providence and none can dispute that He is tenderly merciful —*Ib*

Restitution of conjugal rights —We have been given to understand that one Nagappah has instituted a case against his wife, a pupil of the Maharani's School and a daughter of one of the Second Grade Pleaders of the place, in the Munsiff's Court for the restitution of conjugal rights Counsel for the defence pleaded among other things, that the marriage was void and not binding on the girl as it took place during her minority, and was not ratified by her The case has created a great sensation and people are anxiously waiting to hear the decision —*Id*

The Stanley Opera Company —This celebrated troupe arrived here last week and gave six performances in the Palace The performances were all creditable and His Highness the Maharajah very much appreciated them The farewell performance was given on Saturday night last and the troupe left to Bangalore yesterday by train In this connection we shall have to mention a little trick by some cunning fellow While the men of the company were putting their things into a carriage after their farewell performance on Saturday night, a little box containing a gold watch with chain, a gold ring, and some other things, all valued at Rs. 175 seems to have disappeared!—*Ib*

Cholera in Mysore —It pains us very much to note that since our last issue was published this dreadful monster has been actively busy in his fell work in the town and suburbs. The first case seems to have occurred on the 28th ultimo Up to Sunday the 10th instant there have been 95 attacks of which no less than 36 proved fatal and so many as 39 seem to have been pending A certain Shiladar who was sent to Melkote with *Vyramudi* was attacked and sent back yesterday in the train, and he expired in the Civil Hospital Another man a Bar Sepoy, sent to Hunsur for duty in the Treasury is also reported to have been attacked and died after returning to Mysore last evening We have been given to understand that Kappalli and Melukote were the places that transfused the fatal germs into our atmosphere which was only ready for the operation —*Ib*

COMMUNICATIONS

DECAY OF SANSKRIT LEARNING A NATIONAL CALAMITY

Uses of the study of Sanskrit.

The study and preservation of Sanskrit is of paramount importance from these two considerations — 1st that it is a bond of union of different nationalities that make up the Hindu nation Secondly that it is the only monument of our ancient glory yet preserved, which can command respect for us from foreigners, not to speak of its being a perennial source of our religion, philosophy and morals

Decay of Sanskrit learning

Fifty years ago, some ten thousand Pundits could be found all over India to whom Sanskrit was a living tongue, and who were freely conversant with Sankara, Panini, Patanjali, and a host of other Rishis. How many such Pundits do we find now? Not even a hundred Our Sanskrit graduates, who can be compared with our Pundits cannot be counted even at our fingers' ends Of course, this is owing to the two difficult languages they have had to study What will be the condition of Sanskrit learning, if the same state of things as obtains now be allowed to continue to exist for fifty years more Why, sanskrit will become such a rare commodity, that Pundits who can be induced now to explain Ramayana to the people for two Rupees will hardly be procured even for 100 Rs

Causes of the Decay

Our alien rulers have systematically discouraged the study of Sanskrit, in the following manner —

(a) They give no status to our Pundits, confer upon them no jaghirs and present them no emoluments from the State exchequer.

(b) The exclusive English education which our Native Rajas have received at their hands has so thoroughly denationalised them as to ever hanker after foreign ideas and to hate Sanskrit and Sanskritmen

(c) Rajas who have not been blessed with English education are constantly warned by their political advisors that one of the marks of their loyalty to the British Government consists in showing no favour to Brahmin Pundits either by feeding or presenting them with lands or money

(d) The so called social reformers who are probably in the leading strings of the Government are never weary of calling our Pundits as ignorant fools, idlers, and a burden to society and discrediting them in every possible way in the eyes of their countrymen to the immense joy of alien religionists

Remedies Suggested.

I cannot present suggest a remedy for this only in a general manner It consists in that all of us should ponder over this question as a great national one, appeal to the Native Rajas, awaken their patriotic sense and tell them that they have yet to do a great duty to this land of the Vedas

INDIAN DOGANES

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 31st March 1892

The 6th April 1892 —No 7—Y Narasimhaiya Acting Revenue Sheristadar, Mysore District, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk, vice Mr. M Krishnaengar deputed on other duty or until further orders

The 8th April 1892 —No 10 —Mr N Narasimhaengar, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, delivered over, and Mr Krishnaengar, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the District Treasury, Mysore, on the afternoon of the 14th March 1892

No 11 —N Subba Rao Acting Amildar of Hunsur Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

K G Shamanna, B A, Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga will act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Hunsur Taluk, during the absence of N Subba Rao on leave, or until further orders

The 11th April 1892—No 12—B Nagesha Rao, City Amildar, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days with effect from the the 28th March 1892

General Summary.

Alleged Forgery by a Wealthy Hindu Lady —Messrs. Wilson Grant and H G Wedderburn, Barristers at Law, and V Ranga Chariar, Vakil, returned on Saturday from Kumbaconum after appearing in a case heard before Mr Sambasiva Iyer, the 2nd Class Magistrate of that place, in which Krishnaswamy Muppanar charged his wife, Seethalakshmi Ammal, Doraswamy Muppanar, and 7 others with forgery, etc., of a will of adoption The first accused has property of the value of over 10 lakhs of rupees inherited from her father Having no issue, her husband, the complainant, alleged that he in December last adopted a boy in Tanjore, but that in view to nullify such adoption the first accused drew up another will of adoption adopting as her son the 2nd accused's son and antedated it September last, this latter adoption having been made without the consent or knowledge of the husband The alleged forged document, however, is not forthcoming After the examination of the complainant and one of the witnesses, who swore to having made a copy of a deed of adoption for the 2nd accused, the case was adjourned for the evidence of Dr Nailer as to the physical fitness or otherwise of the 1st accused to attend Court as Mr H G Wedderburn claimed for her an exemption of personal attendance on the ground of illness

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'The Emperor of the World' in Court A case of a very curious nature came up before Mr J M. Maskell at the Town Police Court to-day One C G Corbundarama Naidu who described himself as "Emperor of the World" was charged with sending letters by post with counterfeit postage stamps attached to them The stamps were of a brownish colour and much resembling the ordinary half anna stamp, except that instead of the imprint of Her Majesty in the centre the stamps bore a native figure head—the likeness of the accused—with the words "Emperor of the World half anna" underneath Twelve letters were thus said to have been posted, one of them to His Excellency the Governor, another to the Hon Mr H. E Stokes, another to the Hon Mr Grose, another to Messrs Higginbotham and Co, another to "Francis Baker—Addison and Co," etc. Two of the letters the first and last of those mentioned, were opened but not read in Court The Postal Authorities detecting the counterfeit stamp, communicated with the Police and the accused was arrested Mr W Fitzpatrick, Police Inspector of "B Division, stated that he went to the accused's house when he admitted having written the letters in question and showed him a die engraving on a copper plate by which he manufactured the stamp When questioned as to the cause he said he was the "Emperor of the World" and had a Power of Attorney from a higher authority to do so He had made the stamps for his office use His Worship having a doubt as to the sanity of the accused remanded him to the Penitentiary for observation, and adjourned the case till the 22nd instant

Extracts.

REFORM IN BARODA

(*The Hindu*, Friday, April 8, 1892.)

In a speech which His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda delivered on the occasion of opening the new Water Works of the capital, he took occasion to summarise the various improvements and new measures that have been introduced since his accession to the throne more than fifteen years ago The water-works themselves are an invaluable boon to the lakh and more of people that inhabit Baroda Ever since the time of the late Khanderao the importance of supplying the capital town with a plenty of pure water has been recognised Several schemes were suggested at different times but could not be carried out either from the defects of the scheme itself or from its excessive costliness The present works were commenced in 1885 and completed in 1890 For a year past the town has been enjoying the water distributed by these works, but now the water is served after being filtered and will be naturally far superior to the water used heretofore The present works have cost on the whole 30 lakhs of rupees and make available eight years supply of water to the town The greatest want of a thickly peopled town such as all the capitals of native States are, is a copious supply of pure water, and in having supplied this want in Baroda, the Maharajah has conferred on the people the greatest blessing possible, calculated not only to satisfy a direct physical want but also to render human life more healthy and happy It is not, however, the intention of the Maharajah to bestow all his attention on the capital town and neglect the villages which are, as a fact, real arteries of his exchequer In many villages the people have the convenience of a river flowing by or a lake amongst them But wherever this convenience may be wanting, it is proposed to spend from six to eight Rupees per 100 of population for the drawing of water morning and evening to feed the people and cattle

To the mind of an enlightened native ruler the task of Government does not present itself in the same light as it does to Anglo-Indian administrators. An Anglo-Indian administrator will in all probability disapprove of what the Gaekwar has resolved upon doing for the villages. He would think that such direct aid from the State is demoralising to the people who must themselves try and supply these small local wants. But the Maharajah of Baroda is animated by a less cautious sympathy, and immediate relief rather than remote unpalatable consequences are his indecisement to action. Nor is the Maharajah without a plan in the numerous reforms he has been introducing. The provision for the supply of water to all towns and villages in the dominion is intended as a part of an attempt to improve their sanitary condition. The conservancy of Baroda is engaging the serious attention of the Maharaja, and His Highness said, "we shall rapidly widen and roadpaint our main streets and communications according to plans I have long since matured." A great army of scavengers are soon to be engaged to be worked by special officers, and from eight to ten rupees per 100 of population are to be devoted to the purpose of conservancy in all villages, while in the more important towns the conservancy funds have been doubled, and these funds will be administered under the supervision of panchayots, the Civil Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner. While thus the sanitary requirements of the people are receiving attention, their educational and their material requirements are not being neglected at all. On a former occasion we referred to the vigorous effort made to push on education. The Maharajah is not content with half measures. He is thorough in all that he undertakes, and in the matter of education he has directed that a particular number of schools should be newly started every year throughout the dominion. He has no faith in the theory of filtration downward, a theory which has retarded the advancement of elementary education in British India. While much has been done to advance higher general education and education in special branches, the lower education of the masses is not in the least to be neglected. "After the multiplication of female schools, the Maharajah said, "there is no measure I have more at heart than the dissemination of primary education among *bona fide* cultivators and more especially by gifts and other inducements among the depressed classes of my subjects." In this view the Maharajah has directed the subsidising of a school master and other necessary appurtenances of schools in any village which may show a regular attendance of at least 16 pupils. Under this arrangement, 128 villages have already opened schools within the last two months, and requests for schools are pouring in from other villages. His Highness is in hopes that this advancement of education among the masses will result in their acquiring self-reliance and an intelligent interest in public affairs. In order to stimulate such a spirit, the village communities are to be improved. Panchayots are to be appointed, the patels are to receive higher salaries, and the village police is to be reorganised. These excellent objects cannot be fully realised, the Maharajah is aware, so long as the people groan under a heavy load of taxation, and therefore several taxes have been or about to be taken away. His Highness said "Physical improvement, mental development, the independence of self-help cannot, I am aware, be expected, so long as the State lays upon its subjects a crushing taxation. It has therefore been my task to reduce the aggregate Government demand while equalising it as far as possible, and spreading its burden on many shoulders while at the same time simplifying the demand so that both Government and tax payer may know what each man pays and why." This reads like a sentence in the financial statement of the Finance Minister of an European Sovereign rather than the fiscal policy of an Asiatic ruler. In conformity with these enlightened notions the Maharajah has abolished many export duties and is about to restrict the range of import duties and make a small import has been abolished. A State Bank is to be established, liberal advances of money are to be made to the ryots, drainage works are to be undertaken, forests are to be conserved, agricultural experiments are to be carried on, and mineral riches are to be searched after. "I assure you," the Maharajah said, "that all my energies are being devoted to free and enrich my people, and to improve the machinery of administration." As for the last reform, decentralisation of administration is being attempted. A new Small Cause Court system, a system of Benches for Civil and Criminal cases, the separation of the judicial from the executive branch and the Panchayat system are among the efforts made in this direction. The Maharajah is anxious to take his subjects into his confidence and is willing that his measures should be criticised by them. But His Highness believes that education has not sufficiently advanced to make this desire of his practically useful. The speech of His Highness is an important manifesto and cating as it does the healthy influence of the examples of British Government. His Highness has seen European countries, and will in coming years see more of them. He has observed now the happiest and the most progressive countries are those where the Government is conducted jointly by the Sovereign and the people. We are glad that the effect of his observations has not been to produce a jealousy of popular progress as has been the case in regard to the Shah of Persia, but to stimulate His Highness to sagacious and convenient exertions calculated to advance the well being of his subjects and to perpetuate the glory of his name and the memory of his rule.

MR. HUME AND CRITICS

(*Mhratta*)

No document we believe has ever evoked such a diversity of sentiments and opinions as Mr. Hume's Circular to every member of the Congress party. While one section of the Anglo-Indian fire eaters are urging the Government to arrest Mr. Hume and deport him to Port Blair, for having written this 'seditious rhalomontade, others of the same class like the *Madras Times*, see nothing in it, and even repent for their past violence. Similarly, some of our native contemporaries also who have been opposed to the Congress movement from the first are, as a matter of course, availing themselves of this splendid opportunity to denounce Mr. Hume, and the Congress too, as a nest of 'Indian Nihilists.' The Parsee *East* for instance downs it, because it is its interest to abuse the natives and flatter the Europeans, while the misanthropic *Rees* is now grown too old to appreciate properly the aspirations of young India. But what strikes us most is the indifferent attitude assumed by some partisans of the Congress, whose known sympathy with the cause and reverence for Mr. Hume, led us to expect greater courage and candour from them on this occasion. We can well understand the Allahabad standing Committee's reluctance to publish the circular, on the ground that it will be misconstrued by enemies and tepid friends but when once it was published, we fail to see what good can be served by disowning it, as Mr Wacha has been too hasty in doing on behalf of the Bombay Standing Committee. The policy is shameful and rather betokens a want of courage than foresight. Similarly the opinion of a man like Dadabhai Naoroji can safely be ignored, but Capt. Bowlerlock and Dewan Bahadur Raghunatherao could certainly have done better in keeping silence, especially the latter who is reported to have out Hunted even Hume, in his lecture on Village Communities. Amongst our native contemporaries there is nothing like unanimity of opinions, but most of them appear to agree in thinking the circular harmless but rather written in strong language. We also had expressed a similar opinion in our last, although we are not prepared to go so far in our condemnation as some of our brothers have done. There might be some exaggeration of language, but that does not detract in the least from the truth of the statements, while considering the purpose with which it was written, the little colouring was not only excusable but even necessary. The circular was an appeal to the educated classes, and every one knows that even the educated classes in India are far from being such unselfish beings as to be persuaded to empty their pockets by merely cool argumentation. This is not the first time Mr. Hume has addressed such appeals to drive away the pathy of lip-sympathisers, and the only reason why so much sensation has been created now is that some Anglo-Indians have raised an interested cry of sedition and rebellion, and many of our own people have been cowards enough to be terrified by their silly out pouncings. Seized with a sudden panic as it were, they have either kept silent or cuddishly rushed forth to disown Mr. Hume, to whom they owe so much, as if cart-loads of vapoury 'leaders' in benevolent mouth pieces will destory in a trice a movement supported by the whole nation. Parsees and other cool-headed communities, are openly advised to sever all connection with the Congress if Congressmen would not throw Mr. Hume overboard. Well to this we can only say that Congress does not need persons who can keep their heads or hearts cool while thousands of their countrymen are dying of starvation; and as to Parsee and other microscopic bodies, they will be cordially welcomed if they join, but shall not be much courted if they choose to stand aloof. We are sure however that they perceive the distinguishedness of such an advice, and will not therefore be terrified into showing ingratitude to their benefactor and forsaking a cause which is their only salvation.

It is not difficult to see the motives that have prompted this outcry. Mr. Hume had anticipated it and if he had been present in this country he would have properly answered all the charges brought against him. But if he had been here, we doubt whether any of his critics, who now war so eloquent on his sedition, would have dared open his mouth at all. The circular was for more than a month in the air, and yet the *Morning Post* could muster courage to publish it, only when Mr Hume was safe on board the steamer, and yet Mr Hume is a coward! It is not hard in our opinion to decide who has shown the greatest cowardice on this occasion. First the *Morning Post* was coward, that durst not publish it in Mr Hume's presence. Secondly the Anglo Indian organs are cowards who abuse Mr Hume behind his back, and bring these charges on his head when they know that he could not answer them for some time at least. And thirdly, all these Congressmen are cowards who flattered Mr Hume to his face but have not the courage to defend him when he is thus being maliciously misrepresented. The next charge on Mr Hume is that he published sedition and incited people to rebellion. Now we shall grant for the present that the circular is seditious, but then the question still remains as to who published it. Not Mr Hume certainly, for he had left the country, when the publication occurred. The offence consists for publication not so much in writing but in publishing sedition, and if any body is to be punished, it is the *Morning Post* that gave it to the world for the first time. Mr Hume intended his confidential circular for educated classes only, who, it is plain, can never be incited to rebellion. The *Morning Post* and other journals of its class make it widely known to the general public and if any disaffection is caused among the masses, obviously it is they who ought to be held responsible for it, and we would recommend the Government to ask explanation for their conduct. Besides it is also regrettable, as the *Bengalee* remark, that while the secrets of Government are protected by the Official Secrets Act, there is nothing to guard confidential communications of the people from the hands of traitors in the camp and unscrupulous enemies outside.

The next charge is about Mr. Hume's madness. The very fact however that only a bit of paper written by him has turned the heads of so many is a proof that no one really doubts its sanity. Plans of course there appear more method in Mr Hume's insanity than in the senseless rantings of his Anglo-Indian critics. If there is madness any where at all, it is first with those who sign fulsome writing into a seditious document, secondly, with the Government officials who have perversely remained blind to all signs of the times in spite of Mr Hume's warnings, and thirdly, with those of our countrymen who refuse to move when their own good is at stake.

But the most amusing shot in all this battery directed on poor Mr Hume is the suggestion to the Government to arrest and punish him for plotting treason. The *Times of India* goes even so far as to mention *Bangabasi* case and quote the Penal Code in this connection. We also would like to see Mr Hume arrested and tried for treason, but the fact is the Government durst not do it. The whole made the suggestion forgot that *Bangabasi* was a poor helpless native, while Mr Hume is an Englishman. A native could be dealt in any way, Abdul Rassul can be seized and deported to England without a trial, natives can be murdered with impunity by *chikaries* and soldiers, hundreds of people might starve to death for want of timely relief, a gagging act can muzzle the whole vernacular press, and mischievous laws can be passed against united public opinion. But the slightest injury to the person of an Englishman, Government are fully aware, will bring upon their heads the wrath not only of higher authorities but of the whole population of the United Kingdom. So to arrest Mr Hume is not in the power of the Government even though they had the will; while if they are reckless enough to do it, the Congress cause will rather benefit than suffer by their action. Nothing is calculated to give greater prominence to the Congress, and popularise its demands in England, as some such folly on the part of authorities here; and the people will rather bless those who make this suggestion, if of course there was any possibility of its being adopted. But there is none, for the Government know full well that no possible misrepresentation and word jugglery can convert a simple harmless appeal into the treasonous manifesto of an Indian Boulanger. Their best interest lies in taking no notice of it whatever, and the best interest of the Congress-party too consists in similarly ignoring all the non sense that is poured over Mr Hume's circular.

But the great question remains whether the statements of Mr Hume are true which however no one denies. Even men like Sir C Dilke and experienced officers in India have declared that the poverty of people is rapidly increasing, and that the exacting policy of the Government is responsible for it. So Mr. Hume's premises is substantially correct. As to his conclusion that hunger and starvation may at any time drive the people to lawlessness history abundantly proves that there is a limit to a people's capacity for suffering however mild they may be. Perhaps the allusion to the French Revolution was unfortunate owing to its bad associations, but even in England which is especially noted for its bloodless revolutions popular disturbances caused by unbearable poverty are not quite unknown. The Peterloo massacre and Bristol riots which preceded the passing of the first Reform Bill and which eventually compelled even a stubborn boy like the Duke of Wellington to yield, were certainly not rebellions, but only a rough way of expressing popular discontent with the existing administration. In India too the Deccan riots and Salem agrarian riots are still fresh in memory, and we also know how the former forced the Government to improve the position of the cultivator by passing the Agriculturists Relief Act. Partial measures of this kind however, though successful in stemming the tide for the time, are totally ineffective in the end. Mr Hume therefore advises the Government and the educated classes to prevent the impending catastrophe by radical reform. The *Bombay Gazette* calls this an incitement to rebellion by interpreting 'will' as 'should,' thereby only showing its wilful ignorance of English grammar. But even granting that is so, and that a rebellion is inflamed by little bit of paper certainly the blame will not attach to Mr. Hume but rather to the authorities who in their blindness allowed the evils to grow, and also to their apologizers who by crushing every official not and abusing every one who pointed mistakes in the administration assisted in prolonging their deception. British rule, we are sure is based on sufficiently solid foundation to be shaken by thousands of such circulars, and if the people become discontented it will not be these circulars, but the misdoings of Anglo-Indian officials that will make them so. Those therefore who have raised this cry of sedition and rebellion have, in our opinion, rather supported Mr Hume's declaration that the British administration is a house of cards which ought to be blown up by every little whiff of a confidential circular. We do not indeed entertain either of the stability of the British rule, or such a low opinion of the understanding of those who get nervous about it on every occasion, we would rather think that the cry has been merely raised with the very obvious motive of discrediting the Congress and creating a split in our camp by playing upon the fears of some weak minded persons. Such tactics are however now too well known to the people to deceive them, and the National Congress has outlived them all, and many in real the same sort. Whatever we may think of Mr Hume and his circular, one thing is certain that the crocodile sympathy of the *Times* will never induce the Congress party to disown a man, who is justly regarded as the Father of the Indian National Congress.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th April —Fresh difficulties have arisen between Turkey and Egypt, and the Sultan has telegraphed to Ewonb Pacha ordering him to postpone his departure from Cairo

The Khedive has telegraphed to the Sultan complaining of Mukhtar Pacha (the High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt) interfering in the internal affairs of the country

Cairo, 17th April —The fresh difficulties that arose between Turkey and Egypt have been arranged, and Eyoub Pacha has left for Constantinople Mukhtar Pacha remains in Egypt as High Commissioner for the Porte

London, 18th April—The Russian Fleet is expected at Devonport in June during the Naval Manœuvres, when festivities will take place similar to those held on the occasion of the visit of the French Fleet to Portsmouth last year

Allahabad, 18th April—A Memorial from the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce advocating the construction of a railway *from Rangoon to the south-east frontier of* China has been sent to India by the Secretary of State, but it is unlikely to commend itself to the approval of the Government of India

London, 19th April—It is currently reported that the Czar will visit Berlin at the end of May.

The *Times* of to day states that England and France are now agreed upon all colonial questions

London, 20th April—The agreement between France and England regarding colonial questions is confined to the prevention of the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives of Africa.

Mr Gladstone has issued a pamphlet against the Female Suffrage Bill in which he declares that neither the public nor the women themselves desire the reform aimed at in the Bill He admits the fitness of some women for masculine offices, but he fears women would lose their refinement and purity amid the turmoil of masculine life

Constantinople 20th April—The Sultan has ordered Moukhtar Pacha, the High Commissioner for the Porte, not to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt

London, 20th April—The Police have seized the offices and type of an Anarchist paper called *The Commonweal* published in London. *The Editor, Mr. Mowbray, has* been arrested

21st April—Mr Mowbray Nicholl, the Editor of the Anarchist paper, *The Commonweal*, was brought up at Bow Street Police Court yesterday and charged with having published an article meeting to the murder of Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. Accused admitted the authorship of the article and was remanded

London, 21st April—The latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the King of Dahomey has sent a letter to the French authorities in which he openly defies France He is again threatening Porto Novo at the head of his forces

Paris 21st April—The French Press, in discussing the attitude of the King of Dahomey, is alarmed at the situation in that quarter, and demands that the most complete and the promptest measures should be at once taken against the Dahomeyans.

Bombay, 22nd April—Sir Raymond West was yesterday elected an Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and Mr Justice Telang was elected President of the Society in succession to him Sir Raymond leaves for Europe by to morrow's Mail steamer, and Mr Justice Birdwood will take his seat in Council under the usual salute of fifteen guns

Calcutta, 22nd April—It is reported from Darjeeling that the Rajah of Sikkim has fled from his territory and taken refuge in Tibet

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1892

MR HUME'S LETTER

The discussion with regard to Mr Hume's letter has not yet ceased, but the scene has been changed from India to England The Congress Committee in London has declared against the document, and publication is deplored The members of the Committee do not deny that Mr Hume has made out a case about the poverty of the people, they think he is not very far wrong in this respect, but they deprecate his prophecies. These, it must be owned, are the weak points in the letter A witty writer once advised people not to prophesy till they were quite sure what they foretold would happen, and there was much good sense in what he said "It is the unexpected that happens" said Lord Beaconsfield, matters do not often turn out as expected There are forces and factors we cannot see, there are currents underneath as well as on the surface, these flow in different directions, and the result as they carry the events with them, and another shape is assumed The Indian ryot, even were he in a worse condition than he is now, might not think it expedient to raise, the ryots are a patient race, and so long as they can labour and eat, though the former may be hard, and the latter scanty, they may rest satisfied or, at least, remain quiet theological sequences are not always followed in the course of this life either where nations or individuals are concerned, so that Mr Hume's prophecies may not turn out as he thinks they may But as we have said, he has made out a case as regards the poverty of the people of this land; he has clearly pointed out that large masses are on the verge of starvation, and that the number is continually on the increase This fact can be easily ascertained, and it is only those who are wilfully blind who deny it The taxes are fearfully heavy, they have gone on increasing, and now it is not possible to name another source from which money could be obtained The land tax cannot be raised more especially in those parts where there is famine, the Income tax is a grievous burden on the people, for *it not only touches those who ought to pay* but it is a source of trouble and annoyance to those who do not The forest laws, as Mr Hume stated, are very oppressive, while the salt monopoly crushes the people down to the dust They cannot obtain the quantity of salt they require, and the result is that they suffer in consequence This year there was a deficit in the Budget, and next year there may be the same, for there is famine in many parts of the country, and the revenue will be small in those places where it prevails. Where then does the money go? It may safely be answered on the large establishments kept up, and which the Government thinks to be necessary but which many do not The large salaries paid are more than the country can bear, and hence the dissatisfaction created. The army has gone on increasing year by year, the expenses increasing in the same proportion and the amount required to keep the machine in motion is more than the country can stand In the next place the money required for the Civil List is very large, salaries are higher in this country than in any other part of the world, while the amount required for pensions is something enormous It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the country should be poor, and that it should become poorer every day Such being the case it is great folly on the part of those who ridicule all that Mr Hume has said simply because some of his statements are exaggerated It would have been wiser for them to look into the matter to see what reforms are required and then do their best to put right what was wrong It is easier to deny facts than to supply remedies, and this is just what the opponents of Mr Hume are doing It is to be feared that the opposition to this gentleman will be extended to the movement of which he may be said to be the leader. They will declare that the Indian National Congress is not required, that every thing is right, and that no reform is needed As Mr Norton said at Bombay a short time ago, people do not take the trouble to ascertain what the Congress really is, what its aims are, and what good it might reasonably be expected to accomplish. They declare its object is to raise up enemies against the Government, to take the reins of power out of its hands, and to set up an authority in its place They do not read the reports sent forth by the Committee, and they imagine what the institution is without taking the least trouble to examine into the matter. This is not a method they would follow in the common concerns of life, and it is very strange they should not see the injustice—*we might almost say* the immorality—of such a course when applied to a great object like the regeneration of India If they would carefully read through one of the documents annually sent forth by the Congress they might convince themselves there was nothing seditious nothing revolutionary in the movement, and that its object was to do good to the people The Indian National Congress has been condemned as something bad and then people have been told to have nothing to do with it because its deeds are evil This is a method that could only be followed in a country like India where the official class has so much power, and can dictate to the rest of the people. If a movement of the kind began in England it would be examined, discussed would come proper or improper, and it would make its way or be condemned according to the good or evil it was calculated to accomplish If it was discovered that good would result from it it could not be put down, and the opposition it might meet with would only tend to strengthen it Such was the case with reform of Parliament, with the Abolition of the Corn Laws, and every popular movement in the country We believe that the Indian National Congress will have to be fought out in England, the battle may be a severe one but the victory in the end will be sure The people at home must be enlightened as to the real state of things in this country, and then we may be certain they will insist on bringing about a change.

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

The Maharajah's Council is not altogether calculated to give confidence to the public at large It has not done so from the beginning We will not go back on its history, but will confine ourselves to its position now There are too members of this body, and not a word can be said against either of them They are both men of great ability and great experience Mr Cheetsal Row served for many years in the Madras Presidency, and was highly esteemed by the Government Lately he was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Council having previously held the same office under the Governor of Madras. He came here with a splendid record, and when he leaves we feel sure, his services will be equally appreciated by the Government of this province Mr Thumbu Chetty is too well known for us to say much about him His career in the service of the Mysore State has been a very honourable one, and we may safely say he is respected by every man in the province He is one of the most hard working men we have ever met with, and whatever he takes in hand he does well But we do not think it right that a Judge should also be a Councillor A case may come up before him in the latter capacity which may also be brought before him in the capacity of a Judge, and this would be very objectionable, it would be contrary to all the rules of procedure in connected with the administration of justice A Judge should do his own work, and nothing else, he should not be mixed up with any other part of the rule of the country, for it may come in contact with his duties on the Bench. It is to be hoped that the Mysore Government will see its way to appoint another official as Councillor in the place of Mr Thumbu Chetty, and that it will allow him to devote all his time to his judicial work As matters now stand he is much overworked, if he were a young man it would be right to place so much upon him, but he is not a young man, in fact, he is close upon the age, when according *to an order*, men *ought* to retire from the service of the State During Mr Cheetsal Rows' stay in Calcutta Mr. Thumbu Chetty had the whole work to get through in addition to that of Judge This gentleman has to draw up the Report on the administration of justice in the province, in other words he has to report on himself! We feel certain he will perform the work conscientiously, but he ought not to be called upon to perform it. It should be given to another hand The council ought to be enlarged, and, what is very important, the Maharajah should preside at every meeting It would then be a real Council which it can now scarcely be called.

Occasional Notes

The gross receipts on the Indian Railways for the year ending the 31st March, 1892, show an increase over 1890-91 of nearly 209 lakhs of rupees

The opening of the Chenab weir will at once irrigate 100,000 acres Sanction is to be accorded to such extension of the canal as will raise the irrigated area to 1,000,000 acres

We understand that Mr Turner's enquiry at Arnaimalai into the charges against the Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, Mr P Ramachandra Rao, has resulted in nothing

A horrible devil to murder was committed at Mahim yesterday, Mahratta named Raghoo Mallari having murdered his wife and the paramour with whom she was living at the time

Miss Bonner has made considerable progress with the biography of her father, the late Mr Bradlaugh. Some portion of the biography is to appear in the *National Reformer* before reaching the book stage.

Babu B C. Dutt, who has just been appointed Deputy Post Master General Eastern Bengal Circle, is the first Bengali permanently appointed to any such high post in the Postal Department

Shares in the Bengal Provincial Railway Company have been freely bought by Indians of wealth in Lower Bengal, with the simple object of encouraging the Company, which is the first Bengali Railway Company

The widows and orphans of the Sonipat and the wife and children of the ex-Maharajah of Manipur have, according to a native paper, arrived at Sylhet, "dressed like common women, without a single ornament on their persons"

At Calcutta a dispatch box containing notes, shares scrip, promissory notes and papers valued at nearly a lakh of rupees, the property of the Cashier of the *Indian Daily News*, was stolen from his carriage in the bazar on the 20th instant.

At a meeting held at Tinnevelly on the 17th Instant, it was resolved that His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council should be memorialised to adopt Legislative measures on the lines of the Honourable Mr Seshyam Iyengar's Hindu Gains of Learning Bill

Attempts are being made to induce wealthy Hindus in Lower Bengal to assist the Fund in with money, and thus to raise the above *pecuniary help from Government*, so that they may always expound the *Shastras* independently and without bias towards the Government view.

It has been decided, says the *English man*, that solar observations in India will in future be conducted by the Government Astronomer at Madras "The Observatory at the latter place is to be removed to a station which is to be selected in the Palney Hills, or in the Nilgiris"

It is stated that a certain Brahmin of Simla Bazar had been in the habit of visiting the young wife of a *kolu* or oil monger of Bidar Bagan, and the Brahmin being detected by the husband on last Monday, he not only received personal chastisement at the hands of the injured husband but was also yoked to the husband's oil mill, and turned in it several times So says the *Indian Daily News*

A REMARKABLE instance of combination among animals is reported from Runpore Mandi, in the Doon A young tiger that was *first developing into a man eater* had been giving the herdsmen trouble for some time past One day recently the tiger attacked one of a herd of buffaloes, when the rest set upon him in a body and tore him to shreds

IN consequence of the growing difficulty of identifying native gentlemen who adopt the European practice of using initials in signing their names, the Government of Bengal has issued a circular to the effect that all officers in future will sign public documents with their signatures written clearly, and that, in the case of native officers, all the prefixes shall be written in full

THE following are the numbers of labourers employed on relief works as compiled from the weekly report on crops and prospects —Madras, 5,324, Bombay, 1,811, Bengal, 22,892, Burma, 7,505, Mysore and Coorg, 7,128, and Rajputana, 11,582 Circumstances relief —Mysore, 945, Bengal, 1,706, and Rajputana, 7,054 Scarcity of water is still felt, and cattle are in great need of fodder in many parts Prices on the whole are much the same as last week

THE ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company was held on the 30th ultimo at the City Permanent Hotel Sir Charles Pennington presided and said that there had been 40 353 tons of quartz crushed, last year yielding 60,687 ozs of bar gold, and 20 821 tons of tailings which when treated yielded 5 814 ozs of gold The amount received for the gold had been £263,185, an increase of £31 519 over the previous year The profit on revenue account for the year was £101,172, out of which £41 be applied a dividend of 1/4 per share, or 20 per cent The Report was adopted

AN antidote to snake poison —Doctor Ashabul Matin, of Sunpura, Nowpara P O, Jessore District declares that he had lived in the Garo Hills for eleven years that while there, he became acquainted with an old man of the Garo tribe who knows efficacious medicines for many diseases, that the man was kind enough to supply him with a cure for hydrophobia and another for snake bite, and that he has tried these medicines on about hundred cases with success The Doctor vouches that the antidote for snake bite he possesses restores a man bitten by a cobra in five minutes He will be glad to send the medicines to any man who applies to him for them and will charge no price for them Whoever knows a remedy for snake bite might well make it known It is mostly the poor who are exposed to snake-bite

Local and Provincial

MR THOMAS CURRY —This gentleman left on Friday night for Madras on short leave

THE DEWAN —It is reported that Mr Seshadri Iyer will shortly take leave We do not know whether there is any truth in the report

CHOUTRI —This department having been reported Chenapatnam, 2nd class Hospital Assistant, I Pupish Nandi, has been sent there to do duty.

RAIN ON THE RAILWAY —We are told that a good deal of rain has fallen on the Railway between Jolarpett and Mulur and that much good has been the result

THE RESIDENT —Colonel Henderson, the new Resident, took his seat on the Bench on Saturday last After being introduced to the members of the bar, he entered on the business of the day

RAILWAY POLICE.—Mr Devrignes, Police Probationer, has been made Superintendent of Railway Police in the place of Mr Changaiya Chetty, on leave, and will continue to perform this duty till the return of the latter gentleman.

MAJOR GRANT R. E.—This gentleman delivered a lecture on the Magadi water supply scheme on Friday last in the Mayo Hall before the Municipal Commissioners and a few others It was very long and exhaustive, and is to be found in the papers published in the Civil and Military Station

THE WEATHER —We had a few showers of rain last week, but not enough to do any good The water did not get into the Tanks, and has done very little to cool the atmosphere There has been a good downpour in Mysore, and it is to be hoped we shall soon have more here

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 31st March 1892

The 12th April 1892 —No 14 —Mr C Devaiya Ais Probationer, Police Department, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Railway Police, during the absence of Mr. Changaiya Chetty on leave, or until further orders

Mr C Devaiya Ais assumed charge of the Railway Police on the afternoon of the 25th March 1892

The 12th April 1892 —No 13 —Mr P N Purnaiya, B A, Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, is granted a further extension of three month's sick leave in continuation of the leave sanctioned in Government Notification No 102, dated 8th January 1892

No 17 —Doctor A S Fernandes, Civil Surgeon, Kolar District, having availed himself of only 74 *days of the* 2½ *months'* privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 126 dated the 1st February 1892, the unexpired portion thereof, *viz*, one day is hereby cancelled

The 16th April 1892 —No 16—L 109 —The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Chitaldroog District Treasury is appointed as the Vice President of the Chitaldroog Municipal Board

No 26,—The subjoined Notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department, is re-published for general information —

"No 563 *G*, *dated 6th April* 1892 —"Colonel P D Henderson, C S I, Madras Cavalry, Resident of the 2nd Class and General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thugee and Dacoity, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* General Sir H N D Prendergast, K C B, V C, R E, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department"

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 2nd April 1892

No D 298, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND APRIL 1892

ORDER —*In the Districts of Bangalore*, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog, in the Taluks of Arsikere and Channarayapatna in the Hassan District, in the Taluk of Kubrur in the Kadur District, and in the Taluk of Channagiri in the Shimoga District, the Government hereby direct the remission of one half assessment for the year 1891 92, on *wet* lands, *viz*, lands classed as "Rice" under tanks, provided that such lands have, owing to the absence or failure of water in the tanks, either totally been waste or yielded no crop, though cultivated The Deputy Commissioners, in giving the needful instructions to Tahsildars Officers and Amildars to carry out the above order, must make it clearly known to them that the concession of remission granted as above is only in respect of lands, of which the source of irrigation is a *tank*, and not a river channel, well spring or other such sources For Government trust that local officials will take special care to ensure the concession being strictly restricted to cases in which the lands could not be cultivated, or being cultivated, yielded no crop owing to the tank having received no supply of water, or to the scanty supply it received having been found insufficient.

2 Water rates for use of tank water, which not incorporated with the wet assessment, should be altogether remitted under the conditions above laid down as regards lands assessed as wet.

3 The investigation already ordered has placed at the Deputy Commissioners' disposal full information regarding all wet lands in their Districts which have been waste or on which the crops failed because of the failure of water in tanks, and the Government rely upon their being able to readily to prevent any abuse of the order for remission now given.

4 Another point upon which the District officer cannot be too careful is the necessity for taking proper precautions to prevent the remission being intercepted by the village officials, as not unfrequently happened in regard to the remissions ordered in Bahudhanya (1878 79) In most cases the ryots entitled to remission under this order could only have paid two kists during February and March, that is to say 8 annas in every rupee In such cases the remaining 8 annas should be remitted to them In exceptional cases where they may already have paid more than 8 annas *in the rupee, the excess paid over 8 annas* should be refunded to them

5 The remission hereby granted should be at once published as widely as possible

6 Careful immediate inspection should be made of Ryots Receipt Books, and simultaneously the Shanbhogs should frame statements showing the cases in which remissions have to be granted These should be carefully scrutinized by the Amildar and Assistant and Deputy Commissioners with reference to information already collected as to state of crops and condition of tanks as to water supply in the various villages These and all other necessary safeguards should at once be adopted by the Deputy Commissioners

General Summary.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES —A strange incident occurred to us lately, keeping the other day in connection with bees, which will probably interest some of your readers A lady found that one drawing room had been taken possession of by a swarm of bees that had hived between the iron roof and the ceiling cloth The lady really thought of some plan to banish the bees At length the son of her gardener came forward and told her that he possessed the power of handling bees with impunity and would soon get rid of them With great reluctance the lady allowed him to do what he proposed. The boy then proceeded to fill his mouth with the petals of the white rose, and mounting the roof approached the swarm—his face and hands perfectly unprotected—and began to blow gently at the bees with his rose-scented breath Gradually the bees all collected to one side of the hive The boy then carefully took away all the delicious white honey-comb exposed to view, and proceeded to drive the bees with his breath to another corner and took away all the remaining honey He then told the lady not to fear any more, for within two days they would all fly away The boy was right, for within the time specified the lady had the satisfaction of seeing all the bees swarm away and fly in a body across the lake The strange part of it all was that the boy never got a sting I do say sceptics may scoff at this, even as they did at the "tale of the hall," given in your columns last week, but there are many things in heaven and earth that are not dreamt of in our philosophy.

PROPITIATING A GOD —On the 5th instant a Kolitaki named Maari Wass, an inhabitant of Kalbal, Jabalpur, sacrificed his life at the shrine of Sarkhi Maha Dev, under the following circumstances —It appears that the man feeling that his hopes would be fulfilled if he went to the temple of sarkhi Maha Dev which is situated in a quiet corner on the Kalbal river, some distance from the village of Wahora, and appease the deity by praying earnestly for three days or so He did as he felt The days passed off, but his hopes, remaining yet unfulfilled, the god apparently remaining still unpropitiated, he thought that he should make an offering of his blood which was sure to bring him into the good graces of the Maha Dev With this view he inflicted a wound of two inches on the left side of his belly and let the blood flow at the feet of the god He also cut his windpipe, letting the blood flow likewise Finding the god still obdurate, and that there was no chance of his ever being propitiated he wisely, but a bit too late, bandaged the wounds, but being in a state of exhaustion could not rise from the place Some hours after this the officiating priest of the temple, who must have gone to some sumptuous feast, leaving the god to shift for himself, returned, when he beheld a scene which well nigh distracted him He found the self sacrificing fellow in a death struggle Doing what little he himself could for the man, he ran to the village for assistance and the Fouzdar The Fouzdar came with a medical man who dressed and stitched up the wounds. The man was too weak to speak but he wrote and informed the Fouzdar that he was not wounded by anybody, but that he had performed *Kamal Pooja* The man was then taken to the nearest hospital, where he died —*Kathiawar Time*

Extracts.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

The Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1890 91, which has just been issued, shows that steady progress has been made in almost every direction, of quiet testimony to the zeal and ability with which Dewan T Rama Row has conducted his onerous duties, and to the efficiency of the various Heads of Departments who assisted him It is not our purpose at present to criticise the Report, but we may mention that the aggregate revenue for the year under review was the highest yet recorded, viz, 79 58 lakhs, or a little more than a lakh in excess of the sum collected in 1889 90, and 13 32 lakhs in excess of that collected in 1886 87 This rest has been achieved without any appreciable addition to the taxation of the country, with the exception of the increase in the price of salt made under the interpotal arrangement The revenue since 1886-87 has been rising steadily from year to year, the figures being as follows —in 1886-87, 66 25 lakhs, in 1887-88, 71 15 lakhs, in 1888 89, 77 64 lakhs, in 1889 90, 78 48 lakhs, and in 1890 91, 79 58 lakhs As regards the total expenditure during the year under review, it amounted to 72 42 lakhs, or close upon 3½ lakhs less than in the previous year. This, deducting the expenditure from the revenue, we find that a sum of 7¼ lakhs remains to be carried to the credit of Government, thus raising the total balance in the Treasury to 79 13 lakhs Since the beginning of 1887-88 to the close of the year under report there has been credited to the Treasury an additional revenue of 42 lakhs. After deducting from this the 21 lakhs expended on additional grants to the Public Works, Education, Medical and Vaccination Establishments, etc, 21 lakhs remain to be added to the Reserve, and this will be expended in course of time on further useful public works and improvements In concluding his review the Dewan refers to the possible severance of his connection with the State, and in doing so remarks —

"As in the past years of my administration so during the one under report, I have most gratefully to acknowledge the cordial support extended to me by my Gracious Sovereign than whom no one has taken a deeper and more watchful interest over the welfare of the people of the beautiful country which he rules If from advancing years I have to seek rest from the duties and cares of office, I shall ever in my retirement look back with pleasure, and pride to the five years during which under his own eye and guidance, I served the Sovereign who called me to office as his Dewan—service which I humbly trust has not been altogether barren of beneficial results to the subjects whose prosperity is so near his heart One of the chief duties imposed on *me by my Commission of appointment* was to maintain and promote the good relations which have always existed between the Native State and the Paramount Power, upon which depends so largely the prosperity and advancement of the State itself This duty, too, I have endeavoured to fulfil faithfully, and in this connection I cannot close this review without recording the deep obligations I am under to the British Resident, for kindly support, advice and assistance in all matters of importance and difficulty My acknowledgements are also due to the Heads of Departments who have assisted me in the discharge of my official functions"—*Mail*

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

Mr George Curzon on moving the second reading of the Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill, expressed regret at the disappearance from among them of the omnivorous intellect of the late Sir George Campbell The Bill was intended to widen the basis and expand the functions of the Government of India, to give further opportunities than at present exist to the non-official and native elements of Indian society to take part in the work of Government, and in this way to take official recognition of the remarkable development both in political interest and political capacity which had been visible among all classes of Indian society since the Government was taken over by the Crown. The Act of 1861 constituted the Supreme Legislative Council of the Viceroy and the Provincial Councils of Madras and Bombay, and there had since been added the Councils of Bengal and the North West Provinces All these had worked well, but through the limitations which were intentionally and wisely imposed upon them at the time they were constituted, were in no sense Parliamentary bodies but were administrative bodies of narrow scope After describing the Parliamentary history of the measure, the failure of which to become law since its introduction in 1890 had caused great disappointment in India, the hon gentleman gave an outline of the changes which the Bill proposed to introduce Broadly speaking, they amounted to three In the first place the concession of the privilege of financial criticism, both in the Supreme and the Provincial Councils, secondly, the privilege of interpellation, or the right to ask questions, and, thirdly, an addition to the number of members of both classes of the Council He thought that all parties would be the gainers by the change it was proposed to make The Government would gain, because they would have the opportunity of explaining their financial policy, of removing misapprehension, and of answering criticism and attack They would also profit by the advantage of criticism delivered on a public occasion, with a due sense of responsibility, by the most competent representatives of the non-official population The native population would gain because they would have an opportunity of reviewing the financial situation independently of any new legislation, as was at present the custom The second change, viz, the right of interpellation involved a system with which they were tolerably familiar in this House. He would not take upon himself to say whether it was or was not abused here, but he had observed that those who denounced it most severely when they were its victims viewed it with a very benevolent regard when they were in a position to become its masters It was proposed to give to members of both classes of Councils the right to address questions to the Government of India on matters of public interest, but both that privilege and the one to which he had just referred would be subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be prescribed in rules made by the Governor General or the Provincial Governor, (An ironical Opposition cheer) In answer to the hon gentleman who had ironically cheered that statement, he would remark that they were not altogether unfamiliar with such rules and restrictions in that House; and if they were necessary there, where they had the most perfect and elaborate system of Parliamentary government ever known, how much more must they be needed in India, where Parliamentary Government could not be said to exist He thought that the principle they sought to introduce would provide a wide and necessary outlet for feelings in India which were apt to smoulder below the surface, because there was no means of expressing them The third proposal was to add to the number of members of the Councils The Supreme Councils would be raised from a minimum of six to twelve, and a maximum of twelve to sixteen The Provincial Councils would be proportionately increased As to the mode in which these additional members should be appointed, he observed that the hon member for North Manchester (Mr Schwann) had placed on the paper an amendment, to the effect that no reform which did not embody the elective principle would prove satisfactory. In reply, he should like to point out that the Bill did not necessarily exclude some such principle either by the mode of election selection, delegation, or whatever method they chose to apply The fourth sub-section of Clause I said, "The Governor-General in Council may from time to time . make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations shall be made, and shall prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect" Lord Kimberley had expressed his approval of that, and had stated that he regarded it to a certain extent as an admission of the elective principle The noble Earl had said on another occasion that he believed that under that clause it would be possible for the Governor General to make arrangements by which certain persons might be presented to him who had been chosen by election, if the Governor General should find that such a system could be properly established

Mr J M Maclean Does the Government assent to the principles of Lord Kimberley ?

Mr Curzon Undoubtedly Under that Bill it would be in the power of the Viceroy to invite representative bodies to elect, or select or delegate representatives of their own opinions to be nominated to the Council, and thus by slow degrees and tentative measures they could approximate in some degree to what was proposed by the hon member for North Manchester With reference to the amendment which was to be proposed by Mr Schwann, he thought that the establishment of a system of elective representation in India in the present stage of the development of its people, would be premature and unwise

Mr Schwann moved, as an amendment to the motion for the second reading "That, in the opinion of this House, no reform of the Indian Councils which does not embody the elective principle will prove satisfactory to the Indian people, or compatible with the good government of India" He felt that this Bill would in any way meet the expectations and aspirations of the Indian people for it contained but very slight traces of the elective principle The growth and the action of the Indian Congress and of the various municipal bodies showed that the time had come for conferring upon the natives greater powers of self government than were proposed in this Bill The hon member quoted from Lord Dufferin's did the speech a passage in which the co operation of Indian gentlemen was looked forward to and welcomed Lord Dufferin had himself proposed that the elective system should be introduced into provincial councils, Lord Northbrook had said that he was in favour of a properly-guarded application of the system, Lord Ripon, only three weeks ago, had expressed a similar opinion, the hon member for the Evesham Division (Sir R. Temple) had spoken to the same effect and had expressed his readiness to introduce a Bill if an opportunity should present itself, and the author of "Greater Britain" had recommended the gradual introduction of the elective principle There was a general feeling that Lord Lansdowne had sent round Lord Dufferin's suggestions to the Indian Governors, and that all of these except one had acquiesced in the elective principle He thought that at such a juncture the House ought to have before it the full text of Lord Lansdowne's communications (Hear, hear) In this matter we were behind some of the Native States, which had their own elected councils In conclusion, the hon member said he trusted that the House would continue to pay attention to Indian subjects, for it had hitherto done so with advantage, and remarked that the best rampart we could have in India against invasion would be the loyalty and attachment of a contented people (Hear, hear)

Mr Gladstone said that, so far as controversy was concerned, he should hope that it might be comprised within narrow limits His hon friend, the member for Manchester, asked the House by his amendment to declare that, in its opinion, no reform of the Indian Councils could be satisfactory which did not embody the elective principle He (Mr Gladstone) asked himself the question whether there was between the Bill and the amendment such a difference of opinion or of principle as to make him desirous of going to an issue in respect of that difference. Undoubtedly he was disposed to agree with his hon friend that, taken by itself, the language of the Bill was insufficient and unsatisfactory in so far as it was ambiguous. But the Under-Secretary has introduced the Bill in a comprehensive and lucid speech, and if he were to criticise any portion of that speech it would be that portion in which the hon gentleman addressed himself to the amendment before the House, because it appeared to be his object to put on the amendment the most hostile construction it could bear He (Mr Gladstone) desired to put on the speeches delivered and the Bill itself the least controversial construction of which they were susceptible While the language of the Bill could not be said to embody the elective principle, it was very peculiar language It was suggested by a noble lord in the House of Lords, who was friendly to the elective principle that unless it had been intended to leave room for some peculiarities not as yet introduced into the Indian system in the appointment of the members of the Council, it would have been a very singular form of speech to provide, not simply that the Governor-General might nominate, but that he might make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, should be made either by himself or by the Governor-General in Council It was quite plain that those who framed that language had in view something beyond mere nomination (Hear hear) The Under-Secretary's speech distinctly embodied what he (Mr Gladstone) thought was not very different from the assertion of his hon friend's amendment, except as to this important point, that the Under Secretary proposed to leave everything to the discretion, judgment, and responsibility of the Governor General and the authorities in India With that limitation he might fairly say that the speech of the Under Secretary did embody the elective principle in the only sense in which they could expect him to embody it His construction of that speech was that a serious effort should be made to consider carefully those elements which India, in its present condition, might furnish for an introduction into the Councils of India of the elective principle If that serious effort was to be made by whom was it to be made? He did not think it could be made by the House of Commons except through the medium of empowering provisions (Hear, hear) The hon baronet, the member for Evesham, had spoken of a plan of that kind at some period or other, and he (Mr Gladstone) had observed with pleasure the genuinely liberal views of the hon baronet with respect to Indian affairs (Hear, hear) Were the hon baronet to propose a plan of that kind in that House, he had no doubt it would contain a good deal that would be useful and honourable to the spirit of an assemblage such as the House of Commons, but he doubted whether even under such enlightened guidance it would be wise, with the imperfect knowledge possessed by that House, to proceed with the determination of particulars of such a plan (Hear, hear) He thought the best course to take was to commend it to the authorities of India with a clear indication of the principle on which they desired the authorities to proceed (Hear, hear) Let them not conceal from themselves that no more difficult office had ever been entrusted to a Governor General of India than the duty of giving effect, with the authoritative comments that had been made upon it, to the Bill before them in a manner which should be honourable and wise. (Hear, hear) He was not disposed to ask the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, who was to communicate with him and share his responsibility, that they should at once produce large and imposing results What he wished was that these first steps should be of a nature to be genuine and that whatever amount of scope they might give to the elective principle, it should be a real scope (Hear, hear) There were dangers, of course, in their way There was a danger of subserviency, and there was also the danger of having persons who represented particular cliques, classes, or interests, and who claimed the honour of representing the people of India The old story of the tailors of Tooley-street did embody, after all, an important political truth, and did exhibit a reality. It was to the Governor General's wisdom they must trust to do the very best and to get the most efficient materials at his command What was wanted was to get at the real heart and mind, the most upright sentiment, and the most enlightened thought of the people of India But it was no easy matter to do that, although he thought they were justified in being a little more sanguine than the Under Secretary was as to the amount of those materials (Hear, hear) He did not venture to indicate where they were to be found, but so far as his own prepossessions went he should look presumptively with the greatest amount of expectation and hope at the municipal bodies in which the elective element was already included (Hear) Her Majesty's Government ought to understand that it would be a most grave and serious disappointment to that House if, after all the assurances they had received from such high quarters with regard to some real attempt to bring to its birth at least this great and powerful engine of government, there should not be some result such as they could contemplate with satisfaction He understood the enormous difficulty of introducing the elective element into an Asiatic country with an ancient civilisation, with institutions so peculiar as were in many respects those of India with such diversity of race, religion, and pursuits, with such an enormous extent of country and with such a multitude of human beings as probably, except in the case of China, were never comprehended under a single Government Great as the difficulty might be, the task also was a noble one requiring the utmost prudence and wisdom in conducting it to anything like a successful consummation Under all the circumstances, he should deprecate a division on his hon friend's amendment. There was no difference of principle between them. The acceptance of the elective principle by the Under-Secretary, although necessarily guarded, was, upon the whole, not otherwise than a frank acceptance. For his own part he could not take part in any division hostile, or apparently hostile, to the purpose of the Bill after the speech of the hon. gentleman A division, it appeared to him, would convey a false impression It was well the people of India should understand the truth that united views substantially prevailed in that House with regard to the government of that country (Cheers) His persuasion was that those views were enlightened, and that they were such as likewise tended to the development of an enlightened and so far as circumstances would permit—he would not say of a liberal, but of a free, system of Government (Hear, hear) They would do well to allow the Bill to receive the unanimous assent of the House, in the hope that it might fulfil all the benevolent purposes with which it had been framed (Cheers)

Mr Maclean believed that they were running a very great risk in promising to transfer a very large portion of the administration of India to men like the Baboos. If the principle of election was to be introduced it should have the first sanction of both Houses of Parliament and in Committee he would propose an amendment to that effect

Mr MacNeill asked if the Government really accepted the principle of representation or not? Were a few soft words to be uttered without intending to lead to practical issue? On the whole he believed that the Government had accepted the elective principle

Sir R. Temple said to form any scheme which would in any sense represent all the sections of the people of India in so vast a country was an absolute impossibility The plan to adopt, and that was in accordance with the purposes of this Bill, was that the sixteen native representatives on the Council should be chosen by sixteen select electors

Mr Seymour Keay held that unless the Governor-General of India had a distinct mandate given to him he would never exercise any powers that might be given him to introduce the principle of election into the Legislative Councils. The Government of India were a bureaucracy, which dreaded the elective principle, knowing very well that any real representatives of the Indian people must begin by attacking the enormous salaries paid to the European officials The hon member, in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, was three times called to order for the irrelevancy of his remarks, the Speaker, on the third occasion, admonishing him that if he did not obey his ruling he should have to resort to the powers invested in the chair.

Mr S Smith believed that the time had come when it was essential that they should make a resolute effort to modify the Government of India if they wished to retain the good will of the people or even the country itself

Mr Osborne Morgan believed that the Bill on the whole was a step in advance

Mr Curzon denied that the existing legislative councils were "frauds" He entirely accepted the statement of the right hon member for Mid Lothian as to the objects with which this Bill was introduced They were undoubtedly to enlist in the service of the Government of India what he described as the upright sentiment and enlightened opinion of the various schools of native thought in that great dependency, and if this Bill was passed with sufficient rapidity into law this session it would certainly be attended with good results

Mr Picton did not think any argument had been advanced to show that India was not ripe for some introduction of the elective principle.

After some remarks from Dr. Tanner and Mr. S. Hoare, Mr. Schwann withdrew his amendment, and the Bill was read a second time

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 24th April—Subscriptions are invited for an Indian Railway Loan of £1,300,000 at 3 per cent, interest The minimum rate for tenders is fixed at 9 k The list closes on the 29th instant.

London, 24th April—Russia has offered to advance Persia, on the security of her Customs Receipts, a sum of half a million sterling, at 6 per cent. interest, for the purpose of paying off the tobacco monopoly indemnity, and for freeing Persia from her pecuniary obligation to Great Britain

The Times in discussing the subject, strongly urges that some arrangement should be made to save Persia from accepting this offer, which is calculated to reduce Persia to a state of vassalage.

London, 24th April—A meeting took place yesterday of the Oldham Liberal Union, at which Messrs Dadabhai Naoroji and Das Bose Dulona were present and were heartily received A Resolution against the India Councils' Bill and censuring the action of Mr J M Maclean was carried unanimously

London, 26th April—In the House of Commons last night the India Councils Bill was taken in Committee A series of amendments were brought forward by Sir W Plowden Mr MacNeill and Mr Schwann, all in favour of embodying in the Bill the elective principle, but they were either withdrawn or rejected

Mr Curzon affirmed that representative Government was impossible in India The idea was congenial to some classes but absolutely repugnant to others In reply to Mr MacNeil, Mr Curzon declared that Government had already clearly expressed its views, and he thought no misunderstanding could be possible regarding the interpretation to be placed on the Bill

Mr Maclean then moved as an amendment that the Viceroy should not adopted the elective principle without the consent of Parliament He said it was a mistake to suppose that no public opinion existed in India as there was a free Press which largely criticised the proposals of Government. Mr Curzon, he said had virtually admitted that the intention of Government was to introduce the elective principle, and he (Mr Maclean) was convinced that if the principle was applied Great Britain must prepare to abandon India Referring to Mr Hume, Mr Maclean said he deserved to be hanged or shot as a traitor

Allahabad, 25th April—The Government of India attaches no importance to the flight of the Rajah of Sikkim to Tibet He has been stopped at Walong The flight is unfortunate just now when the last details of the Sikkim Tibet Convention are being settled by the joint Commissioners If the Rajah prove recalcitrant he will be removed and a stronger ruler put in his place

London, 26th April—Mr Maclean's amendment to the India Councils Bill has been rejected by ninety one against twenty four votes Mr Curzon opposed the amendment, which he said would create friction and which aimed at a danger which was unlikely to occur The debate has been adjourned

London, 27th April—The Honourable Patrick Nugent has been committed for trial on a charge of indecent assault on a girl in a railway carriage on the Brighton line The accused strongly denies the charge.

Simla 26th April—With reference to the news of the capture of Asmar by the Amir's troops reported a month ago, the *Daily News*, in an issue received by last Mail, adds that England and Afghanistan now hold the only two passes leading from the Pamirs to India, England by occupying Gilgit commanding the Yassin Pass, and Afghanistan by the capture of Asmar closing the Dora Pass A glance at the map would have shown the *Daily News* of how little importance in this connection is the Dora Pass Moreover, as Afghanistan has to be traversed before it can be reached from the north it is very unlikely the Amir would concern himself with it as a gate of invasion As a matter of fact, the capture of Asmar had nothing whatever to do with the Pamirs but it was the Amir's answer to Umra Khan's attempted deposition of the infant Khan of that regions who is a distant connection of the Amir's

Washington, 26th April—President Harrison, in a Message to the Senate regarding the Silver Conference, says he believes that a full use of silver as coin metal will promote the prosperity of the people, and he therefore will lose no opportunity to secure the largest use of silver

London, 28th April—In the house of Commons last night, the Woman's Suffrage Bill was rejected on its second reading by a majority of twenty two votes Mr Gladstone opposed the Bill

New York, 28th April—A fire took place last night at the Central Theatre in Philadelphia. On the alarm being raised a terrible scene took place, the audience fighting madly in their endeavours to reach the exits Seventy were badly injured and many blinded for life by burns Six of the performers are missing

Melbourne 28th April—Deeming's trial opened to-day after repeated attempts to delay it on the ground of the prisoner's insanity

Brussels, 27th April—M Jacquemyns a Belgian jurist, has been appointed Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs

Allahabad, 28th April—The officers of the Geological Survey recently with the Columns north of Bhamo are reported to have found valuable deposits of gold and lead

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MAY, 2, 1892

VERNACULAR EXAMINATION

The vernacular languages are not studied by the young men who go up for the different University Examinations in a manner they ought to be Great complaints are made by the examiners, and not without cause It is a fact that the students pay less attention to their own languages than to any other subject, and this is much to be regretted The youths pay great attention to their English studies, they get up the portions prescribed in the best manner they can, but they do not care the least about the vernaculars and only go through the course marked out because they are compelled Never before, we fancy, in the history of the world has there been anything like this seen, that is where the conquered paid more attention to the language of the conquerors than their own But the dislike to the vernaculars on the part of the students is not altogether a fault of theirs They are to blame to a great extent, but not altogether These languages are generally very badly taught in school The explanations are merely verbal, there is no method employed as there is in teaching English, there is no analysis of the portions prescribed, no grasp of the whole subject, no thoroughness, and thus the students are not interested and only go through their lessons because they are compelled to do so, because the University requires the vernaculars to be taken up. In the first place, better teachers must be employed It is very strange the different schools do not employ the graduates who pass out every year to teach the vernaculars They teach other subjects, English included, but they are not considered able to teach their own language, although they have passed in it The Pandits are employed to teach the boys, and the result, as we have pointed out, is anything but satisfactory We would recommend a change, better men should be employed to instruct the youths in the vernaculars, and they should make the subject as interesting as possible The modern methods of teaching should be employed, the vernaculars should be brought into line with other subjects, and there should be as much thought bestowed on them by teachers and students as on any other lessons taught We are given to understand that children are often taught the English alphabet, and, in fact, commence the study of that language before they know a letter of their own This most certainly is the wrong way to go to work, and we wonder that parents should countenance it An examiner says that those boys who have a knowledge of Kanarese before they commence the study of English do infinitely better in the examinations than those who take the opposite course This we can well understand, and it would be well for the heads of schools to demand that a boy should know his own language before he was allowed to begin the study of English If something like this were done there would not be so many complaints about the failure of candidates at the different examinations in the vernaculars as there are now In the next place we are told that the text books—especially in Kanarese—are very deficient They are not like the English texts The language in them is not that of the present day but of hundreds of years ago Then again, it is not prose in the strict sense of the term but poetry turned into prose In fact, large portions of the prose text works are something like what Chaucer would be if a little change were made with the writer's compositions so as to make it look like prose Surely there is some good modern prose in the Kanarese language that could be chosen instead of this ancient poetry that has been chopped up to suit the purpose The matter requires to be looked into and the sooner this is done the better for the students and for the cause of learning It is no wonder the students do not lead the study of the vernaculars when so many obstacles are thrown in their way In the next place we are given to understand that the translation paper is not what it ought to be at least in Kanarese The same portions in English are given to be translated into all the vernaculars and what may suit one may not suit another One is rich and full, another may be meagre in words and phraseology and so the passage that can well show the beauties of one vernacular may only display the poverty of another When a passage is selected it ought to be such as is calculated to suit the language into which it is to be translated We are also told that the English portions to be translated are chosen by different examiners from those who select the Vernacular portion The result may be—often is—that a great deal too much is given for the students to answer The English portion may be quite as much as they can get through perhaps they find the time too short for this even There is something wrong about the whole system of teaching the vernaculars as well as the examinations in the same, and a change is urgently required If something is not done these languages will deteriorate, and will in time only be spoken by the rude and the ignorant, a man of culture will not condescend to use them except when he speaks to his servants A language like the Kanarese may then cease to be one in the strict sense of the term, and may only be a *patios* This has happened before, and it may happen again This would be a great misfortune, all the literature connected with the language would be lost, it would be little thought of, and at last it might die out altogether

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

The Indian Councils Bill has not been allowed to pass unchallenged in the House of Commons There has been a good deal of discussion about it, and there may be, much more Mr Gladstone's remarkable speech prevented some amendments being brought forward, but the discussion, in spite of this, has been healthy. But the Bill will pass in much the same condition as when it was brought into the House, and the people of this country must make the most of it. The fight, as might have been expected, was about the elective principle One party held that it ought to be granted, the country was ripe for it, the people—the enlightened portion—demand it, and it was wrong to keep the privilege from them Those who held this view had the best of the argument, but they were not allowed to have their own way, those opposed to the principle were in the majority, and they carried the day This was expected But we are glad to see that the rancour of such a man as Mr Maclean produced no harm His amendment was so outrageous that he could only get twenty five to vote with him It was a pity the number was so large This gentleman is of opinion that if the elective principle were granted the British would be compelled to retire from India His ideas of Government are peculiar, and we may be sure that no Ministry would be so retrograde as to allow them to be put in practice There are a few men who hold the same opinions as Mr Maclean, but the number is on the decrease People at home are beginning to have a better notion of what India really requires, they know what is wrong and wish to see it rectified The best part of the discussion was the admission of the Under Secretary of State for India that the Bill contained the germ of the principle in question This we have always held and the official stamp, so to speak, has been put upon our opinion The least that can be said about the Bill is that it can be adopted there is nothing final about it It is true that the members of the Councils will be nominated but, as we have said before, they will be the same men who would have been elected had the principle been granted If it can be proved that they do good work under a nominated system people will come to the conclusion they would do better under a more liberal one The result will be the granting of the principle in question is a right and there may be no occasion to ask for it Taking all these things into consideration we think it is well the measure should pass and pass as quietly as possible

THE TREVANDRUM GOLD WEIGHING CEREMONY

Trevandrum 20th April—This morning the *Thulabharam* ceremony was performed in great state by the Maharajah in the Great Pagoda of Trivandrum Their Highnesses the First and Second Princes, the Dewan, the chief officials, the leading Namboodri Brahmins of Travancore Cochin and Malabar and 10,000 other Brahmins, many coming from other parts of Southern India were present in the Pagoda At 7 a m the Maharajah came to the Temple After being anointed by the high priest he retired to the Palace, changed his clothes and again returned with the State sword in his hand and wearing the State jewels After presenting an elephant and offerings to the ... His Highness entered the *mandapam* prepared for the occasion, and after going through the preliminary ceremonies mounted one of the scales while the sword and shield were placed on his lap. In the other scale gold coins struck for the occasion were poured until the scale touched the ground, the priests meanwhile chanting Vedic Hymns and *Mantras* Outside the temple was the Nair Brigade with band and colours His Highness's Body Guard presented arms the troops fired three volleys and the Artillery the usual salute The Maharajah, after again worshipping at the shrine, returned to the Palace The procession began at noon The Dewan, and the Palace and other officials began distributing the gold coins from the principal fort gates to above 15,000 Brahmins, all of whom were sumptuously fed for eight days Those from foreign parts were specially accommodated at the State's expense. The sanitary precautions and other arrangements made by the Dewan and Peishcar were perfect —*Mail*

Occasional Notes.

A ninny astrologer in Jaipore has predicted a heavy monsoon this year all over Southern India

It is understood that His Highness the Guikwar of Baroda will proceed to England, probably on the 7th proximo by the P. and O s s *Rome* His Highness's stay in Europe may extend to six months.

The Maharajah of Patiala while playing polo on the 24th instant, sustained a severe accident His pony slipped, and the Maha ... fell heavily, and was unconscious for hours He was doing well according ... latest reports.

Inspector General of Police of the North West Provinces has under consideration proposals for the tentative introduction of the anthropometric system into the Jails in the North West Provinces and Oudh for the identification of habitual criminals

A WHITE plot has been discovered in Madrid having for its object the destruction by dynamite of the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the Law Courts, the Council of State Chamber the War Office, the Royal Palace, and the Bank of Spain According to the arrangements to plod out all these places were to be destroyed before May 1st

The outrage committed by four Mahomedans upon a Hindu girl formed the subject of enquiry before the Hon Mr Justice Bayley and a common jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions The two prisoners were found guilty, and his Lordship in passing sentence, said the crime was one of the most atrocious that had come within his knowledge in that Court The prisoners were sentenced to be transported for life.

A RUPTURE between the Amir and the Mehtar of Chitral is imminent over the affairs of Asmar, the former having, it is alleged, sent an ultimatum to the latter on the subject. The rumour of Umra Khan's defeat by the Amir's General and his subsequent flight towards Peshawar appears to have been unfounded It is, therefore, possible that Umra Khan may get assistance from Chitral against Gholam Haidar

Mr F C Gould, the *Pall Mall Gazette* artist, has done some clever things, says a home contemporary, but he has never surpassed his recent sketch of an Indian Council Mr Swift MacNeill in the garb of a priest, Sir Richard Temple attired as a Bahadur, and Mr Seymour Keay in the exiguous garments of a *fakir*, are shown squatting *a la Indienne* discussing what is apparently a knotty point in an ... ...

An English Carriage and Wagon Company is building for an Indian potentate ... railway carriages which will ... a palace on wheels The state ... saloon is a day and night apartment for the Prince and his retinue, and ... ... department the latter having facilities to carry two tons of water and two tons of ice Each coach is estimated to cost £3,000, being superbly fitted up and upholstered, the mirrors alone in one costing £10 The coaches are illuminated by the electric light throughout

A very large and influential gathering of the Parsee Community took part in a solemn religious ceremony held at the Framjee Cowasjee Fire Temple last week in sad memory of the anniversary of the two unfortunate girl victims of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy The ceremony was conducted in a most impressive manner by Dastur Jamaspji Minocherjee Ph. D. C I, assisted by about 300 Parsee priests After the ceremony the feeling of the community found its natural expression through one of the speakers in favour of the intended Memorial to the Secretary of State He, in a very touching speech, impressed upon the assembly the justice and righteousness of their cause and the necessity of united action in the matter

A COOLIE, carrying on his head a case containing medicines and scent, stumbled and fell the other day in Calcutta The case was shattered and the phials in it were nearly all broken and lying on the road. A crowd soon collected, and there were many who pitied the man, but a few bent on loot, took up broken bottles, in which there were a few drops of scent, and commenced anointing themselves therewith The syce of a ticca gharry standing by thought it a good opportunity to scent himself too, and he, in his turn, took up a broken bottle and hastily applied its contents to his face With a yell of pain he dropped the broken phial, and began executing a war dance to the intense amusement of the witnesses of the occurrence The bottle in question contained vitriol

MADRAS CIVILIANS who have incurred the displeasure of Government would appear to have special ways of evading the full measure of punishment meted out to them In one recent instance a member of the Service who had been degraded for continued neglect of routine work has taken leave for two years, As his furlough pay will be calculated on the average of the past three years he will not do so badly, and by the time he returns he will perhaps have regained his former position in the Service In another instance a District Judge was awarded a punitive transfer from one end of the Presidency to another and as he possesses a magnificent collection of ... the move was calculated to cost him a very large sum of money. However he protested so strongly and so successfully that the ... order was cancelled ... substituted ... *Beati possidentes*

Local and Provincial

AN ACCIDENT—... was run over on the Mysore line last week and killed Fortunately nothing happened to the train

CHOLERA —We are sorry to find that this has broken out in the Cossipore ... Medical ... has been sent there from Bangalore

THE RAMZAN —This festival came to a close on Friday last, which was a general holiday for all Mahomedans, many of whom could be seen driving about the greater part of the day

A WELL —Money has been sanctioned for digging a well in the Fort, and this is sure to prove of great use to the dwellers in that place. The work is making good progress

RELIEF WORKS —We are given to understand that the Government has placed the sum of Rs 5,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for starting relief works in several of the taluks it contains

A STRIKE —There was a strike among the mutton butchers last week, and for some days no meat of this description could be procured in the Civil and Military Station The strike arose because the butchers were not allowed to sell the skins of sheep in the slaughter house as they have been accustomed to do for many years past, and thus they looked upon as a great hardship

THE WEATHER —The weather is very remarkable just now Sometimes it is very hot and close then the sky becomes cloudy, there is thunder and lightning, and rain is expected, but only a few drops come down This has been going on for sometime, and rain is very much required The few showers we have had done very little to cool the atmosphere The water is becoming very low, and soon we shall have none at all

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 28th April 1892

The 23rd April 1892 —No 30 —R, Subba Rao Deputy Amildar of Kunigal, ... 5th Grade Amildar of the Sikarpur Taluk from the 17th August 1891

No 31 —The casual leave for 6 days granted to C N Shamiaya, Amildar of the Belur Taluk in Notification No 103, dated 24th March 1892, is hereby extended by one day

No 32 —Mr. T. Abdul Karim, Assistant Conservator of Forests, doing duty in the Revenue Survey, was granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days with effect from the 7th March 1892.

No 33 —Bhim Nagesh Rao, City Amildar, Bangalore, having availed himself of only 11 days out of the 20 days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 12 of the 11th instant and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th idem, the unexpired portion thereof, viz, 9 days is hereby cancelled

No 35—Mr. J W Knight, Superintendent of Police, Hassan District, is granted casual leave of absence for 3 days with effect from the 20th instant

No 36 —Mr Nanjaraj Ars, Assistant Superintendent of Police French Rocks was granted casual leave of absence for three days with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

The 25th April 1892 —No 34 —The appointment of Mr Kupposami Naidu, Amildar of Bangalore, as Extra Assistant Commissioner for the Kolar District, ordered in Notification No 190, dated 29th February 1892, is hereby cancelled at his own request

Mr. Hema Hanumantaiya, Amildar of Kolar, is appointed as a temporary measure to be Extra Assistant Commissioner for Relief operations in the Kolar District.

No 37 —Under the provisions of Articles 171 and 175 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr P Panchanath Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, has had casual leave for five days from 26th to 30th March 1892, both days inclusive

General Summary.

REUTER'S Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs ... instant — A number of Indian ... waited to day upon Mr Portal, the British Agent, in order to present a numerously signed petition refuting the charge made in an enclosure contained in a letter bearing date February 9th addressed to Lord Salisbury by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and published in London on March 1st. The enclosure in question consisted of an extract from a letter received by the Secretary of the Society from Lake Tanganyika, alleging that rich Hindus at Zanzibar advanced thousands to the Arab slave traders to enable them to carry on their nefarious traffic, and were the principal supporters of the slave trade The deputation invited Mr Portal to take any steps he might think fit with the object of ascertaining how they conducted their business. The Hindus are very indignant at the charges brought against them"

A DACOITY.—A daring dacoity is reported to have taken place near the village of Thowanpillay, about sixteen miles from Hyderabad Dr Carroll of the Hyderabad Residency, was proceeding by road from Hyderabad to Palmoor last week He sent on the cart containing his baggage provisions, etc, about two hours before he himself left Hyderabad On arriving near the village above named he overtook the cart, but to his surprise discovered that the driver and his servant were missing and the bullocks were unhooked and grazing near the cart A closer inspection showed that his property had been ransacked and a lot of it carried off Subsequently Dr Carroll discovered the two missing men in a pitiful plight, bound back to back with some of his own under linen On being interrogated as to how they came to be in that condition they informed the Doctor that they had been attacked by a gang of dacoits, fifteen in number The robbers bound them, threw them into the pit, then carried off nearly all the property that was in the cart including a valuable gun The most singular part of the narrative was that half of the gang were dressed in the uniform of the Nizam's District Police The matter has been reported to Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police in the Nizam's Dominions, ... taken to lock up the gang of dacoits who are suspected to be still in hiding in the Sirfkhas division

Extracts.

MANIPUR QUEENS

The *Mahratta* —The freaks of Fortune have been pronounced by ancient sages as always sudden and mysterious, but the policy of our paternal Government is sometimes still more unaccountable Here is a heart-rending story which cannot but move every one of our readers —

The *Parbdarsahi* of Sylhet thus announces the arrival of the widows and orphans of Maharaja Kula Chunder Singh, and of Tikendrajit Singh, late of Manipore —On Wednesday last the widows and orphans of Maharaja Kula Chunder and of Tikendrajit arrived here The miserable condition in which they have been deported from Manipur could not but elicit tears from every spectator of this doleful scene No arrangement was made for their habitation They had to walk a long distance from the riverside to the temple of *Maha Prabhu* of Sylhet, where they have been temporarily lodged They have not a cowrie with them, with which they can buy their food for a single day The unfortunate Maharanees of Manipura had to leave all their ornaments and jewellery behind them, and they have arrived at Sylhet, dressed like common women, without a single ornament on their persons The orphans too, had been denuded of their ornaments Their very sight is heartrending Among the arrivals there were three widows of Kula Chundar Singh, and his three little orphans These have come here, accompanied by three widows of Tikendrajit, with his three children None of the other ladies of the Manipora Raj, who have no children, have been allowed to come down here And what is most painful is that Major Maxwell the Manipore Political Agent, has thought fit to fix a monthly allowance of Rs. 3 per head for the maintenance of these deported creatures of Manipore

Well, the only thing we can do after this is to moralize on the strange vicissitudes of this our mortal life, in which, according to the saying, a moment can transform a king into a beggar and a beggar into a monarch The people were shocked when some time ago it was rumoured that the late Maharaja died in Calcutta of starvation, who we do not now undertake to say what will be their feelings on hearing the fate of his innocent family. It was a maxim among Indian kings of old never to harm a vanquished enemy, nor to injure even a hair of his wives and children, but such maxims appear now to have become obsolete in this enlightened nineteenth century, when the right of might is the only principle that guides nations and individuals.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND MR HUME

The *Mahratta* —The following letter and resolution of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress have been published in English papers anent Mr Hume's Circular

April 1st 1892.

To the Editor of *The Times*,

Queen Victoria Street E C

Sir,—We beg to enclose the copy of a resolution passed today at the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, with regard to the most injudicious circular letter recently issued by Mr Allan O Hume, C B., to the members of the Congress party in India This letter appears to have been repudiated already by the Standing Committee at Allahabad, and no doubt other Standing Committees have taken or will take the same course *

There are statements in Mr Hume's letter bearing on the great poverty and misery of the agricultural populations of India with which we entirely agree, but, it is impossible for us to do other than repudiate the prophecies to which Mr Hume appears driven in face of the consideration of the deplorable condition of large portions of the Indian people

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. S CAINE,

DADABHAI NAOROJI,

CHARLES E SCHWANN

(Sd) JOHN ADAM, (*Vice-President, Madras Standing Congress Committee*)

(RESOLUTION REFERRED TO)

" This Committee, having before it the full text of a circular letter issued by Mr Allan O Hume, C B., to every member of the Congress party, dated Calcutta February 16th, the substance of which was cabled by the *Times* Correspondent, yesterday, express their deep regret that such a letter should have been circulated, and their entire repudiation of the wild language and the unjustifiable conclusions drawn by Mr Hume "

For ourselves, we are rather inclined to express our deep regret at the publication not of Mr. Hume's circular, but of this hasty resolution of the British Committee. The Committee who have been most probably misled and terrified by a perverted telegram of the *Time's* Correspondent, ought to have waited *for the full text of the circular* as well as the comments of the Indian press generally before they impatiently committed themselves to an unnecessary resolution. Mr Hume too was going to England and would have certainly cleared the matter to them personally, and hence we cannot help saying that the action of the British Committee was in this respect most injudicious.

PROSECUTION OF BRIBERS

The Indian Spectator.—A case is reported in one of the recent numbers of the Madras series of the Indian Law Reports, in which an officer of the Settlement Department, who was punished for attempting to take a bribe, successfully prosecuted most of the witnesses who had given evidence against him for conspiring to bribe him. The District Magistrate asked the High Court to interfere on the ground that the prosecution was vindictive, but the High Court could not interfere. A large number of the unfortunate witnesses, who had brought to light the nefarious doings of the official in question, were accordingly convicted and the convictions were confirmed by the High Court. The Crawford case taught the people that, though an official *might be acquitted of corruption, the subordinates* could be dismissed on the ground of having corrupted him. The Judges of our High Court took their stand on the fact that the Mamlatdars had admitted having given bribes, and that men who had given bribes, were likely to take bribes. And so the fiat went forth that the Mamlatdars were to be deprived of their magisterial functions, or compulsorily retired. It was forgotten all the while that, if the Mamlatdars were guilty, Mr. Crawford was also guilty, and that if he was not guilty, they too were not guilty. That however, is an old affair. What we are now concerned with is the state of the law disclosed by the Madras case. The witnesses were put criminating questions, and they answered truthfully. They were then prosecuted, and their own evidence on oath was adduced against them and they were convicted. Virtually, then, in bribery cases no person can depose to having given a bribe without being liable to be convicted on his own sworn evidence, in the prosecution of the very person convicted of corruption. Do the authorities think that after such experience of the law any people are likely to come forward as volunteers against corrupt officials? We have had no less than *three farces* recently—the farce enacted in the Crawford case, the farce enacted in the Gujarat classors' case; and, lastly, this farce in Madras. Surely, it is time to amend the law by at least giving the Local Government power to disallow vindictive prosecutions of truthful witnesses in bribery cases. It may be objectionable to empower it to give indemnities in the very first instance, but after the evidence of such witnesses has been believed by the judicial tribunals, and a conviction has been secured, and it has been found that they had been more sinned against than sinning, it is but fair that they should be protected in the interest, not only of the administration, but of justice. As a rule, cases of bribery are cases of extortion in one form or another, and the *Legislature* does not order those who have been subjected to extortion to be prosecuted for submitting to it. And yet the prosecution of those who have directly or indirectly submitted to the exactions of a corrupt official is no better. The matter deserves the most serious consideration at the hands of the Government and the Legislature, for, we are convinced that, in the present state of the law, it will be next to impossible to get evidence of illegal gratification taken by officials. Surely, *the Government does not wish to give* virtual immunity to bribe-takers? And yet, what else is it that we have come to!

SOME ANCIENT HINDU INSTITUTIONS.

The Hindu.—The system of purification and the observance of pollution on occasions of birth and death as they obtain in this country are peculiar to the Hindus. In the current number of the *Madras Law Journal* there is a contribution "on impurity" from the pen of Mr. P. *Sreenivasa Iyer B. A., B. L.*, a translation of *Mitakshara*. And on perusing it certain reflections suggest themselves to us in regard to the social condition of India at the time our great law-givers flourished. The little that it is possible for us to learn of the Criminal Law of ancient India, of India before the Mahomedan conquest, distinctly points out to the tendency that prevailed then of awarding or fixing punishments of varying severity to the same offence according to the order of the caste to which the offender belonged. Caste therefore was more than an organisation which simply regulated the admission to the four walks of life that were then in prominence, *the spiritual, the military, the commercial* and the agricultural. This fourfold division appears to have affected not only the professions, not only the order of spiritual precedence, but also the criminal legislation of the country. And it is therefore natural that this powerful organisation, the caste system, should have entered more minutely into the socio-religious ordinances that so much occupied the time and attention of our ancestors of hoary antiquity. Births and deaths have always presented to the human mind the most abstruse problems for solution. And in the Hindu household they enjoy even to day an exaggerated importance, accompanied by demonstrations of joy and sorrow, incomprehensible to uninitiated intelligence. Of the several ceremonies that one has to go through when a child is born to a family or one of its members quits the world's stage, a certain period of pollution has to be kept. In reference to this also we see from the texts quoted that the law givers ordained different periods of time to the different castes. For a Brahmin, it appears that ten days are generally the maximum. For a Kshatriya it is twelve days, for a Vaisya fifteen days and for a Sudra thirty days. But if the Sudra is *well-behaved, the thirty days are reduced* to half the duration. As is usual with our text writers, they assign no reason for this arbitrary assignment of the period of pollution, why it ought to vary in accordance with the caste divisions. A more remarkable feature of the times in which the rules were framed seems to be that kinship existed between the members of the four castes. The following quotation from the *Law Journal* justifies the above inference. "Where, however, Kshatriyas, &c. are *sapindas* of Brahmins, &c., the rule as to impurity laid down by *Harita* should be followed. "A Brahmin becomes pure in ten days on the birth or death of any relations of his own caste, and on such an occurrence among his relations in the Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra *castes, in 6 nights, 3 nights and 1* night, respectively." *Vishnu* also says, "For a Kshatriya purity in 6 and 3 nights, respectively (if any birth or death occurs) among his *sapindas* in the Vaisya and Sudra castes and for a Vaisya in 6 nights (if any birth or death occurs) among his *sapindas* in the Sudra caste. And if *sapindas* in a higher caste are born or die, members of the inferior caste acquire purity on the lapse of the period prescribed for the higher caste." A period of ten days has been uniformly laid down by *Baudhayana*. "If there are relations of a Brahmin among Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras and if any impurity arises among them, purity is ordained for the Brahmin in 10 days." The reconciliation of these different rules is by holding that one applies to cases of kinship and the other to other cases. For female slaves, &c., fitness for contact arises on the expiry of the period prescribed for their masters, but their unfitness for rites lasts for a month. So *Angiras* has said, "All slaves, whether female or male, obtain purity after the periods respectively fixed for the castes of their masters. But for a female slave impurity from birth lasts one month." Therefore the contention of reformers like Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, that according to the Shastras Brahmins are allowed to contract marital alliances with members of the lower castes and to dine with them are based on a sound foundation. It is impossible to argue to the contrary with the above text before us. There were also at the time, it is obvious, male and female slaves. It also appears that it was pardonable in those days to form immoral relations with women. "The text of *Kasyapa* that, "In the case of boys who have not cut their teeth, purification is after three nights," refers to the parents. Because the period of three nights is laid down with reference to the casual connection between the begetter and the begotten in the text, "Having discharged the seed, the man becomes pure by bathing. (Having begotten a child on a woman not his wife) he should observe impurity for three days on account of the physical (not legal) connexion by means of the seed." Certainly these are not the ideals which the present generation desires to revive. Granted by the united voice of the civilized nations, by the high sense of morality of the age in which we live, that concubinage is a sword, if not in India, a legal crime, and that it is a sin against God and man, we want neither the toleration of the system nor rules of pollution on account of children born illegitimately. That it is impossible to prevent such illegitimate alliances is no argument in favor of promulgation of rules for the observance of pollution and other ceremonies in regard to such issues. From another text translated it is clear there was a difference between betrothal and marriage and the two terms were not synonymous as they are now. For *Marichi says* "she who has been given after an offering of water (*i. e.* orally) but not actually transferred, *should be known as one* whose sacrament (of marriage) has not been performed." We have always been urging that in matters concerning Hindu Society the only rational method of reform is to revive what was good in the past and abandon what was useless. The translation of *Mitakshara* published by Mr P. *Sreenivasa Iyer provides us with texts* which adequately support our view.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL

The *Standard* observes that the Bill is directed to an enlargement in the number of members in the Supreme and in the Provincial Councils, and it empowers the Government of India to make regulations which may provide for securing the additional representation by some method of popular election as opposed to *nomination. No absolute obligation is imposed* on the Viceroy and his advisers, but every one knows that they will use the powers conferred on them in the direction of introducing—cautiously and partially, no doubt—the elective element. Further—and these are changes which affect the non official European residents as well as the born Indians—the right of interpellation and of criticism is conceded to the Councils. This large advance towards Government by discussion and representation satisfies Mr Gladstone and Sir Richard Temple though it was not good enough for Mr. Schwann. It is odd—or would be odd if we knew less of the physiognomy of the Radical—to find Mr Schwann appealing to the number of municipalities already in existence as a proof that India is ripe for an out-and-out Radical constitution. Who created these municipalities? The very officials whose "class interests," according to the ill conditioned exuberance of the Manchester friend of India, stand in the *way* of reform. It is perfectly true that much progress has been achieved in subjecting local affairs to representative control, but if Mr Schwann could only study at first hand the election and the administration of these bodies, he would be cured—if fanaticism is capable of cure—of his illusions.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that Mr Curzon by his exposition of the Government measure, appears to have done credit to his new office, and gave Mr Gladstone the opportunity of putting the most liberal construction upon the *intentions of the measure. The Bill gives power* to the authorities in India to nominate to the enlarged Councils men who might be in a sense recommended to them by an elective process. So the Government themselves have said in vindication of their measure, and Mr. Gladstone, making a point of this explanation of the Bill, practically put upon Mr Curzon the responsibility of assuring the House that the promise thus made to the ear of the Indian people would not be broken to the hope. The Under-Secretary's reply to this challenge was sufficiently explicit to justify Mr Schwann in withdrawing the amendment and assenting to the second reading of a Bill which, after all, promises a considerable advance in the direction of the Indian Councils.

The *St James' Gazette* asks—How will this Bill affect India and the position of our Government there? The answer to this question cannot by any effort be made wholly satisfactory by those who understand the condition of that country. This measure paves the way for the introduction of the elective principle into the Government of India. It does not do so formally and in so many words, but it does in spirit and as interpreted by Mr Gladstone. In theory it gives the Viceroy power to choose a large proportion of native advisers, and will give to them somewhat increased powers of criticism. On the face of it this is excellent. Nothing is more useful in all Government than to be able to avail oneself of the wisdom, or *even of the mere prejudices and dislikes, of the* governed. If the Viceroy is really to choose, no great harm can be done. But it is understood that the Bill may be easily so enlarged as to enable representative Indian bodies to send delegates to advise the Viceroy, and in that way thus recognise the principle. Now the representative principle is not only incompatible with such a Government as ours in India but with the condition of the peoples of India. *There are no such things in the Peninsula* as representative bodies in constitutional European sense, warriors, peasants, and so on, there are only races and religions, mingled together or superimposed by centuries of war on one another. Every ruler of India who has the faintest title to be called statesman must consider these classes and peoples, with their habits and beliefs, but how are they to be represented in the European sense of the word? Government by representation is utterly alien to their ideas.

The *Morning Post* describes the measure as useful rather than revolutionary. It may be briefly described as a compromise between political inertia on the one hand, and any premature acceptance of the electoral principle as practised in the West on the extravagant eulogies of the Indian National Congress were fully answered in the judicial speech of Mr. Gladstone and justifiably ridiculed by Mr. Maclean and Sir Richard Temple. To the *great astonishment no doubt of Mr Schwann* and others who think that India can be ruled like Whitechapel, Mr Gladstone declared that he "understood the enormous difficulty of introducing these changes into an Asiatic country with its ancient civilisation, with institutions as peculiar as those of India, with such diversities of race, religion, and pursuits and with a multitude of human beings such as, except in the case of China, have never been gathered together under one single Government." Mr *Maclean emphasised the statement* of Lord Dufferin as to the groundless claim of the National Congress to represent Indian political opinion. From the operations of this body Europeans, Mahomedans, and Parsees all keep aloof. It has been promoted solely by Hindus who are themselves divided to a man, and who, in the absence of the "Pax Britannica", would be the first section of natives to sink into a position of subserviency to the stronger races around them. The Bill, *said that the Under Secretary, without impairing* the power of Government, is wholly in the interests of the governed. This being so, its second reading is a matter for congratulation on the part of all who wish well to India.

"An Indian," writing to the *Standard* of March 30, says:—I think it wise that the system of election should be left entirely to the judgement of the Viceroy. But I should strongly urge that the Viceroy should adopt some sort of election system in cases where no risk is involved. For such a purpose I thoroughly approve of the scheme suggested by Sir Richard Temple, for (1) it will give a chance of exercising their energies to those intelligent and educated men who reside in the cities, and (2) it will represent the minorities in a fair and reasonable way. ... By giving the Mahomedans certain seats exclusively to them only is the danger of the oppression of minorities by majorities will be averted. It is merely a tentative measure, and if we can work it fairly we shall deserve another step in the direction.—Mr Maclean intends to move an amendment to the Indian Councils Bill, providing that the arrangement which is made by Viceroy and the Governors with regard to new members of the Council shall be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is a curious political accident that the Government which exists only to refuse Home Rule to Ireland should be the author of a real measure of Home Rule for India. Of course, the advocates of the elective principle in the House of Commons argue that the Indian Government would never adopt the principle. But, curiously enough, up to the present, Indian Viceroys have been on the *side of the forward party, it is the Home* Government that has held back, and Mr Curzon avowedly kept back a memorandum by Lord Dufferin in favour of a more advanced scheme. This Conservative opposition at home undoubtedly comes from the Indian Council sitting at Whitehall to advise the Secretary of State, and under the Bill, it will be noticed, this Council would still have control. But Mr Curzon's acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the Bill will more or less bind the Secretary of State, and moreover, if the Viceroy and his Council were formally to adopt the elective principle, Parliament might then without difficulty be induced to overrule the opposition of the Secretary of State's little band of retired civilians.

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Cough Syrup.	For diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, &c. ...	1—0—0
Siva Oil.	Is a wonderful and best remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, and all pains	1—0—0
Hair Renower.	Will restore grey hair to its original black colour, and will stop hair falling off, and it will increase the hair ..	1—0—0
Sandal Hair Oil	It cools the brain, brightens the eye, makes the face to shine; gives the hair a fine gloss, making it smooth and silky, very sweet smell . ..	1—6—0
Oil for Deafness	Will cure all sorts of deafness from whatever cause arising . ..	1—0—0
Pills	Purgative and Antibilious. Good female Pills ..	0—8—0
Tooth Powder.	Sweetens the breath, strengthens the teeth, prevents bleeding of gums	0—8—0

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D SAMINADAN, HD CLERK,
Sub Court, Combaconum.

NOTICE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st May—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday on the approaching dissolution of Parliament, dwelt upon the importance of the huge demonstration being organised in Ulster for Whitsuntide, at which Resolutions are to be passed to pay no taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament Mr Chamberlain said he was convinced that the men of Ulster would never yield.

London 2nd May—A bag containing eight canisters, filled, it is supposed, with dynamite and gun-powder, were yesterday found close to the wall of Woolwich Arsenal No fuse or detonator was attached

London was yesterday the scene of an enormous Labour Demonstration. A contingent assembled on the Thames Embankment at noon, and thence marched in procession to Hyde Park with banners flying and bands playing The display was immense, and sixteen platforms were erected in the Park, at which Resolutions were passed, amid great enthusiasm, in favour of an international eight hours' working day. It is estimated that at least 300,000 people were present, including Socialists and Anarchists. Numerous foreign delegates, including Russians and Poles, took part in the proceedings, which were throughout orderly and peaceful

Displays also took place in the chief provincial towns.

Mr Maclean has written a letter to the *Times* in which he says that Mr Hume's conduct is precisely analogous to that of the Clan na Gael leaders who advised the use of dynamite failing legal redress of their grievances

Allahabad, 2nd May—The Chinese Governor of Momein has expressed satisfaction at the punishment of the Kachin tribes north and east of Bhamo Therefore the recent operations about Sadon will not disturb our good understanding with China

The Rajah of Sikkim is now a prisoner at Dhankata He will not be taken to Khatmandu but made over by the Nepal Durbar authorities to Mr White, the Political Officer at Gantok, on the Darjeeling border

London, 3rd May—The *Times*, in commenting on the good progress made with Government measures, congratulates Mr. Balfour on having gained complete hold of his followers in the House The article adds that the date of the General Election will depend largely on the attitude of the Opposition to Government business, and especially to the Irish Local Government Bill

Allahabad, 3rd May—The Amir of Kabul has been showing signs of activity on the eastern frontier over the tribes lying between his and the British borders, especially towards Bajour, which has necessitated a warning being conveyed to him by the Government of India in unmistakable terms that his right to interfere directly or indirectly with Bajour cannot be accepted by the Government of India He has also been intermeddling with the tribes in Lower Kurram and Tirah He has been warned to desist from pursuing a policy which the Government regards as most ill advised

Allahabad 4th May—The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs on the 3rd instant that a cablegram from Washington, dated the day before, says that invitations to a Monetary Conference were issued last week The Conference assembles early in July Mr Goschen, it appears, discourages the expressed wish of Mr Blaine, Secretary to the United States Government, that the meeting should take place in London, on the ground that it is the centre of the gold interest. Messrs Blaine and Foster attach the utmost importance to London as the place of meeting The best men in London, they say, will decline the proposal to hold a Conference at Brussels, being unable to speak French, and they could not endure listening to currency speeches through six weeks of session They declare the English speaking races are primarily concerned, whilst there are overwhelming advantages for holding the Conference in London, where the proceedings would be reported daily and the attendance of Members of Parliament would be secured The Conference will, they add, obtain the solid support of the silver men if London is selected, otherwise it will scarcely meet with sympathy

The Amir's experiment of sending a small force of Militia to assert his authority in the Gomal Pass has proved abortive The outpost is practically boycotted as the tribes resent the intrusion of strangers and have never recognised the right of sovereignty claimed by the Amir

Simla, 4th May—Rumours regarding actual or impending hostilities between the Amir and Umra Khan are multiplying and increasing in persistency The latest report of this kind from the frontier is that the Amir is making preparations to attack Bajour and that there is a possibility of the report being true is shewn by the fact that the Government of India has thought it necessary to open communications with the Amir on the subject At various times during the last ten years Government has warned the Amir that he must not proceed against Bajour, and it has now repeated the warning that such a step would be regarded as unfriendly to India At the same time, Government refuses to give credence to the report that the Amir has any such intention

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1892

THE DENUDATION OF TREES

It is well known that of late years the rainfall in India has undergone a great change It may be that, taking one year with another the number of inches has not very much varied, but this does not settle the matter The fall has become very irregular, some years it may be very large, and the next only just enough may come down to keep the people from famine In the next place, the rain often comes down at the wrong time, and perhaps does as much harm as good In former years it was known to a day when the monsoon would set in, now it is not known to a month. Every preparation was made for the coming of the rain, and unless it failed altogether it fell at the time expected Of course, there were failures, with famine resulting For instance, in 1833 there was no rain, and a frightful scarcity prevailed in many parts of the Madras Presidency and in many parts of Mysore Up to twenty years ago the people in the Masulipatam and Guntur districts dated from the great famine but in other years there was abundance of rain, and what was of the greatest importance, at the right time. The case is very different now as we know to our cost, and it may be asked whether there is not a cause for it, whether the change cannot be accounted for according to regular laws It is believed by meteorologists that a satisfactory solution of the matter is forthcoming They set the change down to the denudation of trees In times gone by the population was much smaller and less land was cultivated, but with peace and quietness came an increase of population, the forest trees were cut down and gradually many of the large forests disappeared Where towns and villages now stand trees reared their heads, and the process of felling is still going on in some parts of the country. It then became apparent that there was a change in the rain-fall, but this came about so gradually that it was many years before any one took alarm. Streams often rise in forests and the trees protect them and preserve them from being dried up. When those trees are cut down the streams entirely disappear, and thus the cattle suffer as well as men The trees have a tendency to retain the water and thus springs are formed, there is a great staying power, so to speak, in trees, and when they are removed the water rushes over the land into the streams and is carried to the sea In this way the land loses a portion of the benefit by a good down-pour Not only this but it often happens that a portion of the land is washed away, and this the best portion The rain rushes over it, there is nothing to stop its course, and it brings ruin or some ruin upon the land Had there been trees the rain would have been arrested in its course, and might have formed springs to fertilize the land where they did not grow In this way the denudation of trees has been a great evil, and a heavy monsoon is as much dreaded by the people as a light one About ten years ago a portion of the surface of a large tract of country in the North Arcot District was almost entirely swept away during a heavy monsoon, and the land has not yet recovered its fertility Should famine take place the loss of life would be sure to be very great The same thing has happened not only in other parts of India but in other parts of the world For instance, in France the forests have been cut down with the result that some of the land has become perfectly useless The surface has been washed away and left little behind except stones and clay To show that there is a strong connection between trees and rain we have only to turn to those countries where the former do not exist, and we find that the latter does not fall Take Egypt as an instance It is a treeless country and rain is almost unknown there If it were not for the River Nile the land would be a desert Of course around this country no rain falls, the land is entirely desert, and it is with the greatest difficulty that those who live on the borders can preserve their land from being covered with sand In the Punjab there are few trees, the result being a scarcity of rain This is the chief drawback the people have to complain of. In some parts of this Province trees have been planted and there more rain has fallen, and if the whole land was planted here and there probably the rain fall would be as great as in any other part of the country We believe the planting process is going on in that country and a very good rule has been laid down. When a man cuts down a tree he has to plant two in its place, and thus denudation is prevented It is a pity, the same order does not apply to all India. Scinde is also another province with a very small rain-fall, but there we believe this has been increased by the planting of trees and an order lately went forth from the Bombay Government that an increase should be made in this respect. It is thought by some that the large deserts of Central Asia might be reclaimed by the planting of trees It is a fact mentioned in history that these plains once contained a large population, and that the overplus poured down into India. Now they are quite sterile, but perhaps the Russians may do something towards resuscitating them The Government of India has not done all it might in the way of planting It has a forest department, but this does not fully answer the purpose required Trees should be planted near every village and on every bit of waste land that can be found, and if this were done in all probability the rain fall would come back to what it was in former years, and the dread of famine would not be so often felt as it is now.

Occasional Notes.

It is the general impression among Members of the House of Commons that the dissolution will take place at the latter end of June, with the view of getting the general election completed in July.

The proceedings of the Wheeler Commission have been printed and forwarded to the N. W P Government, a copy of which will be sent to Mr Wheeler to make any representation he may have to the Government of India within a fortnight

If the Gaekwar of Baroda proceeds to Europe on the 7th instant, His Highness will be accompanied by her Highness the Maharanee The Gaekwar's children will remain till the rains at Lanowli, where his Highness is now staying.

The Government of India has now before it a definite programme for the development of agricultural improvement under State direction, which will be brought on for discussion during the present year This is one result of Dr Voelcker's mission to India

Sir Alexander Mackenzie proceeds on eighteen month's furlough immediately, a telegram having reached Rangoon on Saturday summoning him home owing to the dangerous illness of Lady Mackenzie. Mr Donald Smeaton officiates temporarily as Chief Commissioner but Mr Macdonald from the Central Provinces will probably be appointed to the vacancy

A book has come out of Press in America answering the question "Can a man tell the truth and prosper in business or professional life under social and industrial conditions as they now are," The author has conclusively proved by examples and illustrations that the long truthfulness and honesty in business resulted in great calamities for one singularity of professional and business life

The Imperial Diamond is again in the market. The Nizam, after paying from first to last close upon twenty seven lakhs for the gem, has decided not to retain it. His Highness, in addition to the moneys that he announced he would pay Mr Jacob in settlement of the recent civil proceedings, paid also a certain portion of Mr Jacob's cost which brought out the latter clear of loss over the entire transaction

The Central News understands that a correspondence has taken place between Mr Gladstone and his prominent supporters in Midlothian, with a view to the right hon. gentleman visiting his constituents early in the summer It is not proposed that Mr. Gladstone should deliver any set speeches unless a dissolution occurs in the meantime, but in any case, the ex Premier has expressed himself perfectly willing to speak if his supporters should desire him to do so.

We shall be curious to see whether the recent movements of British troops to Ogha have any connection with the Amir's intermeddling" with the tribes in Bajour to the northeast reported to-day A rumour reached us from the border to that effect some days ago. Certainly the series of Foreign Office *communiques* recently sent to the Press have been so inconsequently worded that one is permitted to suspect that "something is up"

Cremation is growing apace in popularity among the French In 1891 no less than 3 741 bodies were cremated, and the second crematorium in the Pere Lachaise cemetery had to be enlarged during the year. The country possessing the largest number of crematoriums is Italy, which has twenty two, among them several perambulating ones, in Germany three new crematoriums were opened last year; in Switzerland and Sweeden they are also superseding "God's acre," and in many towns in the United States it is the same.

Chura Chand, the great-grandson of the late Nar Sing, Rajah of Manipur, was invested with the *sanad* appointing him to be Rajah of Manipur on Friday The investiture was made by Major Maxwell,

Political Agent and Superintendent of the State, with great ceremony. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the garrison, and all the civil and military officers in Manipur attended. All the principal headmen of the Naga villages were invited down for the ceremony, and it is hoped that this will have a good effect on their future political relations with the State

Mr. Maclean seems to be making a donkey of himself over Mr Hume's circular. We (the *Mail*) have no wish to detract from the dangerous and wicked nature of that document but it is obviously absurd to compare Mr Hume's conduct, as Mr Maclean does, to that of the murderous Clan na Gael leaders, who advised the use of dynamite to get redress of their grievances How the *Times* came to admit the publication of such a letter we are at a loss to understand Possibly Mr Maclean's effusion may be simply an electioneering trick, and all is fair, as every body knows, in war and general elections

Great preparations are being made and every conceivable comfort and convenience is being provided at the coming Chicago *Exhibition The whole world is to be* represented at Chicago next year in June Two steamers are expected to come to India just to afford cheap passages to those who might think of visiting the place Merchants and traders will be given every facility to exhibit their goods and skill to advantage Any commodity that goes there will not be taxed by the States unless when sold There is a great future for the enterprising men of India who should not let this opportunity pass without some gain to themselves or to their country

There is a likelihood of the Legislative Council at Simla meeting at an early date The first Bill to be dealt with will probably be the one introduced into the Council just before the break up of the Calcutta Session, to amend the Indian Limitation Act and the Code of Civil Procedure Among other Bills to be brought forward this Legislative Session will be one for the treatment of habitual criminals, another for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1876, a third for the regulation of electric lighting, and a fourth relating to the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronetcy endowment.

Side by side with the onward movement in art, in science, and in literature, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* observes numerous evidences of great moral degeneracy "Scepticism and infidelity, which long since invaded our Universities, have taken possession of all, or almost all, the great centres of learning, and the professorial chairs of the Continental schools are occupied by agnostics and unbelievers, who, rejecting Christianity, devote their talents and abilities to the spread of the doctrines and principles of atheism and materialism Nor are Universities or public schools of England free from the contagion" And so forth for 2¾ columns

From time to time we are horrified by learning that some person has been buried alive, after assurances have been given of death Under these circumstances the opinion of a rising French physician upon *the subject becomes of world wide interest* for since the tests which have been in use for years have been found unreliable, no means should be left untried to prove beyond a doubt that life is actually extinct before conveying our loved ones to the grave. Doctor Martinot asserts that an unfailing test may be made by producing a blister on the hand or foot of the body by holding the flame of a candle to the same for a few seconds, or until the blister is formed, which will always occur. If the blister contains any fluid it is evidence of life, and the blister only that produced by an ordinary burn; if, on the contrary, the blister contains only steam, it may be asserted that life is extinct The explanation *is as follows - A* corpse is nothing more than inert matter, under the immediate control of physical laws which causes all liquid heated to a certain temperature to become steam, the epidermis is raised, the blister produced, it breaks with a little noise and the steam escapes. But if, in spite of appearances, there is any remnant of life, the organic mechanism continues to be governed by physiological laws and the blister will contain serous matter, as in the case of any ordinary burns. The test is as simple as the proof is conclusive, Dry blister - death. Liquid blister - life. Any one may try it; there is no error possible.

Local and Provincial.

Tank Works.—The Mysore Government has placed a sum of Rs 20,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District for village tank works.

A Partial eclipse of the moon visible in India will take place on Thursday next, the 12th instant. The first contact with the shadow occurs at 2-41 A. M., and the last contact at 6-57 A. M.

A Grant —Government has sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the sum of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the Totis and Talaris watching the high roads and passes in the Tumkur District. This is in consequence of the high price of provisions.

Mr J. C. Purcell —Was ordered by the Chief Court of Mysore to show cause why he should not be disenrolled and the cause came on for hearing on Friday last Mr Purcell did not appear, and the Judges took time to consider what course ought to be pursued

A new Journal —With much pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society of Buddha Gaya As a sure sign of revival of Buddhism in India after a lapse of nearly 800 years, we *welcome and wish* it a long life and prosperity.

What is it due to?—Yesterday a body of a young Mahomedan boy was found in the Subbaraya tank tank, Chamarajpet, but heavy stone was tied to the body of the boy! *The body appeared to have* been underneath the water for 2 or 3 days. What was his death due to?—H.

A new Society —A "Young Men's Society" has been formed in Sri Bentta, with Mr B Anantha Row as Secretary, whose zeal and earnestness can best be known by the fact that he has succeeded in securing "specimen copies" of almost all the Indian and English news papers and periodicals We wish the young Society every success.

Branch Girls' Schools.—Rumour has been rife that Mr. A Narasimhaiengar has for sometime past maintaining "Branch Girls' Schools" in certain Mohallas of the city But we have yet to learn how many of these he has been maintaining and whether they are "branches" to the Maharani's Girls' School or he has been maintaining them at his own cost —H

Robbery —We hear that on the 29th last at 11-30 P. M., the Postal runner who started from Holalkere Post Office to the Railway Station was robbed of the Mail bag at Harihalli..., a village at a distance of a mile and a half from the Station No trace seems to have been found of the culprits as yet We hope to give a detailed account in our next —H.

Weather Telegram —The following message was sent to Government for week ending 27th April, 1892 —Rainfall general, and good in parts of Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan Districts Crops benefited by rain Sugarcane planted in parts. No material change in prices Numbers on relief works, Bangalore 272, Kolar, 1,369, Tumkur 1,9.., Mysore 325, Chitaldrug 559, Shimoga 439, total 4,911.

The case of restitution for conjugal rights.—Our readers will remember that a certain Krishnappa instituted a case *against his wife, Puttammanni, a pupil of* the Maharani's Girls' School, in the Munsiff's Court for the restitution of conjugal rights. We now learn that the case was settled out of Court, the father of the girl agreeing to send the girl to her husband, and the husband agreeing in return to get the case struck off. This is as it should be.—H.

The Weather —On Sunday last we had a fair shower of rain, and on Monday there was a good downpour, one inch and six cents being gauged A six month's supply ran into the Shoolay Tank, and the other Tanks got a nice quantity which will help the people to get on for sometime to come should there be no rain for the present. Since the shower on Monday we have had no more rain, though there are signs that more will come soon. The nights are pretty cool, but the days are very hot.

Forest Entrance Examination —The following candidates have passed the Entrance Examination of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, held at Bangalore on the 4th April and following days. The names of those passed candidates that can be admitted to the School as private students will be notified later on M. Narasinga Rao, K. Rama Rao, D Raja Rao, S Nanjundaiya, C. S Vasudeva Rao, B Virabhadrangar W J Dalton, B K Gurulachar, W A Brito, N Chinnaiya, C. Minakshaiya, B Srinivasa Rao.

Unnecessary Police Interference —On Monday last a native female died at the Petta, and while her funeral was being removed, accompanied by beating of tom-toms, a Police Constable, came up and put a stop to the beating of the drums, and demanded a License This caused a confusion, as no Licenses are given for funerals, in short it is not the practice to obtain such licenses. On the Police Constable being told that licenses are never taken out on such occasions, he still insisted, and put a stop to the beating of the tom toms much to the disappointment of those concerned A petition is being preferred to the Superintendent of Police regarding this matter D. P

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 28th *April* 1892.

The 25th April 1892.—No 38.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following appointments:—

M. Ranganatha Rao, B. A., 2nd Grade Sub Registrar of Nanjangud, is promoted to the 1st Grade and posted to Mysore, *vice* N. R. Perumalachari retired.

M. Krishnaswamiengar, B. A., Accountant in the Comptroller's Office, is appointed as 2nd Grade Sub Registrar of Nanjangud on probation, *vice* M. Ranganatha Rao promoted

The 27th April 1892.—No. 39 —Mr. J Holt, Acting Sheristadar of the District and Sessions Court of Mysore, is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff of Bangalore, until further orders, *sub protem*.

The 28th April 1892—No. 40—Under Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. A. Anandha Rao, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Tumkur, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

The 29th April 1892—No. 41.—Mr N. Venkata Rao delivered over and Mr Syed Amir Hassan received, charge of the Chitaldroog District Treasury on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1892.

No. 42—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr M. Krishnaiengar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and under Section 206 with the power to commit cases to the Sessions.

No. 43.—Sub Assistant Surgeon B D Raghavendra Rao, doing duty, Civil Hospital Shimoga, is transferred to do duty at the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, *vice* Miss Wells reported sick.

No. 47 —In supersession of Notification No. 231, dated 6th September 1890 published at page 204, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of 6th September 1890, it is hereby directed that all notices required to be given under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of appeals against convictions passed by any of the Sessions Courts in the Province, and also the notices required to be given to the Public Prosecutor under Section 526 or any other Sections of the said Code as well as in all appeal, revision and other cases in which Government have to be represented before the Chief Court, be given to the Assistant Government Advocate

General Summary.

The most celebrated diamonds in the world were up to this time the Kohinur and the Regent, weighing respectively 105 and 136 carats. Whereas the one which the Nizam recently purchased weighs 180. Did the Nizam think that he would be the greatest man by possessing the largest diamond in the world?

A female clairvoyant at Birmingham N. Y. made much money by telling where stolen *property was located* But when her own house was robbed of every valuable it contained the lady instead of going into a trance and revealing to her husband where it was, rushed to Police head quarters and put the case in charge of the Police.

Exemption of Assessment.—With regard to the alienation of State lands and remission of Land Revenue in Madras the Government of India has ruled that the Local Government is not prohibited from exempting from assessment, occupied lands acquired and utilized for a public purpose under the conditions laid down

Income Tax.—A reference having been made to the Government of India, as to whether an Income tax objection, when transmitted by post, can be regarded as "presented" within the meaning of section 25 of Act II of 1886, the latter Government has replied that it is of opinion that there is nothing in the law to prevent an objector sending his objection by post.

The Raja of Sikim —The English always protest that they are never actuated by earth-hunger, but fate seems to be against them in this respect Whether they will it or no, necessity is forcing kingdoms after kingdoms down their throats. No sooner the *Manipur* affair is brought to a close another job of the same kind is now ready to furnish work for the foreign department The Raja of Sikim was announced some days ago to have fled from his kingdom and now we are told that he has been imprisoned by the neighbouring tribe The *Englishman* of Calcutta went into ecstacies when the news first arrived and at once advised the confiscation of the State. However we may marvel at the audacity of some Anglo-Indians yet we are rather inclined to agree with the *Englishman*, because when the fate of Sikim is now almost settled an immediate annexation is far better than keeping the people under needless suspense

Chicago is *twenty-five miles long It has* forty different railways centred there and twelve lakhs of inhabitants It was an insignificant village about half a century ago which some in the city can remember. Immense buildings, some of them sixteen stories high, go up as by magic. *The electric cars* and horse and steam cars constantly run and provide rapid communication between different parts of the city These high houses are ascended and descended by means of elevators or lifts without noise Building method is also unique. A steel and stone business block 80 by 140 feet and four stories high was begun and completed in thirteen days In this city there are one lakh Poles, sixty thousand Bohemians, two lakh Irish and three lakhs Germans and Swedes Sunday schools, industrial schools sewing classes and various other agencies are there started just to educate and reform these multitudes. A University has recently been founded there An endowment of seventy lakhs of dollars has been secured 400,000 books for the Library *have been bought and dormitories* are provided to accommodate more than 2000 students

Extracts.

RAIN MAKING "AS PER PRICE LIST"

A Kansas correspondent sends to the *New York Times* the first report of the local rain market. Two syndicates are already receiving the price of future rain. "Trial rains" can be had for £120 Counties can buy the patent outright for £500, of course on the understanding that wet weather is to be confined to their own area Showers are offered singly at 500 dols to the inch. Thomas and Cheyenne counties, to which nature has never quite given satisfaction, think of transferring their entire custom to one of the syndicates which offers all the rain needed at one cent an acre These are better terms than Melbourne, the first inventor, offered It is natural, for the patent has cost the syndicates nothing. Melbourne went off sometime since to Mexico, to a mountainous District, where he is said to be perfecting his invention in solitude In his absence the secret has been stolen by the companies. At least they profess to have done so, but the *New York Times* believes them innocent, and they do not seem to have actually produced any of the stolen property in Kansas itself. All they do there is to sell shares, contract for the supply of rain, and receive favourable telegrams from their agents in distant States One day they receive news that an official of their own has scored an inch and a half of rainfall, under great disadvantages, among the foothills of California Next day it is a downpour in Arizona The companies confide the good news to their clients, and the shares go up The Californian deluge raised them to par One good shower in Kansas itself would put them at a premium.

A CONGRESS MEETING AT ALLAHABAD

On Saturday evening last, we had, under the auspices of the local Standing Congress Committee, a successful Congress Meeting, at the Kayastha Pathsala At the motion, of Mr D Banerji, Barrister-at-law which was seconded, by Pandit Sunderlal Vakil, High Court, the venerable Pandit Bishumbhar Nath occupied the chair. He began by drawing the attention of the audience to the 'different auspices' under which that meeting had to be held, and feelingly alluded to the deaths of Pandit Ajudhia Nath and Mr George Yule. Referring to the question of a suitable memorial in honour of the late lamented Pandit, he said that the best and most fitting memorial that could be raised in his honour would, in his humble opinion, be for the people of these provinces in general, and the people of Allahabad in particular, to strain their every nerve to fulfil the last promise he made to the world on their behalf—of holding the next Congress at Allahabad, and holding it successfully too Some people, he said, blamed the Congress for the large expenditure of money in erecting Congress Halls and entertaining the delegates but he maintained that our Anglo-Indian rulers, who were deaf to all our reasonable prayers were responsible for it, as also for keeping up the Congress at all For he considered constitutional agitation was a boon and not a curse of the British rule The Congress would go on until all the grievances of the people were redressed He then read extracts from a printed paper he held in his hand which showed how recklessly the money wrung from the Indian tax-payer was mis-spent in England in such objects as maintaining a museum, lunatic asylum It is to check such wasteful expenditure of the public money that the congressmen desired to have a consultative voice in the administration of the Empire He concluded by exhorting the people to do their best to hold the next Congress successfully at Allahabad, for the reputation of the whole province was at stake

The patriotic Raja Rampal Sing, who following him, laid special stress upon the necessity of a National Fund and laid his scheme of collecting the fund before the meeting If all Indians paid one pice per head or one anna per family, a very large sum, he said, could be easily collected He undertook to collect subscriptions from his own subjects, which numbered about one lakh souls, on that scale and offered, if some influential and respectable men accompanied him, to go about and wait upon the zemindars and talukdars for the same purpose Nor should they now be in any fear, he said, of being put down as disloyal, for had not all doubts on that score been laid at rest by the now famous letter of Lansdowne? Whatever he [illegible] would go he would take that for his authority The Raja expressed his regret that both Liberals and Conservatives should have thrown them overboard, but he held that, nothing daunted, relying on the justice of their case, they should go on, and said that it was a real pity that the authorities should have taken so long a time to distinguish between the worth of a nominated and an elected member

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the next speaker With his usual earnestness and eloquence, he took a rapid glance at the situation, and maintained that it was not correct to say that our seven years' persistent work had produced no visible results He then detailed the demands of the Congress which have been already conceded by the Government The necessity of the expansion of the Councils was urged by the Congress, and the India Councils Bill has recognised it by providing for it, the rights of interpellation and discussing the budget had also been granted, so that three out of the four points of our principal demands have been won The one however which has not yet been granted was the most important, it was the privilege of electing one half or at least one third of our members. The Public Service Commission was the direct outcome of the agitation set on foot by the Congress, and so was the police Commission a result of our labours in the Congress Should we not then be satisfied with these results? We have won them in the space of seven short years other people might have failed to win them in fifty years Swami Alaram next gave utterance to his own poetical effusions in Hindi on the Congress The poem is very well suited for the missionary purposes to expound, with an overflow of good humour, the aims and objects of the Congress Intense loyalty to Empress Victoria, our beloved Queen, is one of its chief features. Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Vyas then spoke a few words, after which the meeting dispersed, but not before about Rs [illegible] had been realised on the spot for the Congress fund This ended the first Congress meeting at Allahabad in the present year We expect future meetings will be still more enthusiastic and successful

FLIGHT OF THE SIKKIM RAJAH

In view of all the circumstances of the case it is impossible to doubt that the flight of the Rajah of Sikkim was premeditated On the 20th of March it was known officially that the Rajah had set out ostensibly on a pilgrimage to Dechanpling, a place three miles beyond Lebondeh, which again, is three miles from Gantok He had not been to Gantok since February 1891 A day later, however, it was rumoured that the pilgrimage was only a ruse, and that the fugitive Rajah was on his way to Tibet via Gnathang It is believed that he had no intention of complying with the Government directions to leave Phodong and reside at Gantok He kept his arrangements secret, and his sudden departure was a complete surprise On enquiry it was found that he had with him the Rani, his two eldest sons, an infant daughter and his own mother, as well as Yangtang Kazi, the Pagla Dewan, and certain Lamas, and had crossed into Nepaul on the 17th of March intending to reach Tibet by the Wallang Pass At Gantok the other followers left them, and they had to make the higher levels apparently and much hardship, as the ridges were covered with snow It was probably his intention at first to proceed to Kiabingong, with the object of having an interview with the Amban The news [illegible] that the Lamas of Tibet profess to regard the Rajah's flight as a foolish step Those Lamas who were with him had no idea of his plans when they knew where he was bound for, they left him to pursue the journey from which apparently he was not to be dissuaded

As the Rajah advanced on his way his position must have become one of great hardship Shortly after the Lamas turned back, the coolies refused to proceed further and threw down the Rajah's belongings on the roadway Thus abandoned, the Rajah had to leave his property behind, and taking his valuables only, he continued his flight Before the small party had gone far the Rajah's infant daughter died, the cause of death, it is supposed, being the intense cold The next that is heard of the fugitives is from the Nepaul side, where they fell into the hands of a party of Gurkha soldiers Although the flight of the Rajah was unexpected, the fact that he was discontented with his lot has long been known, and in February last a strong effort was made to lead him to the adoption of more reasonable views These efforts, however, failed, and it was suggested at one time that the only way of dealing with him was to stop his allowance until he came round. It is, of course, impossible to say with any certainty how the news of the Rajah's flight and of the subsequent disposal of his State may be received in Tibet, but the lessons of the last campaign are not likely to have much effect upon the ignorant, superstitious Lamas, upon whom the brunt of the actual fighting does not fall, and whose minds are dominated by a blind hatred of their English neighbours The dread of English designs upon Lhassa is of itself quite enough to drown the recollection of all the punishment they received at our hands, and the situation is one in which the most skilful diplomacy may be set at nought by unforeseen events It is a notable circumstance that an uncle of the Sikkim Rajah is the leader of the disaffected Lamas, who, it is already reported are prepared to oppose the Government in all its attempts to effect a settlement —*Englishman*

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. COTTON

DARJEELING, *29th April* —I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr Cotton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, this afternoon. In reply to a question as to official news regarding Sikkim, he said "I regret to state that the situation at the moment is such that I feel I am not justified in giving publicity to any official information concerning it, as it may lead to misconstruction and embarrass the negotiations" He, however, explained to me that the *crux* of the Sikkim affair lay in the negotiations between China and Thibet and the Government, while the Nepaul Government were, to use a diplomatic phrase, not a stranger to the situation, to which it had become a party at the last moment It was essential to meet Chinese sensitiveness in view of other negotiations now proceeding which the Indian Government wished definitely to close and hence more an embarrassing circumstance with Thibet in treating the Sikkim incidents It appears that our relations with China were the principal factors in the Sikkim difficulty Exact information as to these important negotiations were refused me on the ground that their publication just now would greatly hinder the action of the Indian Government As to the alarmist rumours which have been prevailing this week, I may say that I am authorised to state that in so far as regards Sikkim the statement of a Calcutta paper as to projected military operations in that State are without foundation No excuse exists for interfering in the internal affairs of Sikkim, which have not been altered by the flight of the ruler, though outside circumstances may possibly occur forcing the Indian Government to strongly define the status of the State The rumour of any military advance, is without any truth, nor is there any immediate prospect of trouble. "It is a month," said Mr Cotton, "since the ruler left his State and everything has been quiet He is a man without force of character regarding his subjects' [illegible] and is disliked by them. He is considered weak and untrustworthy by all parties" "He has a harelip," added Mr Cotton "and a number of other prejudices which were against his securing the good will of his subjects His departure in itself is a circumstance of no political moment. —*Correspondent of the Statesman*

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE *HINDU* ON MR A O HUME'S CIRCULAR

London, April 8

WHAT will be the outcome of Mr Hume's letter of February 16th and of the incidents which have grown out of it? The man who can satisfactorily answer that question will ease the minds of a great many people who, here and beyond land, are interested in the Congress movement? Will there be a split? And, if there is a split (1) What will be the numbers on either side? and (2) what will be the effect on the Indian Reform cause? So far as India is concerned it does not appear that much if any harm will be done The issue there might have been different to what, at the present moment seems possible, if Mr Hume were a resident in India, or were returning thither He has, however, left India "for good" as the expression goes, and not being present as an active force, little difference may result in the situation So far as the *Times* telegrams go—we have had three this week—it would appear as if the condemnation on the part of Congress Standing Committees, of Mr Hume's letter and the disavowal of any complicity in his prophecies of war, were practically complete. If that is the case the cause in India will not suffer materially by what has happened Many there may disagree with Mr Hume's conclusions and at the same time cherish a loving recollection of the General Secretary's devotion to and affection for India and the Indian people. It also, I repeat, may be invigorated rather than otherwise by the stiff breeze which has been blowing for a week or two, and nobody be any the worse

Meanwhile, let it be noticed that during the turmoil created by his letters Mr Hume has been sailing homewards and knows nothing of what has happened. When he lands in England and reaches his home near the Crystal Palace he will be brought face to face with a situation he had not anticipated First, there will be the death of Mr Yule, and, next the serious step which the British Committee has taken, in disavowing their colleague, who is also General Secretary of the Congress Here is where the alarming feature of the incident comes in

Just before the last mail was despatched a meeting of the Committee was held I was not able to learn particulars in time to send them to you last week Mr John Adam, however wrote to his friends in Madras, and, I dare say much of what I am about to state may prove to be, in Southern India, a twice-told tale All the same, it may be worth telling The effect of the *Times* telegram, upon the Committee combined with a careful perusal of the whole letter which had reached London a few days before, will be seen in the communication which was published in the *Times* of Saturday last The resolution of the Committee is as follows

"This Committee having before it the full text of the circular letter issued by Mr Allan O Hume, C B to every member of the Congress [illegible], dated Calcutta, February 16th, the substance of which was published by the *Times* [illegible], express their deep regret that such a [illegible] should have been circulated, and their entire repudiation of the wild language and the unjustifiable conclusions drawn by Mr Hume"

The language of the Resolution is [illegible] Even the Committee felt that [illegible] they should speak out with great plainness. How Mr Hume will take it [illegible] You will see that the names of all the members of the Committee are attached [illegible] Chairman Sir William Wedderburn [illegible] was not present at the meeting, [illegible] London until after Mr Hume has reached this city I presume that a meeting of the Committee will be held soon after their arrival [illegible] by the Committee [illegible] of Mr Hume on the other Also as to whether the Committee will be unanimous I cannot, I believe, know what Sir William Wedderburn's views are on the matter now But the very terms of the Committee's Resolution make it [illegible] the position they have taken up is one from which they cannot recede The other side of the matter is of a not less resolute character It goes without saying that Mr Hume would not have published such things as have appeared over his signature unless he were deeply, and, as he thinks, wisely, convinced of the wisdom and the necessity for speaking out Believing what he does he cannot keep silent What will be the outcome? A split in the Congress camp in England? God forbid Here, if anywhere, the battle for Indian freedom and Indian progress has to be fought Division in the ranks would be deplorable indeed I, for one, hope that a *modus vivendi* between the two parties may be found But, how it is to be brought about passes my anticipations

I see that the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, commenting upon the latest *Times'* telegram which states that the Bombay and Madras Standing Committees have disapproved of Mr Hume's letter imagines that while the two Presidencies just named will oppose Mr Hume, Bengal and the North-West Provinces will stand by him. This opinion appears to be founded on the fact that Allahabad, after opposing the issue, agreed to it, while Bengal is thought to be wholly in his favour Probably, the writer has some grounds for his observations, but I have not heard of them It would seem absurd to suppose there can be any split in India, whatever may be the case in England. However, it is of no use speculating. We must await Mr. Hume's arrival and see what comes of the situation that has grown so exciting and has become so pressing, during his stay on shipboard.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 7th May—The Amir of Kabul is said to be engaged in writing a pamphlet in reply to the various newspaper attacks made upon his administration

The Nepalese authorities have made all arrangements for handing over the Rajah of Sikkim to the British authorities on the Darjeeling border.

Allahabad, 9th May—The Amir's proceedings in the neighbourhood of Bajour are evidently causing the Government of India some anxiety. Ghulam Hyder, commander in Chief of the Afghan Army, is believed to have 1,500 Regulars with some mountain guns and about the same number of tribal levies with him at Asmar, or on the borders of Bajour, though the exact strength of the force is not known. The tribes east of Lundi Kotal under British influence have shown no disposition to send contingents, nor have the Swatis, who command Umra Khan's retreat towards British territory, moved. The Government wishes the Amir to understand clearly that it is no business of his whether Umar Khan fights the rulers of Nawagai, Dir, Chitral or Swat. No news of fighting in Bajour has yet been received, but Umra Khan is reported to be prepared for all emergencies, while Ghulam Hyder is awaiting further instructions from Kabul.

Allahabad, 4th May—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation in India of a war reserve of one thousand horses for British Cavalry and Artillery The horses will be kept mostly at Saharanpore Depot being purchased as funds become available They will be all imported.

Simla 10th May—Government has received an acknowledgment of the receipt of the warning addressed to the Amir on the subject of the attack which it was reported he was meditating upon Umra Khan in Bajour A forward movement of the troops has taken place since the date of receipt, but this may be attributed as much to the prevalence of cholera, which is now very bad all over Afghanistan, as to any disrespect the Amir may have for the remonstrances of the Government of India

London, 12th May—Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Bristol, denounced the speech recently made by Lord Salisbury at the Primrose League meeting as an incitement to rebellion in Ulster, and a watchword of religious bigotry, race hatred and insolent ascendancy

London, 12th May—Mr Goschen yesterday received an important deputation of the Bimetallic League including numerous members of the House of Commons, representatives from most of the Eastern Banks and firms, besides many manufacturers and delegates from Lancashire operatives. In reply to their Address he said that the Government without committing themselves to any principle had accepted the invitation of the United States to attend a Conference to consider the question of the increased use of silver money Government, he said, would bear in mind the views and interests of India, and he trusted that the Conference would go far to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the vexed question

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1892

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Twice a year the Gazette contains lists of those who have been honoured by Her Majesty, and it is scarcely necessary to say that these are looked forward to with a great amount of interest The list during the last few years has been shorter than it was some time ago, but still the number of those honoured by the Queen must be very large Sometimes before the Gazette comes out speculation is abroad with regard to the names to be found in it. Sometimes the guesses are wide of the mark, but generally most of the names are spotted Mysore has often been left out when these honours were given, it does not appear to be a place favoured by the authorities, so we will give a few names that we think ought to be found in the forthcoming list. The Resident, Colonel Henderson should be made a K C S I, and two reasons may be given for this. His services have been many and various He has distinguished himself both in the army and in the Political Department, in every post he has held no complaints have been made. He was sent to the Court of Mysore as he was considered the best person to represent Her Majesty there, and so far he has not disappointed expectation For this reason he is deserving of the honour of knighthood In the next place he is the representative of the second native court in India, and as such he should have a title that would command respect We hope, therefore, to see Colonel Henderson's name among those who will be honoured on the 24th of this month It is generally thought in the province that the Dewan, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, should be knighted on account of the good work he has done We have not always fallen in with his policy, but it must be acknowledged that lately he has done exceedingly well. His work in connection with the famine recommends him very strongly to the notice of Government His minute on the subject is a very able production, and had matters turned out worse than they have, instructions were laid down in it that could have helped to overcome them Whatever the work has been, it has been highly commended, and it is only right that its author should be rewarded by the honour of knighthood To honour him the province would also be honoured and would appreciate this act highly In all probability Mr Sheshadri Iyer will not hold his present office much longer, and consequently it is only right he should receive some mark of appreciation from the Supreme Government before he quits the province for good The people of Mysore will be much disappointed should they fail to find the Dewan's name in the list of those about to be honoured Not only has Mr Sheshadri Iyer worked well in connection with the famine scarcity, but ever since he took up his present post he has been very laborious He was made Dewan at a very critical time, he was considered a very able man, and he had to carry out the plans of his predecessor without having any resources left him Railways then were to be constructed and much money was required for this purpose He contrived to find this, and the lines are now in existence, though unfortunately they have been sold to a Company that treats the public very badly The Dewan has paid great attention to education and many changes have been made in the department since he took up the office of Dewan Many schools have been established, and the number of children educated is now far greater than it was when he came to power nine years ago Mr Sheshadri Iyer was successful in getting the enhancement of the subsidy postponed for ten years, and thus the province has for that time, at least, been saved a heavy burden Many other things might be said in his favour, but what we have mentioned will suffice to show that the Dewan is worthy of any honour that may be conferred upon him The next official whom we think deserves public recognition is Mr P R A Thumboo Chetty, the first Judge of the Chief Court This gentleman has been long in the Province, and has a splendid record of good work performed In every post he has held he has given satisfaction, and he has steadily worked his way till now He stands at the head of the judicial department of the Province He is highly respected by all classes of the community, and all would be pleased to see him honoured It may not be long before he quits the Mysore service, and it would therefore be well that some mark of favour should be shown him before he leaves for good In addition to his judicial work Mr Thumboo Chetty has more than once acted for the Dewan, and it is needless to say he gave great satisfaction both to the Maharajah and the people of the province In fact, his name has more than once been mentioned in connection with the post as being likely to succeed the present occupant should he retire We might mention other names in connection with the honour list, but if the three gentlemen mentioned were honoured the Province would be satisfied

THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA

We are told that cholera has entered Bangalore, though up to this time the cases have been few Nothing has been said about precautions being made to keep off the disease, and probably nothing has been done It is well known that cholera is generally imported into this place It is not endemic as it is in Madras but when it once enters it generally remains for a long time At the present time this disease is raging in Madras, though the journals of that place say little or nothing about it This we consider a great mistake, for those at a distance are kept in ignorance of what is taking place, and they cannot take any precautions to ward off the evil Cases of cholera may be imported, spread to an extent with all the people knowing about it till they are attacked All the trains coming into this place from Madras ought to be searched, and if there is any suspicious case it ought to be stopped outside the town, and the person affected should remain there till he is quite well, that is if he recovers There should be camps formed for cholera patients near to the station of Railway between Madras and here, or some other place, and not be allowed to come inside As we have said, nothing has been done to prevent the spread of the disease, and this is owing in a great measure to the silence of the Madras press Had it been told us what ravages cholera is making in that place, and of the number of people that have been carried off, there would have been more stir made about the matter They should make inquiries for themselves, and they would discover how much cholera is abroad at Madras, and they would act accordingly That the policy of the Madras papers is a mistaken one there can be no doubt Probably it may be thought that if the real truth were set forth people would be frightened, and Doctors tell us that fear assists cholera very materially but it is impossible to keep the news from spreading, and probably it becomes exaggerated When one hears of cases the number may be multiplied into ten or fifty The truth is sure to be multiplied, and this is calculated to produce much harm It would be much better to allow the truth to be made known, and then the people would know what they had to contend against Now they are partly in the dark, cholera may be in one street, and the people of the next may know nothing about it The disease will thus be spread to an alarming extent, and this might have been prevented by a little timely warning by the press No doubt those who conduct the journals at Madras believe they are acting in the best possible way, that they are preventing harm instead of doing it, but as we have said, the policy is a mistaken one, their confidence is misplaced, and they help to spread rather than retard the disease But whatever may be done in Madras, the Municipal authorities in Bangalore ought to try their best to ward off the ravages of the dire disease. Whatever is out of order should be put right, whatever is dirty should be made clean, and medical men should be appointed to the districts most likely to be affected, and in short, everything should be done that is possible under the circumstances

Occasional Notes.

A School for the study of eclectic Buddhism has just been started in Paris under the auspices of Professor de Rosny the celebrated Oriental philosopher.

Prince George of Wales's Dukedom, *Truth* says, will be announced in the Birthday Gazette, which is to be published on the evening of Monday, the 23rd instant

During the absence of the Gaekwar of Baroda in England the administration of the State will be entrusted to the Prime Minister, assisted by a Council consisting of the chief officers of the State.

A gold standard for India has been a long since discussed in Parliament Now comes Mr H S King M P who has already put on the motion list of the House of Commons that a gold coin should be adopted for India

The Dulwich Liberal and Radical Association having unanimously joined in a request to Mr A O Hume to become the Liberal candidate for their division, Mr Hume has explained with regret that his work in India for six months in the year precluded him from sitting in Parliament

A Novel kind of argument raised against the Lady Dufferin Fund by some orthodox Hindus, is that if it were possible for women to perform well the functions of the physician, the Rishis of old would have advised the step What Shastras do not enjoin, say these sages, must necessarily be wrong.

Mr Edison who has done so much to make audible sound audible is afflicted with incurable deafness. When he was a boy, he sold peanuts and newspapers on the railway trains He became deaf by his having been lifted by his ears by a baggage porter who thus caused the membranes to be snapped.

To undo the work of the Christian Zenana Mission, associations have been recently established in Lower Bengal, which assist in the spread of education among the zenana females These are beginning to attract increased support every year Conservatism which thus accommodates itself to the needs of the times is worthy of all respect

The Madras Government has, in reply to a reference as to whether Railway Companies are amenable to local taxation on buildings situated within the limits of Unions, ruled that they are exempt from such taxation under Section 64 of the Local Board's Act and under a G O already passed in 1887 The question arose out of a proposal by the Chingleput Union to tax the S I Railway

A case of abandoning a child by a Hindu widow was tried at the last Bandra Sessions The child was thrown in a jungle, where its life was curiously saved by a dog, which kept there watch and ward against the attack of jackals during the whole of the night The woman admitted that it was her child, but denied throwing it away As there was no evidence on this point, she was acquitted

Our surmises with regard to the real reason why troops have been moved so suddenly up to Oghi appear to have been correct The movements of the Amir's troops on the border of Bajaur is causing the Government of India much anxiety, and though there is small chance of our having to make an armed resistance against Ghulam Hyder's advance, the Government is evidently determined to be ready for all emergencies.

There is being exhibited at Calcutta an extraordinary *lusus naturæ* namely two native girls joined together by a joint breast bone. They are four years old and perfectly healthy. They feel hungry, sleep and angry at the same time, and share all emotions together They also think together, one finishing the sentence begun by the other They are being taken to the Chicago Exhibition by Mr Kugleman, the racing man.

Lord Salisbury is a man about six feet in height, and his weight cannot, say, be much under eighteen stone. He is about as great a contrast to the ex Prime Minister in physique as a man can well be. Lord Salisbury appears to labour under his gross weight of fat, whilst the G O M has not an ounce of that commodity on his bones. He is all wire and muscle, and although he is two and twenty years older than Lord Salisbury, he is three times as nimble and agile as is his great rival.

Mr Labouchere, writing in *Truth*, says —" In the interesting diary of Lady Inglis, entitled 'The Siege of Lucknow,' I find it stated that a body of natives shut up with the garrison one night deserted to the enemy, and that they left, inscribed on the walls, the following words —'Because I have no opium.' This should be a lesson to prohibitionists. What would be the result on our Indian Army if we were to deprive them of their opium? Would it not be much the same if we were to prohibit smoking in our European Army."

The Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by H. H. the Maharanee, several of his relations, three personal servants, two cooks and twenty attendants left Bombay for England on Saturday the 7th instant. His Highness will proceed direct to London, and during the early part of his stay, will probably reside in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, as he is anxious to take advantage of the opportunities of coming in contact with the public and social life of England which a London Season affords.

Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Moodeliar, C I E, has made a further contribution of Rs 2,500 to charitable purposes. Of this amount Rs 2,000 has been sent through the Government to the President of the Conjeveram Municipality for the erection of a lying-in ward at the Conjeveram Hospital to be called the Albert Victor Ward, and the balance has been forwarded to the Accountant General to be added to the Rs 40,000 already given as an endowment to his Lying in Hospital, Madras.

The total cost for the German Army for the year 1891 92 amounted to close upon £24,000,000. For 1892 93 the estimate is 44 millions, due to an extraordinary expenditure and the local standing loans and new rifles. This apparently the whole charge on the German people for the support of their enormous army, for the various States and Kingdoms which form the Empire, and having Budgets of their own, make no contribution towards Army expenditure, which falls only on the Imperial Government. The Navy Estimates is £4,795,070.

A Trans-Frontier correspondent reports that Hashim Ali the Black Mountain firebrand, applied to the Hassanzais and Chigarzais for help to renew hostilities against the Government of India. The Hassanzais are said to have replied that they have a treaty with the Government of India, and so far from helping him will deliver him up to the British if he ventures into their territory. What reply the Chigarzais made is not stated but Hashim Ali is said to have been rendered so nervous by his rebuff from the Hassanzais that he contemplates returning again to Buner.

The two non-medical Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination have been ordered to take charge of the Animal Vaccine depots at Darjeeling and Calcutta, where an attempt is now being made to introduce the method of preserving calf lymph by mixing it with lanolin, a substance extracted from sheep's wool, which has proved successful in Madras. If calf lymph can be preserved for a reasonably long time, and can be used at all seasons of the year, the work of the Vaccination Department would be greatly facilitated, and some popular objections to vaccination would lose their force.

The King of Siam has just had a pavilion of glass built for himself by a Chinese architect, the material for which was furnished by a Paris Company. Walls, floors, and ceiling are formed of slabs of different sorts and thicknesses of glass joined by impermeable cement. By one door only can the King enter, and this closes hermetically when he goes in and ventilator valves in tall pipes in the roof open, as does also a sluice inside a large reservoir in which the glass house stands. The transparent edifice then becomes submerged, and the King thus finds himself in a cool and perfectly dry habitation, where he passes the time singing, smoking, eating and drinking.

A letter received by a Bombay paper from a Conservative M P who is in a position to know a good deal concerning the intentions of the Government, speaks pretty confidently of a dissolution in July. The same informant says that there is a growing belief amongst the Conservatives that Mr Gladstone will not have a majority.

Mr Gladstone seems to have no fear whatever as to the issue of the next General Election nor does he fear, says Mr Stead, however large his majority may be it will be too large—'Only once, he remarked, 'have we had too large a majority. That was in 1853 immediately after the Reform Act. But even if we had as large a majority now it would not fall to pieces of its own weight. The issue is now so clearly and sharply defined that there would be no danger of disintegration, exception, of course, from causes which would be equally potent if the majority were smaller.'

How long can the Earth sustain life? is the subject of an interesting paper in this month's *Fortnightly Review* contributed by Sir Robert Ball, F R S. The professor states that the possibility of the continued existence of the human race depends fundamentally upon the question of heat, and that, consequently, if heat does not last, then man cannot last either. After describing the sun as the great original source of heat, the writer seeks to show that the orb of day is gradually, though imperceptibly, exhausting its heat-giving power and that in time it will pass through the various stages of brilliant incandescence of glowing redness, of dull redness, until it ultimately becomes a dark and non-luminous star, and human existence on the earth will cease. Professor Ball believes that the sun has already dissipated about four-fifths of the energy with which it may originally have been endowed, and that at the present rate of its exhaustion of energy it may hold out for 5,000,000 years longer.

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah —His Highness will return to Mysore on the 20th instant.

A New Post Office.—We are told that a third class combined post and telegraph office was opened at Kadur last month.

The S M Railway.—We are told that the authorities of this line are arranging the Mail train timing between this place and Poona.

Missing.—Mr Reid, Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, is now at Bangalore, instituting enquiries with regard to some missing parcels consigned to and from this station.

A Rumour.—A strong rumour is flying about in the City during this week that Mr Ricketts will relieve Mr Vijayendra Rao the present Excise Commissioner, the latter being deputed for special duty, and that Mr Madhava Row will succeed Mr Ricketts, making over charge of his District to Mr P N Puttaiya.

Bangalore Sub-Judge.—Mr H T Narayanaiah, Permanent Sub-judge of Bangalore, who has been for some time on special duty in connection with relief works will resume his duties next week, the acting incumbent, Mr S Venkatavarada Iyengar reverting to his office as Munsiff of Mysore.

Inspection of Courts, Tumkur District.—Mr Narahari Rao, District and Sessions Judge, Nundidroog Division, after finishing his work at the Tumkur Criminal Sessions will inspect the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District and then return to this station before time for the next sitting of the Criminal Sessions.

The Weather.—A good shower of rain fell on Wednesday night accompanied by thunder and lightning. This is the only rain we have had during the past week, but there are signs that more will soon come down. The middle of the day is generally hot though the evenings and mornings are pretty cool. One good shower will put us right.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 28th April 1892

The 4th May 1892.—No 49.—Mr B Hanumaiah, Forest Probationer, is transferred to the charge of Shikarpur Forest Sub division. He assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 7th April 1892.—

Mr Venkataramaiyer, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shikarpur Sub-Division, is transferred to the Tumkur District, to join on the expiration of his leave.

No 19.—Under Article 172, Chapter XII of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr B Rangaswami Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, is granted 10 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 6th May 1892.—No 51.—The furlough from 23rd December 1890 to 22nd January 1892 granted to B Vasudeva Pillai late Munsiff of Sagar, in Notification No 134, dated 24th March 1892, is hereby extended to 8th February 1892.

No 55.—A Krishna Ars, Deputy Amildar of Seringapatam, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kolar, during the employment of Mr Hosur Hanumantaiya on other duty or until further orders. To join forthwith.

The 7th May 1892.—No 50.—A Third Class combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Kadur on the 25th April 1892.

No 52. The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr J G North, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, in Notifications Nos C 492, 147 and 183, dated 4th December 1891, 13 February and 16th March 1892 respectively, is hereby extended by one month.

The 10th May 1892.—No 7.—Mr P R Wetherall, Superintendent of Police Mysore District, is granted 29 days privilege leave with effect from the 20th April 1892.

Mr C Hoden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Mysore District, during the absence of Mr Wetherall on leave.

Mr Abdul Rahim Maker, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Charge and is posted to the Bangalore District, during the absence of Mr. Hoden on other duty.

No 51.—Mr C Hoden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, delivered over and Mr Abdul Rahim Maker, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, received charge of the Bangalore District Police office on the afternoon of the 26th April 1892.

Mr P R Wetherall, Superintendent of Police, [illegible], and Mr C Hoden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, received charge of the Mysore District Police office on the afternoon of the 26th April 1892.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE AGAINST THE DEWAN REGENT OF PUDUKOTA

On the 11th instant Mr R F Grant, instructed by Mr Greatorex, moved on an affidavit sworn to by Pudukota Subbiah, Commission Agent in Madras to the Pudukota Estate, under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for a notice calling upon the complainant in the above case, Appu Iyer, to show cause why the prosecution should not be quashed, or that orders may be passed for an enquiry into the matter by the Police. The affidavit set forth that Pudukota Subbiah, residing at Pursewakum, has been Agent for the Pudukota Estate and known to the 1st accused, the Dewan Regent, personally for fourteen years. On 14th December, 1891, he saw a paragraph in the *Madras Times* stating that an application had been made by the complainant, Appu Iyer, against the Dewan Regent and his niece, that three or four days after he received instructions from Pudukota to the effect that the complaint was false, and that it should be ascertained as far as possible who the complainant was and what were his motives for bringing forward a false charge. A copy of the written information and complaint filed in Court was obtained, and Subbiah proceeded to trace the whereabouts of the complainant; with the result that the alleged residence of the complainant in his writ, a statement given as No 46, Thumboo Chetty Street, was found to be an eating house and that the complainant was not there. On 29th March last the complainant was seen by Soobiah for the first time in Court with his Attorney, Mr Reddy Branson. On this occasion he met one Sashiah, a relative of his, who had come to Court on other business, and after questioning him as to who the complainant was, &c, directed him to follow complainant. He did so, and followed him to Mr Branson's office, whither he was accompanied by P Soobramanya Sastry, a maternal uncle's son of Dewan Seshu Shastry. On 17th April information was received that the complainant's real name was Vijay, son of P Annaji Iyer, of Palvatos, near Vellore. From inquiries made at Vellore it was further ascertained that the complainant was residing at Palvatoo agraharam near Vellore. Soobiah was then sent to interview the complainant. He met him and partook of food with him at his brother Kristnaswamy Iyer's house on 18th March, 1892. While staying there Soobiah was told by his brother in complainant's presence that they were the sons of P Annaji Iyer, late of Palvatoo agraharam, that Kristnaswamy Iyer was the Village Magistrate of the place, and that the complainant had married a girl in Kumbenampetta, near Trichinopoly, and that complainant's wife and their daughter were living with his wife's mother at the above village. On 21st April Soobiah proceeded to Combaconum and from thence sent one Ramachendra Iyer to the village above named to confirm the statement of Kristnaswamy Iyer, with the result that it was found that complainant's wife, named Meena, was living with her mother and one Ramaswamy Iyer, of Kumbenampetta, in Combaconum, and that he had a daughter about a year and a half old with her, that the said Meena had two brothers, Soobrara Iyer and Subramanya Iyer, both residing in the said village holding land there. It was further ascertained that Meena had an uncle Soobrama Iyer, employed in the Forest Department of the Collector's Office at Trichinopoly, that the complainant was present at the Sree Mantham ceremony performed at Kumbenampett in November 1890, and also at the Poonal ceremony performed in January, 1891. The learned Counsel said that the affidavit sworn to by such a respectable man as Subbiah showed beyond all doubt that the complainant had been put forward by some persons behind the screens. His Worship inquired if the complainant had a petition to Government, in regard to the Political Agent refusing to serve the process of the Court upon the Dewan, and on being informed that he had taken no action in the matter, His Worship passed an order directing a notice to be served on the complainant to show cause why the case should not be struck off for default of prosecution.

General Summary.

Lighting on the Madras Railway.—Mr. C E Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway, is proceeding to Bombay to witness the fitting up of a first class carriage which has been sent to Bombay with the necessary lamps and apparatus for lighting it with oil gas. If the experiment proves a success, oil gas lighting is to be introduced on the Madras Railway.

A Ceremony on a Large Scale.—Mr. Sih Man Mull, District Judge, Jodhpore, son of the late Agar Chund Sowcar, a well-known banker of this city, who left Madras last month to join his appointment in Jodhpore, has, we learn, performed his uncle's anniversary ceremony at his native place, Kuchera, and fed about 22,000 men at the enormous cost of Rs. 20,000. He has also, we hear, purchased a large piece of land in Jodhpore, where he intends erecting a choultry in honour of his uncle.

A WONDERFUL CITY.—The remains of a wonderful city, which without doubt was the home of pigmies, has just been discovered in Peru. The houses, though sometimes three stories high, contained rooms which were only about three feet square. The doors were a foot high and none of the mummies found were over twenty seven inches, just about the size of Gen. Tom Thumb. Each room had a flat stone in the centre. These probably were the tables, around which gathered, doubtless many a jolly party. Imagine the little housewife making her tiny cakes and goodies, a veritable doll's party indeed! Within the town was a citadel built on a rock two hundred feet high. The natives supposed this to be the abode of evil spirits and ghosts, so it had never been explored. Fancy the terror their stalwart hearts would have felt at encountering a ghost twenty inches high! Pigmy races have been known in other countries—Stanley describes them in his books—but this is the first trace of their existence on our continent, and the interesting relics have been secured for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.—The *Congregationalist*.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We are glad to be able to state that our countrymen of Allahabad are working vigorously to make the next sitting of the Indian National Congress as great a success as they can. It must be remembered that this is the second time that the Congress meets there, and that the present year is one of distress. But the contributions to the Congress are derived, mainly, from the wealthy and well to do classes of Indian society. The Allahabad Committee has already commenced to collect the requisite funds. A large Reception Committee consisting of over 200 members and including among them some of the more prominent supporters of the Congress from every town of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh has been formed at Allahabad. Pundit Bishamber Nath is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister at Law, and Raja Rampal Singh are vice-Chairmen and the other nominations are equally happy. An Executive Committee has also been appointed. It has already raised a subscription of nearly Rs 3,000. And the Committee has issued an appeal for further subscriptions. We hope that it will be responded to. The outcome of the labour of the public Service Commission leaves much to be desired, and the Congress of Allahabad therefore is very important as it will have to express its opinion on the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject. Allahabad has however been trained under the disinterested and patriotic leadership of the late lamented Pundit Ajudhia Nath to carry the arrangements to very near perfection. And we doubt not the middle classes of the N. W. Provinces will give the Committee all the assistance that they can render it. If the Congress achieves nothing else, it is a great school of political and social experience.—*Hindu*.

DEATH OF A MAN EATER.—A notorious Jaunsar man eating tigress has at last been killed by a young Forest Officer, Mr. Osmaston. The brute had been the scourge of the neighbourhood of Chakrata for the last ten years and her victims were innumerable. On one occasion she seized one of a number of foresters who were sleeping together in a line, carried him off, and deliberately made him over to her cubs to play with, while she protected their innocent gambols from being disturbed. His companions were eventually forced to take refuge in a tree from her savage attacks. Here they witnessed the following ghastly tragedy.—The tigress went back and stood over the prostrate form of her victim and purred in a cat-like and self complacent way to her cubs who were romping about and rolling over the apparently lifeless body. She then lay down a few yards off, and with blinking eyes watched the gambols of her young progeny. In a few moments the man sat up and tried to beat the young brutes off. They were too young to hold him down and he made a desperate attempt to shake himself free and started off at a run, but ere he had gone five yards, the tigress bounded out and brought him back to her cubs. Once more the doomed wretch had to defend himself over again from their playful attacks. He made renewed attempts to regain his freedom but was seized by the old tigress, and brought back each time ere he had gone many yards. His groans and cries for help were heartrending, but the men in the tree were paralysed with fear and quite unable to move. At last the tigress herself joined in the gambols of her cubs, and the wretched man was thrown about and tossed over her head exactly as many of us have seen our domestic cat throw rats and mice about previous to beginning to feed on them. The man's efforts to escape grew feebler. For the last time the occupants of the tree saw him try to get away on his hands and knees towards a large fig-tree with the cubs clinging to his limbs. This final attempt was as futile as the rest. The tigress brought him back once again and then held him down under her forepaws, and deliberately began her living meal before their eyes. It was this formidable beast that Mr Osmaston attacked on foot. The shikar party were working up her trail fifteen yards apart when suddenly Mr Osmaston heard his younger companion groan, and turning round saw him borne to the ground by the tigress. Mr Osmaston fortunately succeeded in shooting her through the spine and a second ball stopped her in her spring. It is incidents like the one detailed above which make the fierce striped forest cat a terror and a scourge.—*Morning Post*.

Extracts.

TRAVANCORE OF TO-DAY.

The celebration of the *Tulabharasadhanam*, or gold weighing ceremony in Travancore, has been made the occasion for the publication of a brief sketch of Travancore by M. P. Padmanabha Row. This little book, as admitted by the writer, is made up largely of extracts from authoritative works on Travancore and consists of two parts, the first containing a short account of Travancore and the early life of its present ruler and a synopsis of the principal events in his reign, and the second recording a summary of administrative progress made in the State during the present *regime*. The most interesting and, perhaps, the only original portion of the book, is where the writer gives the public a peep into the private life of the Maharajah. "His Highness", he says, "is a very early riser. His habits are remarkably punctual. Rising before 5 A.M., he either goes through his correspondence or receives visitors till near 8. He then goes to his bath and the temple and breakfasts at 9. By 10 His Highness is ready to transact official business and receive reports from the principal officers of his household, and his Secretary lays before him for [illegible] the communications received from the Dewan, upon all of whom he passes orders in his own handwriting. Such is His Highness' appreciation of the maxim that 'despatch is the soul of business' that no matter referred to the Palace is allowed to remain there undisposed of longer than is absolutely necessary to study the subject. Most references are replied to either the same day or the next. On Mondays and Fridays His Highness receives the Dewan for an hour each day, when matters of importance are personally discussed. In the afternoon His Highness regularly drives to his country residences, and so punctual are his drives that the writer has several times kept his engagements and adjusted his watch to find subsequently that he was not far out. This may sound hyperbolical, but is notwithstanding absolutely true." Speaking of His Highness' religious disposition, the writer says:—"Though an admirer of English customs and manners, His Highness observes all the customs and ordinances of the Hindu religion," and the writer asks "who is it that has not been struck with His Highness' devotion, almost ascetic in its austerities, more becoming a man much more advanced in years." The book is dedicated to the Maharajah.

HINDU MARRIAGE DOWRIES

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—One great evil which has recently penetrated our society, is the heavy dowry which the guardian of the bride has to pay. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Chuckrabutty is trying to put a stop to this custom in East Bengal by making people sign a declaration to this effect:—"I do hereby engage and bind myself not to demand or extort any money either in the shape of *pon* or dowry or marriage expenses, on the occasion of my son's marriage, from the bride's party." This evil complained of is a crying one. A father with a few unmarried daughters to dispose of is a ruined man. But the remedy proposed, we fear, will not meet the requirements of the case. When Kumar Rameswar Malia took up this question in hand and secured the co-operation of the Maharajah of Burdwan to carry out the reform, we had a talk with him. We told him that there was a natural law of demand and supply, and it would be impossible to put a stop to its course by artificial restraints. Where there is a demand for bridegrooms, they must fetch a high price. The same thing will happen in the case of brides, where there is a demand for them. Pledges will thus not help you at all. Pundit Mohesh Chunder has found some who have signed the pledge. But the custom of this giving dowry to a girl has its advantages. It enables guardians to pass dark-complexioned, ugly and deformed girls. If every one takes a pledge not to accept dowry for the marriage of his son, every one will then naturally seek beauty in the bride. The market will be at once denuded of brides with beauty, and then the fathers and guardians of dark complexioned girls will try to tempt the guardians of bridegrooms with offers of money. The guardian who had taken a pledge, will not take money but *jewellery*, and, in this manner, affairs will be brought again to their original condition. A plan which is founded upon natural laws can only succeed but that which goes against them must fail. Let us, first of all, have a good plan, before work is commenced. There is, however, one way by which the difficulty can be at once removed. It is to adopt the selfish and heartless method of European parents. It is to let the daughters shift for themselves? But Hindus have yet to fall lower down to be able to adopt that unnatural method of the Europeans.

The Hope.—The history of the Indian salt trade is as mournful a study as the history of the Indian piece goods trade. And the history of both these trades holds before us a glaring instance of the way in which the interests of India are sacrificed at the hands of the English manufacturer. A study of the history of the Indian salt trade reveals to us a sad spectacle. It shows that the Indian salt trade is gradually declining notwithstanding the fact that there is an increase in the quantity of this article of consumption and that Indian salt is giving way in these days to foreign salt in the market. In 1889-90, the quantity of salt produced in Bengal fell to some seventy thousand maunds, while the import of foreign salt rose to about ten millions of maunds. The excise revenue from the manufacture of Bengal salt fell from Rs 10,11,993 in 1884-85 to Rs 1,96,605 in 1889-90, thus showing that the manufacture of Bengal salt as well as the revenue raised from it has fallen about eight times in 5 years. This rapid increase in the import of foreign salt and the corresponding decline in the manufacture of indigenous salt are by no means due to the cheapness of the former article. While the average price of imported salt, exclusive of duty is between 12 and 13 annas a maund, that of the locally manufactured article does not exceed 8 annas. The price of the former, inclusive of duty is about Rs 3-12 while that of the latter is only Rs 3. To what then, are we to attribute the disfavour in which Indian salt is held by the people? That the change in the tastes and habits of the people is one of the most principal causes underlying the decline in the manufacture of indigenous salt can hardly be questioned. Foreign salt is, in spite of its comparative dearness, held in high favour and its import is rapidly increasing. Indigenous salt is held in disfavour by the people and its manufacture is rapidly declining. Not long ago however, the case was quite different. When foreign salt was first imported it was not preferred by the people and it had to encounter with many difficulties. But now the table has been turned and it kills the manufacture of indigenous salt.

There is another cause to which the decline in the manufacture of indigenous salt is attributable. That is the misguided fiscal policy of the Government. The Government is pleased enough to levy a high excise duty upon salt of our own manufacture. If it reduces the duty by 20 or 25 per cent it can easily give a fresh impetus to the manufacture of indigenous salt. If the duty on salt is thus reduced foreign salt would no longer be able to compete with the indigenous article. The Government would not in the long run be a loser on account of this change in its fiscal policy. For, although at first the revenue may fall, increased consumption will lead to increased revenue. In fact, both the people and the Government would be benefited by such a policy. The income of the Government under this head will be increased, while to the people will be saved about two or three crores of rupees which are now spent by them in buying English salt. The spectacle of India buying salt from other countries is a scandalous spectacle. "India ought not to import," justly remarks the *Statesman*, "a single ounce of salt. That she should import the bulk of her consumption is a most extraordinary anomaly, and one for which the Government is alone responsible."

THE TREE AND THE FRUIT

It has been said that the education of a child ought to begin a hundred years before its birth. There is a great deal of truth in this remark. A child inherits some of the qualities, good or bad, of its parents and ancestors. The better, therefore, the character of its progenitors, the better is its own character likely to be. For inherited wicked tendencies have often been seen to assert their power in spite of all the restraints put upon a man's moral nature by education. And, on the other hand, inherited good propensities have often manifested themselves in the character of the child, previous to any influences that may have been brought to bear upon it by education. By this we do not deny the power of education and of the efforts of the individual himself to make himself worthy of the name of man. What we mean is that inherited tendencies help or retard the growth of the soul. As on the one hand, this truth brings home to the minds of parents their responsibility in so shaping their characters as to leave their offspring a legacy of moral and spiritual wealth, so on the other it fills our minds with hope for the future of man. With the progress of years the effect of the previous education of the human race will accumulate, and every succeeding generation will inherit better and better tendencies. These will co-operate with the educative influences brought to bear upon a man's life in his own life-time, and thus make it easier for him to attain real manhood. Of course the scope of education, the play of the free will of man, will never be gone. The effect of the past education of the human race, has already been very marked. Compare a five year's child of civilized parents with a child of the same age of savage parents. The civilised child would be found more capable of receiving education, more open to gentle influences, and will make more rapid progress intellectually and morally than the savage child.

The foregoing considerations make it incumbent upon every one to improve his nature not only for his own sake but for the sake of his descendants. In fact a man ought to strive to leave his descendants the legacy of character than a fortune. Of the former, thieves and robbers cannot deprive them nor can moth and rust corrupt it. But the latter is not only exposed to all destructive influences, human or otherwise, but may prove positively harmful to the heirs. It may stifle all exertion, destroy the spirit of self-help, inspire the minds of the heirs with pride, and worst of all, deprave their moral natures, by bringing all vicious enjoyments within their easy reach.

We have spoken above of character as a legacy in one sense, namely, that it is at least partly inherited by one's descendants. But it is a legacy also in another sense. What is better for a child to know than that it is the offspring of parents of character? The proud consciousness will enable the child to behave in a manner worthy of its parents in hours of trial and temptation. It is needless to mention the social advantages of virtuous parentage. The fact that one is the son of honest parents often obtains for one the confidence and esteem of ones' neighbours. These are often misplaced and misdirected, but the fact remains.

The character of parents as a legacy has been discussed. We have now to see how the character of parents influence the life of the child. That example is better than precept has become a trite saying, but for that reason it has lost nothing of its importance. In the conduct of his father and mother a boy should see that they are more anxious for the things of the spirit than for the things of this world. How can he grow up to be godly, unless he sees at home a reference to God in everything? A home whose Mammon is the idol worshiped, where selfishness is the rule of conduct, where the servants are not treated with justice and consideration, where misery finds a cold leaf to all its tales, where gossip is the only talk, where the reputation of no man or woman is safe, where there is no love,—such a home, we say can never be the nursery of true manhood. It would you teach your boy to care above all for spiritual improvement, but you bend all your energies to giving him such an education as would make him an ingenious machine for making money. Such conduct can have only one effect. It will make the boy value money more than virtue.—*The Indian Messenger*.

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Bangelore City Municipality.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Saturday, the 28th May 1892, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort, Bangalore.

I Cash account current, monthly return, and progress report of works for the month of April 1892

II Memorandum about the land applied for by one Gabla Totadappa, lying to the north of Ind Dass Venkataramanaswami's temple for the purpose of erecting an anna chattram for the Lingayat sect.

III Application from Yelloji, Mahratta School Master in Basettipete, praying for the continuance of increased grant sanctioned, viz., Rs 5

IV. Bill from the Hospital Assistant, Arlepete Dispensary, on account of house rent for dispensary for January and February 1892

V. Docket No. 510, dated 25th April 1892, from the Comptroller of Mysore, forwarding a bill for Rs. 200 being the fee of the auditor

VI. Application from the Head Master, Kannada Boys' School, representing that the present sundries allowance is insufficient and proposing to Rs 28 provided for under "School furniture" being appropriated for the purpose

VII Sub Committee's report on Mr Jaw's proposal of manufacturing "human excreta" and urine (night soil) into a valuable manure

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
President,
City Municipal Commission

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 14th May—In the House of Commons last night the motion of Mr Robert Webster to deprive illiterates of exercising the rights of franchise was carried by a majority of 66 votes.

Allahabad, 17th May—The relations between the Amir and the Government of India appear much strained just now in connection with the Bijour incident. If the generalisations of the *Pioneer* are to be relied upon, we may look forward to serious complications with the ruler of Afghanistan

LONDON, *18th May*—The *Morning Post* states that the General Elections will commence at the beginning of July. The *Times* however, believes they will not take place until the end of the Season.

LONDON, *19th May*—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Hastings, said he felt confident regarding the result of the coming elections. With respect to Foreign Affairs, his lordship said they were at present absolutely calm. He deplored the condition of the labour market, and earnestly desired that the workmen should receive sufficient for their maintenance and comfort. His lordship said he was in favour of protective measures against countries excluding British products.

PARIS, *18th May*—The French Government has asked the Chamber for an extra credit of sixty-two million francs for hastening the building of ships

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892

EDUCATIONAL DEFECTS

It is a mere common place to say that education has made gigantic strides in India. We feel certain that in no other country has it advanced so rapidly as it has in this—not even in England. Fifty years ago there was no system of education in force. A few friends of the people established English schools, and these did good work as far as they went, but this was not enough. Then came the Minute of 1854, which may be called the *Magna Charta* of Indian education, and since its promulgation much good has been done. Hundreds of schools have been established in every part of the land; thousands—hundreds of thousands—of pupils have passed through these institutions, and are now doing their best in the battle of life. Others are preparing to follow in their footsteps, and in increasing numbers. As time goes on schools are established for the lower orders of the people, and the pariah has been touched. His condition is very bad and it is believed he will not be very materially raised in the social scale till he has received some sort of education. One of the weak points of the present system is, that the Vernacular Schools exist in too small numbers, and a strong effort should be made to remedy this. Education ought to be brought to the door of every ryot, though this is very far from being the case at the present time. But though the present system has done much good, has worked wonders like every thing else earthly, it has its short comings. If we take the examinations we find a great deal of chance about them. Heads of schools declare that it is not an unusual thing for the best of their pupils to fail while inferior ones get through. This is not a satisfactory fact to contemplate; it tells against the system and heavily. Anything like an element of chance imported into examinations is an evil of the first magnitude. It weakens the confidence of the students, they declare it is no use working hard for they may stand as good a chance of getting through if they take it easy, and they resort to all sorts of artifices in order that they may see their names in the list. Several reasons may be given account for this uncertainty. In the first place, the numbers of candidates at the examinations are very large, and thus mistakes may creep in either in examining the papers or adding up the marks. It is well known that such mistakes do occur, and thus a very superior student may find himself left out in the cold. If more examinations were to take place, that is if a great one was broken up into several parts the mistakes made might be fewer. In the next place, the marks in subjects are apportioned in the examinations especially the matriculation, keeps up the element of chance. The subjects are grouped, and if a student fails in one he is considered to have failed in all, his name will not appear in the list, and the next year if he is determined to pass he must go over all the subjects again. A student may be almost a genius in one branch of learning, he may be able to surpass all his fellows, but if he fails by but one mark in another subject all his talent is of no avail, not only this, but it may be a decided disadvantage to him. He may feel inclined to pay more attention to what he likes than what he does not, and thus he may fail by a few marks, and be cast out into the "outer darkness" of the educational world. This iron bound system ought to be changed, for it is working much evil, it is reducing all the students to the same level, and in time perhaps they may all think alike. There is no room for any independence of thought or for excellence in any particular subject, a student must not go out of the beaten track for should he do so he will find himself left out in the cold when the lists appear. We know the students complain very bitterly about this and demand a change. Then again, a boy may fail by a single mark in one subject though he may have passed splendidly in all the rest. His work as a whole is not looked at, the mark is sufficient to ruin him in the educational venture. The general work of a student should be taken notice of as well as his mistakes. There should not be such a hard and fast rule established as there is at present. It has been suggested that a student might be allowed to take up a second time only those subjects in which he failed at the first attempt to pass. This would entail more labour upon the University, but it would have a very good effect upon education. A youth might fail in one subject, let us say English. He works this up next year and passes in splendid style. It may be objected that the examination would be broken into two parts. That some boys might so work that they would get through some of the subjects well one year, and the remainder the next. We do not think there would be much to be said against this. More knowledge would be gained by the students, and this would be an advantage. More especially would the knowledge of English by the students be increased. It is in this subject most of the examinees fail, and should they pass in all the rest they would have a whole year in which their attention could be given wholly to this. These are some of the changes required to be carried out in connection with education, but there are many others and these we may take up at some future time.

THE MYSORE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

We cannot congratulate the Mysore Government on the change it has made with regard to this department. It has practically handed over the manufacture of arrack to the contractors and the excise officials have little or nothing to do with the matter. For some years past all the liquor required in the Province was manufactured at the distillery between Bangalore and Kengeri. There are rules laid down to guide the officials in question, and these are very minute and necessary to be observed. The materials to be used in the distillery are specified, and these materials are to be the best at hand. Strict accounts are to be kept and there ought to be strict supervision of every thing in the building. It is laid down that the materials used in distilling shall be approved by the senior officer in charge of the distillery and that no ingredients obnoxious to health shall be used in distilling, or put into the arrack after it has been made. We are also told that all spirits must be kept in a store room provided by Government for this purpose, the key of which is to be kept by the officer in charge. It is also laid down that the contractor shall produce his accounts whenever the Excise Commissioner calls upon him to do so. The present contractors are Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, and they have induced the Mysore Durbar to allow them to manufacture arrack at their own distillery at Nellikuppam in Cuddalore and the liquor has to be brought from that place to Bangalore and then distributed to the whole of the Province. It will thus be seen that the Excise officials have nothing to do with the liquor during the time it is being made, and only with its delivery here. What they do not know what it is made of. All sorts of bad ingredients may be put into it, and it may prove very harmful to the health of the people. Would the Mysore Durbar feel disposed to send officials to watch the manufacture of the spirits they would not be allowed to do this at Nellikuppam, for the place is situated in the Madras Presidency and only officials belonging to the Excise of that Presidency can have any control there in. Thus the spirits intended for the Mysore Government are left to the tender mercies of those who work in the distillery. Such a state of things cannot be commended, and an end ought to be put to it at once. The liquor is manufactured in spite of the regulations laid down by the Government, and these are rendered of no effect. The reason given for the change is that the water has failed at the distillery near Bangalore, and hence the permission to manufacture the arrack elsewhere. But this distillery is not the only one in the Province, there are several others, and one or more could have been used for the purpose. For instance, the one at Seringapatam could have been utilised, for near it there is plenty of water. The machinery required could easily have been conveyed to this place, and the officials could have supervised the work there as well as at the distillery near this place. It is said that the people make great complaints about the arrack now sold, and as they pay for the liquor they ought to be able to procure it of the quality they like.

Occasional Notes

A CORRESPONDENT learns that the Dewan of Travancore will avail himself of two months' leave prior to retiring.

The Burmans have been from the first opposed to the use of opium, but the British Government established opium shops in Burmah against all the protests that were made by the public. This is truly christian

Rome is at present unquestionably the worst city in the civilised world. Garibaldi visited in 1849 every Convent in Rome and found vaults plainly dedicated to the reception of the bones of infants.

Since the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale the Queen has become very nervous. She needs being attended by one of her family. Her daughters alternately take the turn and keep a watch.

The London *Times* has utilised the telephone in keeping connection between the composing room in the printing House Square and the Parliamentary Reporter's gallery in the House of Commons, one-and-half a mile away

MR FORCE has invented a method of defending forts by means of electrified water. The plan consists of playing a jet water connected to a powerful dynamo upon the enemy, who by completing the circuit through the ground, would receive a shock which might be fatal.

SOME natives of Bajaur who have recently arrived in Srinagar say that the Amir of Kabul has on suspicion of their abusing the Amir's religion, beheaded 500 Kazal bashes and has put Bakir Shah, a Kazalbash Chief, in a dark cell after cutting off his right arm

Some idea of the effects of the drought in the inland districts may be gathered from the fact that instead of 20,000 to 25,000 cattle being collected this year at the Panemuni Fair, which lasted Wednesday in special Mela, only about 500 were collected

The *Simla News* alleges that after Mr Plowden assumed charge of the Residency at Hyderabad, the Treasury accounts were overhauled, with the result that some startling discoveries were made regarding the payment of subsidies to certain newspapers in India. This needs confirmation.

It is worthy of notice that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda gave orders to his Dewan before leaving for Europe to open ten boarding schools for the sons of low-caste people in his territory. The schools will be opened before the next rains set in. This is in addition to what is being done at Baroda to promote the cause of primary education

It is reported that the cashier of a large mercantile firm in Calcutta has absconded, after having misappropriated a large amount of money. With the farce of Sham Churn's case before it, the firm, it is stated, does not intend to proceed criminally against the defaulting cashier, but has instead adopted civil proceedings against his estate, which is of considerable value.

On Sunday last a serious affray is reported to have taken place at Chingleput, when a large body of Hindus attacked the house of Rev Andrews, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission at that place, broke one of the windows, and used violence to Mr. Andrews. The affray is said to be due to a Brahmin youth wishing to be baptised into the Church, despite the entreaties of his parents friends and relations, a circumstance of which Mr. Andrews duly informed the parents. The matter is in the hands of the local Police

"Serious complications with the Amir" is a phrase which has not been printed in these columns for many years, and yet it may become a very common one before very long. Foreign Office *communiques* in the *Pioneer* have for some weeks been veiling the truth about the present strained

relations between the Government of India and Abdur Rahman From a telegram which we publish elsewhere it appears that there is now no secret about the matter, and during the next few weeks we may expect some lively correspondence between Simla and Kabul

THE *Advocate* of Bombay thus writes about Mr Maclean's strictures on the Bengalees —But there is another point which must not be lost sight of in considering Mr Maclean's conduct He is, as we all know a disappointed place seeker, and for that reason is angry with his party which has failed to recognise his worth and ability Such is the vanity and self sufficiency of the man that he imagines he has been done out of the Secretaryship of India and of course all legislation for India proposed by the Government, he finds it his duty to condemn for he, the greatest authority on Indian subjects has not been consulted Without having the genius of Disraeli, he seeks to employ against Lord Salisbury's Indian Policy, the tricks which that most brilliant political play actor of modern times employed so successfully against the Irish policy of Sir Robert Peel But Mr Maclean's buffoonery catches on with nobody, hence his savage pique He is afraid to abuse his party too roundly for fear of losing his seat, so he pours out the vials of his wrath on the heads of a people who have no representatives in the House of Commons to retaliate

Local and Provincial

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT — ... has been transferred to the ... of Mysore

THE MAHARAJAH —H. H. the Maharaja arrived at the capital on Friday last, 20th instant

ARRIVAL —The Hon'ble Mr V. Bhashyam Iyengar is reported to have left Madras on the 10th instant for Nandydroog

THE DEWAN —Mr Seshadri Iyer left Bangalore on Thursday for Mysore to be present when the Maharajah arrived the next day

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY —To-morrow being the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress all the public offices and courts will be closed and to-morrow will be a general holiday

BIRTHDAY PARADE —There will be a parade of all the troops in garrison to-morrow morning on the general Parade Ground at six o'clock The men will march past, and then go home

THE ... CASE —This case was decided last week Rangiah ... was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and ... was discharged Rangaiya, we hear, is about to prefer an appeal —H

MR POLLITT —Mr Pollitt ... there was a warrant to ... the court of the Second Magistrate ... was arrested on the 14th in Madras He has been enlarged on bail till the 24th of June, he will then have to ... in ... Court ... against the *Evening Mail*

THE WEATHER —We have had several showers of rain lately but not enough to cool atmosphere Much more is wanted It often looks as if we were going to have plenty of rain and then the clouds disperse and it is bright again ... had more rain at Mysore than we have had here, and the tanks there are pretty full

CHOLERA —We are sorry to find that this dreadful disease has made its appearance and is carrying away a good number of people in the Civil and Military Station We do not find that any special precautions being taken on account of the outbreak The authorities do not appear to be aware of the seriousness of the disease

HOTELS NOT LIABLE TO TAXATION —A hotel is not a shop in the strict sense of the word and it is not desirable that the keeping of hotels, which are a source of great convenience to travellers, should be discouraged by subjecting them to taxation.

the Mysore Government therefore direct that the shop tax levied in the case under notice and in similar cases during 1891-92 be refunded to the parties, and that no similar tax be charged in the future The house-tax will, of course, continue to be collected

THE COMING BIRTHDAY HONORS —We are glad that our intimations in this matter have not been in vain as we are given to understand on good authority that in the distribution of the Birthday Honors this year, the Province of Mysore has not been overlooked, but conspicuously ... The names prominently mentioned are those of the following gentlemen Colonel P D Henderson, British Resident in Mysore, Mr K Seshadri Iyer c s i Dewan to H H the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr P R A Thumboo Chetty, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, and Colonel ... of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers —P

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 19th May 1892

The 10th May 1892 —No 57 —The privilege leave ... granted to ... Srinivasa Rao ... in Notification No 11 dated the 8th April 1892, is extended by 3 weeks

The 11th May 1892 —No 58 —Mr B ... District ... Mysore, availed himself of the ... months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No ... of the 5th April 1892 from the afternoon of the 11th May 1892

The 12th May 1892 —No ... —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Dalavai Devaraj ... Superintendent Police ... District, was granted extraordinary leave for ... days with effect from the 18th April 1892

No 60 —The six weeks' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr D. Devaraj Ars, Police Superintendent Kadur District in Notification No 821, dated 9th December 1891, is hereby commuted into leave on private affairs under Article 210 of the Mysore Service Regulations

No 61 —Under Articles 172 and 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations Hanumanta Rao ... of the ... Taluk was granted 19 days' casual leave of absence from the 27th April 1892

No 62 —Under Section 557 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr N. Narasimha Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate of Mysore, is directed to take down the statements of witnesses with his own hand in the English language

The 16th May 1892 —No 63 —Mr R Vijayaranga Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed for the Special duty under the direct orders of the Dewan of preparing a Statistical Atlas for Territorial and General Administrative purposes and for collecting financial statistical information.

During Mr Vijayaranga Rao's employment on Special duty as above, the following temporary arrangements are ordered —

1 Mr L Ricketts, ... in addition to his duties as Inspector General of Forests but being relieved of the charge of the Palace Department ... Department of Agriculture and Statistics

2 Mr V P Madhava Rao Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to be Inspector General of Police

No 64 —In continuation of Notification No 63 of this date instant, Mr Mir Sayad Abbas ... is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore District, *substantive pro tem*, during the absence of Mr V P Madhava Rao on other duty or until further orders

General Summary.

HYDERABAD is now a days notorious for ... What is known as the Hyderabad ... Robbery Commission ... Two of the ... has been committed ... of jewellery valued at seven and a half lakhs of rupees

SANSKRIT ... Mr ... Malava Chetty ... Rs ... in addition to that ... for the ... Sanskrit Education ... A fund called the *... Malava Chetty Charity Fund* ... Mr ... Ayyangar, who has ... Chetty ... the disposal of the fund ... opening of a Sanskrit School in connection with the above endowment

AN INVENTION —The *Times of India* reports an invention which seems to have more claims to public notice It consists, to describe it briefly, of an electro mechanical invention erected in connection with certain simple and inexpensive mechanical contrivances attachable to any line of railway, whether single or multiple tracks, by means of which a collision is ... impossible An important feature about the invention, which has been patented by Mr Carl Just, electrician, of Bombay, and Mr E M de Monte Civil Engineer, is that its action is entirely automatic and all the potentional energy required for the working of its various parts is supplied by the locomotive itself or by any part of a train passing over the mechanism

THE YOUNG RAJA OF MANIPUR is described as a very nice looking child about six years old At the recent investiture ceremony he was dressed in a dark blue velvet coat, richly worked with gold, a ... gold turban, white kid gloves, and patent leather shoes He slept peacefully during the Political Agent's speech, and when aroused to stand up for "God save the Queen," looked wildly round and caused considerable amusement by scratching his head vigorously with both hands The ... escort of the principal officers of the Manipur State, most of whom were attired in strange and wonderful garments One old gentleman, the ... Major, appeared in the tunic of a full General with an Admiral's epaulettes and three strings of gold beads round his neck He wore a splendid white and gold turban, with a brass chain ... hanging down to his chest surmounted by a sort of ... His costume was completed by a ... *dhoti*, worsted stockings, and patent leather slippers

Extracts.

THE PROSPECT OF THE CONGRESS

The Mahratta —The London correspondent of the *Hindu* fears that Mr Hume's circular may cause a split in the Congress Camp both in England as well as in India The British Committee have condemned Mr Hume's intemperate language while supporting his statements ... but Sir W Wedderburn has not yet joined his colleagues and may openly differ from them In India likewise, while some are for throwing the General Secretary of the Congress completely overboard others are defending him with equal vehemence So the future of the movement, it must be confessed, is very dubious and a very critical time has arrived in the life of the Congress The only way to steer out of this difficulty is unanimous resolution on the part of all Indians to sink minor differences and stretch every nerve to carry on the country's work with our own strength if everybody else forsakes us, There will be black sheep in the camp, and there will be ... educated patriots who will not hesitate to fly away when the real struggle comes but we must remember that the country is not ... and the people shall not starve for them ... The world will move and the march of events will go on as rapidly ever whether we will or no, it is now the better to make an attempt to ... than be carried away by the flood? In the meanwhile the news from Allahabad that a Reception Committee has been formed with Pandit ... Nehru President and Mr Howard and Raja ... Presidents for the next Congress, is not a little inspiriting And ... Rs 5000 has been already collected for the ... We heartily hope our friends at Allahabad will persevere and earn the glory of having steered the ship through a tempest

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS — *Monday, April 25*

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

The consideration of the Bill in Committee was resumed, progress having been immediately reported when the Chairman took the chair on April 11

On Clause 1 (Provision for increase of number of members of Indian Councils for making laws and regulations),

Mr S... moved to ... page 1, line ..., after "Council" to insert "elected as hereinafter provided for and" He said that the elective principle ... in India He would bring evidence to show that the principle ... from India or the East ... the elective principle was actually at work at present in the case of the municipalities The number of municipalities in India was astonishing, and they had been eminently successful In commenting on the second reading ... a portion of the English Press had ascribed to Indian reformers the desire to destroy the actual mode of Government in India They were accused of wishing to introduce a full parliamentary system of government into India, to give to elected representatives of the Indian people complete power of the purse, and to place the official element in a minority on the various councils The idea of parliamentary government, as understood in Great Britain, for India was perfectly ridiculous and had never been advanced by any serious authority; it was never suggested that any elected body should have power of the purse, but only that it would be highly desirable to permit very serious discussion of economic and financial questions, and the Indian National Congress had never proposed to put the official member of councils in a minority Indian reformers were anxious for the representative principle on Indian councils for the same reasons that had influenced British reformers to obtain the extension of the franchise at home Of course there would be opposition to any such departure The Anglo Indian Press would oppose it, for it greatly neglected its duties in the way of diminishing the asperities which must arise in a country like India It did far more to increase the difficulties and stimulate race-hatred The military classes would oppose the change, because it would work for peace and their interests were in a spirited policy And the Indian Civil Service would also oppose the change, because it would tend to retrenchment in finance, and that might touch them He proposed, by amendments he had placed on the paper, to give the Government an opportunity of showing that they intended to include the elective principle in the Bill In another place Lord Salisbury gave a general assent to the interpretation put by Lord Kimberley on some remarks of Viscount Cross, which gave considerable latitude to the clause to which he had just referred

Mr Curzon said the hon member had devoted the greater part of his speech to a general discussion of the merits of the elective system in India and to other topics of Anglo Indian interest rather than to a recommendation of the particular scheme of election which he understood the hon member desired to graft on the Bill and yet from the wording of the amendment, 'elected as hereinafter provided,' he gathered that the whole of the hon. member's electoral scheme was comprehended in this amendment, and that supposing the amendment rejected, as he trusted it would be, he would go at once to the other amendments which he proposed to introduce into the Bill defining the electoral system to which he referred in general terms It would therefore, be his duty and to the advantage of the House if he took the elective system "as hereinafter provided" to which the hon. member referred, and state at once the reasons for which it was impossible for the Government to accept it, or to allow this amendment with their consent to appear in the Bill The hon member proposed in the course of his amendments to the Bill to graft an injunction on the Bill embodying an extensive electoral scheme, the features of which were to be as follows —In the first place, the hon. member proposed a large number of additional members of the councils, of whom not less than one-third and not more than one half were to be elected In the next place, the hon member left the nature of the constituencies in his electoral scheme and also the actual number of persons to be elected to be determined by the Viceroy He then provided for what he described as a "reasonable representation of the minority" The election was to be by ballot, the franchise was to be conferred on not less than 2 per cent of the inhabitants, and finally, those elected to the councils were to hold office for a period of three years It was an elaborate and a complicated, but he thought it would also be a difficult and an ambiguous system of election which came under the words "as hereinafter provided," which the hon member wanted to introduce into the Bill He was placed in some difficulty in discussing these suggestions by the hon. member having devoted the whole of his speech to purely general considerations which appeared to have touched only the fringe of the question, and having failed to give to the House any information upon the nature of these proposals, or the reasons which had led him to make them. So far as he knew, these proposals were not the offspring of the hon. member's own ingenuity They were taken verbatim from the second of two Indian Con-

cils Bills introduced in the House by the late Mr Bradlaugh, and they did not represent opinions which the House had an opportunity of hearing examined or defended The Government were absolutely unable to accept this elaborate electoral scheme, which was altogether outside the legitimate province of interference by that House in the Government of India, and altogether outside the scope of the Bill The object of the Government and of the Bill, in so far as the elective principle was capable of being read or introduced into the Bill was to leave the manner, the date, and the mode of its introduction absolutely to the Viceroy. The Government declined to interfere with the discretion of the Viceroy As regarded the speech of the hon member, he did not desire now to repeat the reasons he had formerly given why the Government believed it was wholly impossible to adopt representative government in India He endeavoured to point out as the hon member for Evesham urged with greater knowledge and ability, that the idea of representative government was wholly foreign to the Oriental mind, that not only were there no classes in India to whom it would be congenial, but that to most classes it would be absolutely repugnant, and that no scheme that could be devised would represent the people of India Indeed, it was doubtful whether we had any right to speak of the people of India, in so far as we adopted the expression to indicate the unity or homogeneity of the classes who constituted its population The hon member for Manchester said, "Look at the municipalities which are at work," and he contended that they were eminently successful in their administration

Mr Schwann, I read extracts from Government officials to that effect

Mr Curzon said that his recollection of those extracts did not lead him to arrive at any such conclusion These municipalities or local boards undoubtedly existed, they had been called into existence by recent legislation, but they were still upon their trial, the system had not been universally applied, and in many instances the Government had been obliged to appoint their own nominees, because the system was not understood, appreciated and taken advantage of by the natives Indeed these local bodies had not been received with any great enthusiasm in India, and, from the experience so far gained, he certainly could not regard the results as 'eminently successful." It had been found that the people were apathetic about elections that they did not readily assimilate the idea of elections, that many of the best traders and men of business held aloof from them, and it was difficult indeed to get the best men to come forward and be elected, while in many cases differences of religious opinion interfered with the working of these municipalities Therefore there was no value in the argument deduced from the municipalities which were exhibited as able to run almost before they had shown their capacity to walk

Mr Bryce agreed very warmly with his hon friend who moved the amendment in his desire to see the elective principle recognised There could be nothing better for the Government of India than to find the means of recognising the principle Eminent and experienced Indian officials all agreed that one of the greatest difficulties our Government encountered in India was that of ascertaining what the public opinion of the country was An important declaration had been made by the Under Secretary on the second reading, to the effect that there was nothing to prevent the Governor-General from introducing the elective principle under this Bill Taking this into consideration, and also the fact that if a division was taken on this amendment it might look as if the House was not in favour of the elective principle, he thought that it would be wiser not to press this amendment or the others to the same effect

Mr Kay and Mr S Smith having spoken, Sir R Temple considered that it would have been reasonable if, after the speech of the hon member for South Aberdeen, the hon member had withdrawn his amendment, but such would not appear to be its fate, and, therefore he felt constrained to say a few words in support of the Government measure He earnestly hoped that the Under-Secretary would not say one word more than he had already said The opinion of those best qualified to express an opinion on the subject was in favour of leaving the introduction of the elective principle in the hands of the Government on the spot He was himself rather in favour of the gradual introduction of such a principle, but he was, above all things a practical person, and he was very well aware of the apprehensions and fears with which the measure was regarded by men at home and abroad for whom he had great respect The bill carefully avoided Scylla and Charybdis, it left the Government of India to frame regulations for carrying out the nominations which might be made The great difficulty in the matter was that nobody in India among the vast congeries of populations cared anything for the elective principle except one very limited class—namely, the Indian Congress The Congress however, only represented itself, its great defect was that it had never succeeded in acquiring popularity or in attracting to itself the confidence of the people of India. The Bill left the introduction of the elective principle to the Government of India, but this amendment would commit the Government of India to the principle, and they would have no option but to at once proceed to provide elective members of the Councils He ventured to say that the system of the hon member which was adumbrated was nothing more than a most shadowy outline of a possible electoral system for a vast country, and comprised the most indistinct terms, it would commit the Government to a system of constituencies extending over an enormous territory Such a system would pass the wit of man to devise How could the House send out to India specific instructions to set up a system of which it had no idea whatever and in respect of which it had no knowledge of the way in which it was to be carried out? The hon member had proposed that not less than 2 per cent of the population should be enfranchised, but that would involve 1 per cent. of the total population which would mean in the North Western Provinces 5?0 000 electors He did not know where the Lieutenant-Governor would find them In Bengal 1 100 000 electors would have to be found, which in his opinion, would be impossible They would have to be dragged from the villages and highways and byeways, and could not then be made to understand the system (Hear hear) The same remarks would apply to all the other provinces The hon member for Manchester had spoken disparagingly of the European Press. (Mr Schwann The Anglo-Indian Press) They were as much Europeans as hon members were, and what right had the hon. member to speak of them as Anglo-Indian and not as European? The hon member said that they were opposed to the principle of the electoral system, and that they had failed to do their duty by not supporting that principle But he thought that their conduct deserved respect, because they were independent Englishmen, capable of judging and understanding the state of affairs, who lived in the country, and whose advice should be accepted by the House They knew the wants and requirements of India and also the dangers to which that country was exposed, and by his mention of them the hon member had given a most potent reason for the rejection of his amendment He entreated the House to remember that there was no such thing as the people of India There was in India a vast congeries of population, a sort of *colluvies gentium*, a parallel to which could not be found on the European Continent

Sir W Plowden said that the hon member who spoke last had forgotten that this diversity of population, habits of thought, languages, creeds and forms of religious service rendered it absolutely necessary for the Government of India to obtain something like an expression of public opinion on the part of the people. He concurred in the view, however, that the amendment as it present drawn was not a practical one but he urged the Government to say how far they would be disposed to introduce in the Bill words which would show that the elective principle had been accepted by the House of Commons

Mr Schwann withdrew his amendment

Mr MacNeil thought words should be inserted in the Bill which would make it clear that the elective principle was embodied in it, and appealed to the Under-Secretary to state the views of the Government upon the subject

Mr Curzon said he could not refuse to answer so direct an appeal, but he could not undertake so far to adopt the suggestion of the hon member as to add something to the Bill in order to make clear what appeared perfectly clear already What he said on the second reading of the Bill did not exclude the elective principle, "be the method election, selection, or delegation, or whatever be the particular phrase that you desire to employ" What he said upon that occasion expressed the views of the Government, and he had nothing to add to it.

After some further remarks the amendment was negatived without a division

Mr. Schwann moved an amendment fixing the additional number of the members of the Viceroy's Council at 40 instead of 16, which was the maximum number named in the clause. The amendment was supported by Mr J. Ellis and Mr MacNeil, and opposed by Sir R Temple and Mr. Curzon, who reminded the Committee that the Government intended to make substantial additions to the Council, and objected to the proposed increase on the ground that it was excessive

On a division the amendment was negatived by 93 to 48

Sir W. Plowden moved an amendment, to the effect that the Governor General in Council might extend the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to any Chief Commissionership, provided that the number of councillors appointed in any such case should not exceed one for each million of inhabitants in that territory Mr Curzon, on behalf of the Government, opposed the amendment, which was rejected on a division, by 81 to 46 Another amendment moved by Mr Schwann, for the purpose of insuring that the Bill should be carried out into operation within eighteen months, was negatived by 78 to 26

Mr Maclean moved an amendment for the purpose of insuring that no regulations framed under this clause should be enforced until the sanction of Parliament should have been given to it He regretted that it should have been necessary to discuss this bill on the first day after the holidays, because many members who were interested in the Bill were unable to be present A fallacy frequently repeated in the debates on that Bill was that there existed in India no public opinion at present, and that it was necessary to create such opinion by some form of elective government He believed that was unnecessary, because India had a public press and the right of public meeting He had himself, if not created, at all events nourished and brought forward in Bombay as strong and at the same time as loyal a public opinion as existed in the world (Hear, hear) The Committee were told they should give the right of electing representatives to chambers of commerce and other public bodies In fact, the Government now always consulted those bodies, and those organisations had so much power with the Government that they sometimes prevented the wishes of that House being carried into effect, as in the recent case of the Factory Act in that country No doubt the Government had said the elective principle was to be introduced hereafter into the administration of India His hon friend the Under Secretary had spoken in most satisfactory terms of the very great danger that would be caused by the introduction of anything like party government in India He however, maintained that under the words of that section this country would be insensibly led in India towards the introduction of a regular system of Parliamentary government His hon friend, he thought did not see the full force of the concession he had made He thought the adoption of the elective principle was an abandonment of the right by which we governed India and an admission that we had no business there It was that strong conviction that compelled him to regret that the Government had so far yielded to pressure as to have made that concession It was provided that any Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, might make regulations as to the way in which these additional members of Council should be nominated It was left open to the Governor-General to alter the Constitution of India at any time with the approval of the Secretary of State He thought that was giving up the power of control over the affairs of India hitherto possessed by the Parliament of this country It was really a most dangerous principle to adopt He did not say danger would always arise from the exercise of that authority, but the clause contained potentiality of mischief beyond the dreams of the present generation of agitators The Governor-General might yield to pressure, and in doing so would offer a temptation to the people to apply fresh pressure His hon friend was like the confidential butler who held the door open for the burglars to rush in and carry off the family plate

Mr MacNeill Who are the burglars?

Mr Maclean The hon member knew more about them than he did, for they were friends of the hon members No danger would arise with Viceroys like Lord Dufferin or Lord Lansdowne Lord Lansdowne speaking at Bombay on March 31 said —

"I have never disguised from myself that in this country government in India has special difficulties to contend with It has been frequently and truly said by those who have made this subject their special study that, owing to the structure of Society in India, the number of persons likely to take an interest in civic affairs is relatively much smaller here than it is in Western countries, and I have observed with regret that in some of our municipalities there has prevailed a regrettable degree of indifference to the interests of the community—an indifference which sometimes takes the shape of leaving to a few willing workers the burden of exertion and responsibility which ought to be generally shared, and sometimes that of obstruction, offered from motives of false or even selfish economy, to the progress of necessary schemes"

A viceroy who saw the difficulties of municipal government was not likely to make any great or rash experiment in the direction of the introduction of the elective principle But we had had experience of the rashness of other Viceroys upon whom no such dependence could be placed They knew how Lord Ripon with the consent of Mr Ilbert, brought in a Bill which set the whole of India in a blaze He had been taken to ask by the Press for his "brutal frankness" in a former debate, but he supposed members came to Parliament to speak the truth occasionally, and that it was better to face the realities of things, and the [illegible] even necessary consequence of the legislation they took in hand than to wrap themselves up in a cloud either of distinct ambiguities or of humanitarian twaddle If we had a weak or dishonest Viceroy he would be free to work great mischief We might have Viceroy and Secretary of State who were anxious to recognise the National Congress in India as a regular institution and take the Congress as representatives of the people of India, and select its leaders as representatives in the Council of India It seemed to him that such a thing as that ought to have the sanction of both Houses of Parliament The Indian Congress was on its last legs, and would have expired but for the encouragement given it by that Bill He read a passage from a letter written by Mr Hume, the Secretary of the Indian Congress, in which he said it was not possible to get any money to carry on the Congress with He thought that the House should maintain a very strong control over Governors General and Secretaries of State under existing circumstances He had no doubt that the Government would refuse to accept his amendment, but he should protest to the very last with all his energy against what he regarded as the first, ineradicable and fatal step leading to the overthrow of English views and authority in India

Mr Curzon opposed the amendment, because it contemplated a danger which was never likely to arise, and would probably create friction In the discussion which ensued, the amendment was supported by Mr Conybeare Mr John Ellis, Mr S Smith, and General Goldsworthy but on a division it was negatived by 91 to 33

Sir W Plowden next moved an amendment providing that regard should be had to the opinion of the village councils in the nomination and appointment of members of the Indian Councils In opposing the amendment Mr Curzon said the object of the Bill was to leave the whole question to the discretion of the Viceroy On a division the amendment was negatived by 91 to 47, and, after another amendment, which the Chairman declined to receive, had been proposed by Dr Tanner, Clause I was agreed to

Mr Schwann moved an amendment providing that a record of all proceedings at the meetings of the Viceroy's Council, as now published in the *Gazette of India*, and of the Presidency and Provincial Councils should be published in separate volumes and presented yearly to Parliament Mr Curzon having remarked that the amendment was superfluous Mr Schwann intimated his willingness to withdraw it Dr Tanner rose to support the proposal, but it being midnight, the debate, in accordance with the standing order, stood adjourned

Tuesday April 26

The Indian Councils Bill —Mr Balfour, in reply to Mr Bryce, said that, as practically all the controversial part of the Indian Councils Bill was concluded last night, he hoped to get the remainder through Committee in a few minutes at the end of this or the beginning of next week

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Hindu Cashaya	Cure Pills for, Cure, Indigestion, Stomach, Nausea, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dysepsia, Cholera, Cramps Pills, Cholera Sweat, Spasmodic, Food Poison, Pill, Fever, and Hepatitis, Dysmenorrhoea, or difficult menstruation in females, Sore throat, (Dose 2 S)	0—8—0 0 15—0 1 12—0
Jimi Nevar by	Cures Plants of consumption and common Fever, Intermittent, Malarious or Jungle fever, & Bites influenza	0—8—0 0 15—0
Blood Purifier	Is a cure for all, ulcers, sores, syphilis, secondary symptoms, blotches, pimples, and all diseases arising from impure matter	0—3—0
Sanjivani	Is for debility from any cause, has excellent in torpidity, loss of vital power, it will thoroughly restore the vital, mental, physical and productive functions	1—0—0
Gon Specific	Most efficacious in the cure of all discharges from the urethra with or without burning sensation in Gonorrhoea and Gleet	1—8—0 3—8—0
Cough Syrup	For diseases of the throat and lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Influenza, &c	1—0—0
Sun Oil	Is a well tried and best remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, and all pains	1—0—0
Hair Renewer	Will restore grey hair to its original black colour, and will stop hair falling off, and it will increase the hair	1—0—0
Sandal Hair Oil	It is the best in brightens the eyes, and strengthens the hair, it glows, makes it smooth and silky, very sweet smell	1—0—0
Oil for Deafness	Will cure all sorts of deafness from whatever cause arising	1—0—0
Pills	Purgative and Antibilious Good female Pills	0—8—0
Tooth Powder	Sweetens the breath, strengthens the teeth, increases the lustre of gums	0—8—0

In addition to the above enumerated Medicines we also remedy Diabetes [illegible] and drugs and also superior sort of kasturi combs [illegible] very cheap rate

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

No body will have price deducting from Mr Ganesam's as much as I have done. He more than [illegible] the most [illegible] Here is a case—the parents of a child 7 years old, for [illegible] sick with fever, cough, [illegible] almost [illegible] by a renowned Hindu Physician [illegible] our medicine [illegible] hope for his life, he is improving [illegible] recovery to you.

"I am very much satisfied with your medicines, i.e. Hindu Cashaya Ointment Pill Hair Nutrition, &c, [illegible] the [illegible] for their efficacy I will call them Sivanya (God) Medicine, because they work wonders"

D SAMINADAN, Re Clerk,

Sub Court Cuddalore

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is shortly regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is considered one of the best English Weekly Papers A annual Subscription Rs 6 half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply, with reference to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

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A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma orrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

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An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect not to be obtained at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

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SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

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Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, eprs Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 22nd May —Mr Morley, speaking at Huddersfield yesterday, said that the Elections were certain to begin in the first week in July He bitterly attacked Lord Salisbury for preaching pestilent tariff doctrines, which he said would be disastrous to the country His Lordship's utterance in regard to Ulster he described as an act of political incendiarism

London, 23rd May —The *Times* publishes a despatch from Lagos stating that a severe engagement has taken place between the force under Colonel Scott and the Jebus Army, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of four hundred killed, in addition to which the British captured their King

The British lost several in killed whilst Captain Owen, Captain Hardinge, Lieutenant Laurie and thirty men were wounded.

London, 24th May —The Gaekwar of Baroda and family have arrived at Naples, and will visit the principal cities of Italy

London, 24th May —The debate on the Irish Local Government Bill continues in the Commons Mr Chamberlain, in a speech last night, strongly supported the measure and taunted the Irish Members with stimulating anger and opposing the Bill for election purposes

25th May —The Irish Local Government Bill was read a second time in the Commons last night by a majority of ninety two votes. Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the meagreness of the Bill after the great promises held out by Government He condemned the speech made by Lord Salisbury at Hastings, which he said was an incitement to civil war.

Mr Balfour said the Bill showed the policy of Government towards Ireland, and he challenged Mr. Gladstone to submit his scheme to the electors.

Copenhagen, 24th May —The Czar and family have arrived here for the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark His Imperial Majesty did not go to Berlin on his way as was expected.

Allahabad, 23rd May —The Maharajah of Ulwar died suddenly at Naini Tal on Sunday night Colonel Fraser, Political Agent, who was with the Maharajah, left to-day for Ulwar.

London, 25th May —It is believed that owing to the large majority obtained in the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill the Government will press on the Bill, thereby delaying the dissolution.

Allahabad, 25th May —Owing to signs of uneasiness among the tribesmen of the Zhob Valley, two Companies of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers have been ordered from Pishin to Hindu bagh

The Dewan of Ulwar State, Kunn Behari Lal, was mysteriously murdered at Ulwar the day following the Maharajah's death at Naini Tal The reason for the crime is unknown, but it is probably the outcome of intrigues following the Maharajah's death The Council is making a close investigation The late Chief leaves a son of eleven years who succeeds to the *gaddi*, with a Council of Regency.

Simla 26th May —The Government of India has received a reply from the Amir regarding Bajour. The Amir acknowledges the warning and says he never had any intention of attacking Umra Khan The incident therefore may now be considered at an end

Calcutta, 26th May —A horrible triple murder was committed by a Mahomedan this morning Suspecting his wife of infidelity he made enquiries and found his own sister and another woman implicated in the matter He armed himself with a dao and killed all three in their sleep in the small hours of the morning He has been arrested

London, 26th May —In the House of Commons last night Mr Stansfeld's Bill to facilitate the registration of electors was read a second time Government recognised the necessity of reform in the matter, and was willing to take the sense of the House thereon

London, 27th May —In the House of Commons last night the India Councils Bill was read the third time without the introduction of any amendments

Washington, 26th May —The Senate, by a majority of eight, has agreed to discuss Mr Stewart's Free Gold and Silver bill.

Allahabad, 26th May —The Rajah of Sikkim was escorted into Darjeeling on Wednesday The ultimate disposal of him has not yet been decided upon It is probable that he will be allowed to live quietly in retirement, a home being found for him at Kalimpong or somewhere in British territory near Sikkim His eldest son will probably be proclaimed Rajah with a Council of Regency

The Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, will shortly confirm the arrangements made by the British Agent at Gilgit for the future administration of the Hunza and Nagar States under their own rulers

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1892

CHANGES IN THE MYSORE SERVICE

The Mysore Government lately made some official changes of considerable importance These took the public by surprise, although it takes a good deal to accomplish this. There have been so many changes of late that people are becoming quite accustomed to them Therefore to cause astonishment they must be out of the ordinary course. They must be such as nobody could have expected It may with truth be said that such has been the case in the present instance The changes have not been many, but they have been remarkable as we have said In the first place Mr Madhava Row, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has been made Inspector General of Police We doubt not this gentleman will do well in his new post, he is a man of talent and experience, and though he may not have much experience of police work he will soon pick it up. But he did very well as Deputy Commissioner, he was very popular, and it seems a great pity he should be removed from a post in which he has done so much good and was likely to do much more This is the most important District of the Province, and a better man than Mr Madhava Row could not be in charge of it, but he has been sent away, we cannot say whether it can be called promotion, but we think his influence will be less in his new office than in the old But if we are surprised at Mr Madhava Row being sent away we are still more surprised at the appointment of his successor The Mysore Government has thought proper to go outside the Province altogether, the gentleman who is put in charge of the District is Mr Mir Shujayat Ali Khan, a member of the Madras Civil Service, who is quite unknown in this part of the country He may be an excellent man, he may have done excellent work in the Madras Presidency, but we know nothing about him The people of Mysore never heard of him till he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of this District It may be asked why he left the Madras service, where, we may suppose, he had every chance of getting on Why did he elect to take employment in this Province where there are plenty of men all looking out for promotion? It is very hard to understand this, and it requires a good deal of explanation. Mr. Mir Shujayat Ali Khan steps over the heads of many men, the post into which he has been put is considered the best of the Deputy Commissionerships, every official of proper standing wishes to get it, and we feel sure the present appointment will cause much heart burning, much annoyance A large number of officials have been passed over, they have been told in effect, if not in so many words, that they are not fit to hold the post into which Mr. Mir Shujayat Ali Khan has been thrust, and they will look upon the whole matter as a great injustice It takes the heart out of men when they are passed over in the way they have been by the Mysore Government, and the same amount of work cannot be got out of them An appointment like that lately made affects the whole service from the top to the bottom A newly appointed Assistant Commissioner or Amildar has his chance of promotion retarded by such proceedings as those to which we have referred His rise on the official ladder has been retarded, and he will be longer in getting to the top should he ever manage to get there at all When he gets almost within reach of the topmost rung somebody may be lifted over his head, and he may be told to stop where he is Of course, Mr. Ricketts has been given another post in the place of the one he has had to give up This gentleman may be looked upon as the most lucky individual who ever entered the Mysore service For a number of years he was the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, while others had to take their turn in the different parts of the Province They could not come to Bangalore though they much desired to do so as Mr Ricketts blocked their way When he was pensioned he was again taken into the service and with higher emoluments than before he retired Such occurrence had never been known before It is not an usual thing for a man who has retired from the service of one Government to take employment in another but we have never heard of a man retiring on pension being re-employed by the same Government, and at a higher rate of pay Such is the case however as regards Mr Ricketts He has had to retire from the post of Inspector General of Police to make way for Mr. Madhava Row, and he has been thrust into the office of Excise Commissioner though we have not been told that he knows anything about the matter But a post had to be provided for him and this came to hand It did not signify much whether he knew the work or not, the great question was how to provide a post for him This has been done he has been made Excise Commissioner and all is well Mr Vijendra Row performed excellent work in the Abkari Department, and it is a great pity he could not be allowed to remain in it He has been appointed to do special duty in connection with the famine, and though we have no doubt he will do well in his new post, we think it is a great pity he gave up the Excise The changes are such that we cannot commend, and they do little credit to the Mysore Government

FAMINE OR NO FAMINE

When we got a few showers not long ago it was believed that all fears of a famine were at an end. The little rain we had would be followed by more, and we should have plenty. The monsoon, it was thought, would be abundant, and prices would fall to their normal rates Such, however, has not been the case The rain holds off, the winds are high, and altogether matters are critical It is said that the weather at the present time resembles that of 1876, and some prophesy that a season is coming upon us like that which the country had to go through sixteen years ago The showers we have had have put a little water into the tanks and wells, they have made the grass spring up a little, but it is of very small benefit to the cattle, and should the sun become hot again soon the ground would look as dry as ever Famine operations will have to be continued for some time longer, and the time may be long, and the greatest care and watchfulness will be required The present is the turning point of the season, should the rain come down soon matters will right themselves in a little while, but should it hold off much longer there must be scarcity, perhaps famine. It is to be hoped that the authorities are alive to the situation, and are doing everything that is required, so that should the worst come they would know exactly what ought to be done. It is not actual work that is now necessary so much as the knowledge of what would be required should matters turn out badly Mr Vijendra Row has been appointed to special famine work, and it is well known that he is an energetic man, and will do his best in the post in which he has been placed He will no doubt keep a good look out on what is going on and watch the "signs of the times" But the amount of good he will be able to accomplish will depend in a great measure upon the instructions he receives from head quarters, for he can only act up to his orders The next week or two will settle the matter whether there is to be scarcity or plenty, it will be a most anxious time, for upon it will depend the prosperity, perhaps the lives, of thousands

Occasional Notes.

The number of Pandits who are in favour of sea-voyage is enormously large in lower Bengal and is daily increasing Will not Bombay and Poona move in the matter?

A German has invented a means of producing a light superior in strength to either candle or electricity A pumice stone impregnated with benzine turns air into gas when passing through it The light is 400,000 candle power.

The Brahmo and Arya Samajs of India have chosen and elected Babu P C Mozoomdar and Swamy Bhaskar Anand to be their respective representatives at the Religious Congress to be held at Chicago in connection with the exposition

Mr Ludwig Mond, the learned Swiss chemist has, it is said, not only discovered how to dispose of ordinary coal smoke, but how to turn it into a highly profitable commodity It is stated that by burning 100 tons of coal, at a cost of £31, and making full use of it for steam raising purposes, he can at the same time secure, by a simple process he has invented, four tons of sulphate of ammonia from the smoke produced by the coal. The money value of this will be £12

A Correspondent writes to the *Bankura Darpan* that "two wild elephants, one male and another female, have appeared in the dense jungles of Khamun in the Raipur Thana They are committing great ravages in the locality, and destroying paddy crops But the villagers have detected one peculiar trait in them, and this knowledge they are taking advantage of for the protection of their crops The elephants are very fond of salutation, and they never destroy the crops of those who salute them in a submissive manner"

The Following cutting about the Women clerks of Post offices will be read with interest —"Of the young women employed by the department, there are some if not many whom it is impossible, says the Post Master-General, to acquit of inattention and levity in the discharge of their official duties" Often in fact "they will keep a member of the public"—especially if he is not young and handsome—"waiting while they perhaps finish some idle conversation or complete a row of knitting, and even when they attend to the business in hand they do so not without airs and graces and as if on their part it were an act of condescension"

After all the delay in opening the new section of metre gauge railway between Guntakal and Dharmavaram, the Government of India has decided that this section shall be worked by the South Indian Rail-

way Company up to the end of 1892, when the Southern Mahratta Railway Company will be prepared to take it over with the adjoining section between Dharmaveram and Hindupur, which will then complete the railway line from Bangalore to Guntakal Trains will commence running between Guntakal and Dharmaveram early next month, and the Traffic Managers of the Madras, Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways will meet at Guntakal Junction next week to arrange the joint working.

Members of Parliament are paid in every country except England. The sums paid in several of them are as follow —

N Z land	a year	£900
B	„	200
N atals	„	200
South Australia	„	200
Victoria	„	300
France	„	360
Brazil	„	600
United States	„	1,000

Allowance per day

Prussia	1
Canada	2
Queensland	2

Besides the above daily or annual honorariums, travelling expenses are paid in several of these countries In India non official members of the Supreme Legislative Council coming from Madras or Bombay are paid Rs 10,000 a year About three lacs of rupees, it is said, were paid during the last session to the non official members of the Supreme Legislative Council as their travelling and other allowances

At the annual Deccan College gathering on Sunday evening, Professor Tilak gave an historical account of the sacred thread used by Hindus He said that the thread was the symbol of Orion's Belt, and was given to the Aryans by Orion as to the Greeks, Parsees and Aryans ever it separated The Hon Mr Ranade said that Orion's Belt was given to Orion by the Aryans and not the Aryans' thread to the Aryans' by Orion, and that the thread was now a mere superstition, and did not represent other ideas or sentiment Rao Bahadur Modak said that as the dhotar was the original symbol of the Belt according to Professor Tilak, and it had now passed into the thread, and as Hindus wear both dhotar and thread, they must discard the thread Rao Bahadur Bhide, the President, said that at present the thread was merely a distinction of Brahminical caste and had no sacredness about it It should, therefore, be discarded The sentiments expressed about discarding the sacred thread were received by the audience with applause. Applause surely! After this, non could be blamed if Pundits are called go a head reformers

Local and Provincial.

The Nundidroog Sessions —These were brought to a close last Wednesday when prisoners tried for murder were acquitted The sessions lasted a long time.

The Resident —Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, left by the midday train on Thursday last for Mysore to visit the Maharajah This is the first time he has met His Highness. The Resident was to return to day

The weather —This has been dry and windy during the last week No rain has fallen, and it is very much required. The ground looking dry again and the prospect is gloomy It was hoped that with the New Moon rain would fall but such has not been the case. The fears of scarcity are not yet gone by

The Birthday Parade.—This came off on Tuesday last on the general parade ground, all the troops in garrison being out after the royal salute and the firing of a *feu de joie* the troops marched past Then the Royal Horse Artillery and the Cavalry trotted and galloped past, and the parade was brought to a close The Volunteers were on the ground as well as the Maharajah's Silledars Everything went off well

Muzarai Charges —At present no Budgets are received from District Muzarai charges. The Government consider that in order to secure a watchful supervision over the expenditure *on appropriate objects* of the Muzarayi grants, it is necessary that they should have an annual statement, placed before them, of the receipts and expenditure of the Muzarayi funds. The Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts are therefore requested to prepare Muzarayi Budget Estimates for the year 1892-93 in the forms A B and C herewith circulated and submit the same for sanction to Government in the Muzarai Department before the end of June 1892 together with copies of the Taluk-war Budgets showing institution-war details. The institution-war details may be in Kanarese

Season Prospects —We take the following from the report for the week ending the 21st instant as to the prospects of season, tracts in which the rainfall has been insufficient, areas affected by scarcity, number of people under relief, and state of food stocks. Bangalore—Improving On an average 252 persons were employed on Relief Works. More rain is needed Kolar —Improving. 1,822 persons were employed on Relief Work More rain is wanted Tumkur —No material change in prospects Relief Works are in progress in affected parts 1,373 persons were employed on such works Mysore—Improving. Hassan—Favorable Shimoga—Fair 312 persons were employed on Relief Works Kadur—Good The state of food stocks fair Chitaldroog—Generally good 379 persons were employed on Relief Works.

Impending Changes in the Mysore Service —We learn that Mr P Ananda Rao, B A, Chief Secretary to the Dewan, is to be appointed to the newly created office of Financial Secretary, and that Mr Rungaswamy Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, takes the place of Mr. P Ananda Rao, Mr C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Sessions Judge, Mysore, succeeds Mr Rungaswamy Iyengar Mr. C Cress Sessions Judge, Shimoga, replaces Mr C. Srinivasa Iyengar; Mr. B Tirumalachari B L, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, goes to the post vacated by Mr. Cress; Mr Mahomed Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks taking up Mr B Tirumalachari's duties, other changes entailed by these promotions have not yet been definitely settled —*B S*

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Thursday 26th May 1892.

The 16th May 1892 —No 67 —The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the following addition to rule 21 of the Mysore State Life Insurance Rules published under Notification No. 305, dated 27th October 1891 —

"If a policy is not claimed from the Treasury within a month from the date of its receipt thereat, " the matter shall be reported to the Secretary who will call upon the insured to furnish a fresh Medical "certificate"

No. 68 —Lingo Malhar Naik, Special 3rd Class Amildar, Mysore Revenue Survey, is appointed Sub Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, on pay of Rs 150, with a permanent travelling allowance of Rs 20 per mensem

The 17th May 1892.—No. 69 —Mr V P Madhava Rao delivered over, and Mr Mir Shujayat Ali Khan received, charge of the Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seals and Treasury on the forenoon of the 16th May 1892

Mr L Ricketts delivered over, and Mr V P Madhava Rao received charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police on the forenoon of the 16th May 1892

No 70 —Mr H Muttappa, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave of absence for two weeks with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 18th May 1891 —No 71 —The Town Magistrate, Bangalore, will hereafter be designated "The City Magistrate, Bangalore"

The 19th May 1892.—No. 75.—Mr. Syed Amir Hasan, General Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. Venkata Rao, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the District Treasury at Chitaldroog on the afternoon of the 9th May 1892.

The 20th May 1892 —No. 77.—Mr. R Vijayindra Rao delivered over, and Mr. L. Ricketts assumed, charge of the office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore on the afternoon of the 17th May 1892

No. 78.—The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr.M Changaiya Chetti, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police, in Notification No. 480, dated the 16th March 1892, is hereby extended by one month.

The 21st May 1892 —No. 79.—Mr. V. N Narasimmaiengar has been appointed Assistant to the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, in addition to his duties as Census Superintendent

Mr. Narasimmaiengar entered upon his duties on the forenoon of the 8th April 1892

No 80.—During the absence of Surgeon Major Benson on furlough, Surgeon Major A. P Dobson has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon and Chemical Examiner, Mysore, and also Superintendent of the Jail and Female Hospital, Mysore

GOVERNMENT PAPERS

MUZARAYI

Read —Government Proceedings No 1013 50—Cir 76 dated 4th July 1891, calling for the submission of a report from the Deputy Commissioners of several Districts together with a statement showing the particulars of the useless jewellery belonging to the temples under Muzarayi management

Docket No 894 dated 12th September 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting a statement called for.

Letter No 417, dated 19th September 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, do do do

Letter No 341, dated 23th September 1891 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur district, do do do

Letter No —329 —311, dated 1st October 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District do do do

Docket No. 591 dated 7th October 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, do do do

Letter No 716, dated 10th December 1891 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, do do do

No 150 93—Cir 10, dated Bangalore, 9th May 1892

Order thereon —The reports and statements now received show that the total estimated value of the stocks of useless jewellery belonging to the various temples in the Districts amounts to Rs 95,555—7—8 as particularized below —

		Estimated value		
		Rs	A	P
Mysore District	...	90 796	1	8
Tumkur do	.	1,410	8	9
Bangalore do	..	1,089	2	9
Shimoga do	.	904	6	6
Kadur do		691	5	9
Chitaldroog do		447	13	0
Hassan do		216	2	0
Total Rs.		95 555	7	8

2 The bulk of jewels belongs to the temples in the Mysore District The Deputy Commissioner of this District and also the other Deputy Commissioners consulted, all recommended the sale of the superfluous jewellery

3 Under such circumstances, Government accord sanction to the sale of the jewels referred to in the statements, in a public auction which should be held in the District Head-quarters in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner doing Muzarayi work in each District

4. The sale should be notified in the *Mysore Gazette* and the local Newspapers Due publicity thereof will also be given by beat of tom tom in the District Head-quarters and the surrounding Taluks

5 The sale proceeds will be credited to the funds of the respective temples Separate orders will be issued for the investment of the same

6 The jewels and ornaments belonging to Sri Chamarajeswaraswami and Virabhadreswara in the Chamarajnagar Taluk and to Sri Gopala Honnadevi in the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk appear to be very valuable, and their estimated value amounts to Rs 16,921—9—3 Special care is necessary in conducting these sale of the jewels The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is therefore requested to personally superintend the sale of the said jewellery, which may take place either at Mysore or Bangalore after giving wide publicity to the same. It is also desirable that an adequate notice should be given to the important trading firms at Madras and Bombay.

A Sreenivasacharlu,
Secretary

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

The following notifications appear in the Birthday Honours *Gazette*

STAR OF INDIA

To be Knight Grand Commander

The Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir

To be Knight Commanders

Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces

The Hon'ble Mr H E Stokes, Madras Civil Service

Maharajah Bir Shamsher Jang, Prime Minister of Nepal

Maharajah Mana Vikrama Bahadur Zamorin of Calicut

To be Companions.

Sir Edward C Buck, Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department

The Hon'ble Mr H. J S Cotton, Secretary, Government of Bengal, Revenue and Financial

Surgeon Major-General W R Rice, Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon General to the Government of India.

Colonel F J Home, R E, Inspector General of Irrigation

Major H S. P MaxWell, Political Officer Manipur

Surgeon Major G S Robertson, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

INDIAN EMPIRE

To be Knight Grand Commanders.

Sir James Lyall, late Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab

Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Rao, Maniy Sultan Bahadur Garu, Maharajah of Vizianagram

To be Knight Commanders

Mr Charles Pontifex, late Legal Adviser, India Office

Mr. H. H Howorth, M P

Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Aiyar, Madras High Court

The Hon'ble Mr G. H P Evans, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, Additional Member Viceregal Council

Mr E. C K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kathiawar.

To be Companions.

Mr Thiselton Dyer, of Kew.

Lieutenant Colonel J W. Ottley, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab

Mr F E Robertson, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.

Mr A J Hughes, Superintending Engineer N W. P

Mr W. Clerke, C E

Mr Maclean, Executive Engineer Khanki Chenab Canal

Lieutenant H Daly, Superintendent of the Shan States.

Mr J Scott, officiating Superintendent of the Shan States.

Mr G Rose, Officiating Deputy Manager of the North-West Railway

Jai Prakash Lall, Dewan to the Maharajah of Dumraon

Kadirand Khan, Deputy Collector, Sind

Dewan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beluchistan,

Mr Ramesh Chandra Dutt Bengal Civil Service

To be Khan Bahadur.

Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner Mysore

To be Rai Bahadur

Lanka Krishna Aiyanger of Seringapatam

Rama Rao, Ranasoorary of the Imperial Service Troops, Mysore

Arcot Munsawmy Moodeliar, late Madras Police

To be Rao Bahadur.

Choppedan Thimmiah, of Coorg.

To be Rao Sahibs.

Vijayapuram Anantal ro Pantulu, of Bamapatnam

Tiruvalloor Narayanaswamy Pillay, Commissary-General's Office, Madras

To be Honorary Aides de Camp, to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Bayley, Bombay Volunteers

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

London, 23rd May.—The Queen's Birthday Gazette contains the following honours:—

H. R. H. Prince George of Wales has been created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Kilarney.

Sir Henry John Selwin Ibbetson and Sir Evelyn Baring have been raised to the peerage.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at the Hague, and Sir Francis Grenfell are created Knights Grand Cross of Saint Michael and St. George.

The Honourable Mr. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Constantine Phipps, Mr. Edwin Palmer and Mr. Charles Alabaster, British Consul-General at Canton, are appointed Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. J. A. Swettenham, Auditor-General of Jaylon, Mr. Shellard, of the Siam Service, and Moucu Pasha are appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

General Summary.

A Fakir, wearing nearly five maunds of iron chains and beads recently left Meerut Cantonment Station. The railway authorities declined to allow him to travel as a passenger but rent him as goods by weight, in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their necklets and bangles. The ascetic bathed the heat so much that the man had to be incessantly sprinkled with water. He is an old man, and nearly dies at the station.

WAY TO SUCCESS.—Why was the elder Baron Rothschild's bank the one of Stowe's Training Schools? Because the clerks of the bank were placarded with maxims like the following:—

1. Carefully examine every detail of your business.
2. Be prompt in everything.
3. Take time to consider, and then decide quickly.
4. Dare to go forward.
5. Bear troubles patiently.
6. Be brave in the struggle of life.
7. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
8. Never kill business hope.
9. Make no useless acquaintances.
10. Never try to appear something more than you are.
11. Pay your debts promptly.
12. Learn how to risk your money at the right moment.
13. Shun strong liquor.
14. Employ your time well.
15. Do not reckon upon chances.
16. Be polite to every body.
17. Never be discouraged.
18. Then work hard and you will be certain to succeed.

Extracts.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary private meeting to consider the proposal to form an Indian Currency Association was to be held at the Simla Town Hall on Saturday last. The Prospectus, which is now being issued, recounts what has taken place since the disappointing Report of the Royal Commission to examine the relations between gold and silver, and their effect on Indian trade and finance. "The time has now arrived," continue the promoters, when we should endeavour to make a hard, vigorous effort to extricate ourselves from the whirlpool into which we have been drawn, before we are hurried to the abyss from which there can be no escape. Bimetallism is recognised as the most effective remedy, but in the absence of international concert, which makes it attainable, it is also recognised that India must endeavour to save herself by rejecting silver and adopting gold as her future standard. Silver under present circumstances is no more fit for use as a standard of value than copper or tin. India has suffered for twenty years from the constantly falling exchange. In 1870 the exchange value of the rupee was 2/3 pence, and a decline of 36 per cent has since taken place. Then the cost of the sovereign in rupees was ten, now it is fifteen and a half. An appreciation of more than 50 per cent. Government can do nothing. Therefore it is proposed to constitute an Association to make such a united and persistent effort as it can be made. The first step will be to petition the House of Commons that India be allowed to be free to have a reform of the Indian currency and be no longer trammelled with orders which have already had a disastrous effect on the country.

MR. HUME AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY.

The Mahratta.—The *Times* of the 29th ultimo publishes the following letter from Mr. A. O. Hume:—

From the report in the *Times* of yesterday I see that Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the debate on the Indian Councils Bill, quoted extracts from a letter which I addressed to my political friends in India, and founded on these extracts a personal attack upon me, charging me with meeting the members of the Congress to rise against the Government, and stating his opinion that such may have said I should have been hanged or shot as a traitor. My letter was one of warning and entreaty, and I am much obliged to Mr. Maclean for having given me an opportunity publicly, for the facts and the danger to which I draw attention are of equal interest to the Irish and to the Indian people. On the other hand there is reason to complain that Mr. Maclean has made a personal attack upon me in a place where I am unable to reply to him, and in so doing has selected extracts which, read apart from the context, give an entirely wrong impression of the substance and object of my letter. Under these circumstances I trust you will be so good as to allow me space in your columns to set forth the true facts of the case.

The fact is that, so far from inciting any one to rise against the Government, the whole purport and object of my letter was to set up the Congress party, or in other words the Constitutional party, to strenuous exertions in order to secure those ameliorations in the condition of the masses in India that can alone avert the catastrophe with which the growing poverty, misery, and discontent of the people threaten us, to make clear to them that their interests are inextricably intertwined with our own, and to leave them to look to the government with greater confidence and not hold from them, unless the facts of whose truth they are thoroughly convinced they, "It is not your interest to apply it to my but to your largest interests, you houses, your little properties, you lives and those as may come after, of all dearest to you, are at stake. Cherish no false hopes. You are the children of Great Britain, of Burke, Bright, Cobden, Mill, Fawcett, and Bradlaugh, and you cannot, do fall. On the poor fellow in the cottage of this India depend all that is dear to us in this life, all your very high position and peaceful enjoyment, and only be insured by securing those fundamental principles and practices of the Indian institutions that you have advocated in Congress. Again, in my second letter, referring to the hundreds of letters to me which my first circular elicited, I say—"It would seem that the masses of India throughout the country are in fact the most undeserved poor, misery, sorrow, and vacillation, and discontent, and yet for the most part, they are almost all passive, making no real effort to avert the inevitable consequences of such a intolerable state of affairs. I call upon each and all such as know and feel the citizens to do their duty in themselves, then country, and then Queen, not by timidly, openly, and persistently pressing on the notice of all Europeans, official and non-official, with whom they are brought in contact, or whose ears they can in any way reach a correct view of the present state of the country." It is for the public to judge whether these extracts are in any manner or degree tend to rebellion, and whether it was not, in fact, an appeal to educated Indians to act the part of good citizens and to form themselves in order to strengthen the real foundations of British rule.

I have been through the Indian Mutiny, and know what it was. I have seen one period of anarchy in India, and I do not want to see another. I have lived 41 years in India. I have served in the Administration from the lowest to all but the highest grade, and since my retirement have travelled amongst the Indians in every province of the Empire, for some 11 years in a way that no other European living has done. I affirm, and the people of India will ratify my assertion, that there is no man, European or Indian, at this present day who possesses such an intimate knowledge of what is going on below the surface among the masses of India as I do. I have a right to be heard, and when I warn the people of India, and of England, of the impending danger, it is futile to meet my assertions by personal charges that are manifestly absurd. What loss Mr. John Bright say as to the wisdom and consequences of living in a fool's paradise? This is what he says—"It may be that I feel so keen the great Indian problem to close itself. Well, leave it, and it will solve itself. I do not doubt, in some terrible disaster to India, and some sore and lasting disgrace to England. For the great question which is coming up—it cannot be long—step by step it draws nearer." The crisis has now drawn nearer than when Mr. Bright spoke. The way to avert it is by a policy of contemptuous refusal to listen to the reasonable and temperately expressed prayers of the Indian people.

I have, &c.,
A. O. HUME.

National Liberal Club, April 27.

MR. GLADSTONE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. John Morley has published a little pamphlet which contains Mr. Gladstone's letter on the question of women's suffrage. Sir Albert Rollit has extended the franchise to women in two forms. In one form it passed the House of Commons by (We lost) Mr. Smith Smith, MP., moved Mr. Gladstone's letter which contained the pamphlet is the letter—but from Carlton Gardens, the 11th instant—in which Mr. Gladstone replies to "Dear Mr. Smith Smith." Going at once to the point, Mr. Gladstone expresses the hope that the House "will not consent" to the second reading of the bill. Then he deals with it in these words:—

"THE BILL'S NARROW BITE."

The bill is narrow bill, inasmuch as it is directed to one sphere of the entire body of married women, who are not the inferior, intelligent, and virtuous therefore unmarried sisters, and who must, I think, be superior in moral regard element of misses—namely, the lifelong habit of responsible action. If it is claimed to be a bill, I can only have doubts, but not decided whether it ought to be made in the shape which would this be, yet to be a bill long and consistent course.

"THE MOST DIFFICULT ASSEMBLY IN THE NATION."

Here Mr. Gladstone states the attitude of the House of Commons towards women's suffrage:—

I am strongly of the opinion that from the public point of view it is to be made, with a view to the consideration of the first of the assembly of the Parliament. Nothing has ever such present, but the [illegible] such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 29th May—The Czar and Czarowitch go to Kiel on Thursday to visit the Emperor William

Allahabad, 28th May—A Chinese official is said to be on his way from Kashgar to Hunza, with what object is unknown Matters in Hunza and Nagar are on a satisfactory footing, and no complication with the Chinese authorities are likely to arise

London, 31st May—France and Germany have notified to the Government at Washington their intention of sending representatives to the Monetary Conference the meeting of which is thus assured

London, 31st May—It appears certain that Parliament will be dissolved in the last week in June.

Paris, 31st May—Mr. Rouvier, Minister for Finance, speaking in the Chamber to day, said France had instructed her representatives at the Monetary Conference to support the proposals for increasing the value of silver, but the instructions would depend upon the action of England, which was most concerned

Allahabad, 31st May—The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent telegraphs on the 30th May — "A correspondent cabling from New York to day, says the silence of Mr. Blaine is considered to point decisively to his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency In that case his election is believed to be inevitable Mr. Stewart's Free Gold and Silver Bill will occupy the Senate this week, and the voting is expected to be very close. If the Bill passes the Senate it will pass the House of Representatives, but President Harrison will probably exercise his veto, which would be almost fatal to his chance of selection for the Presidency. The place of meeting of the International Silver Conference is still unsettled The executive is urging London or Paris, but the choice of the latter would be prejudical to the success of the Conference"

London, 1st June—Mr Gladstone, speaking at a huge meeting held at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, said he accepted the Newcastle Radical Programme in its entirety The Irish Question, he said, was every man's question, because it blocks the way to all reforms.

London, 2nd June—With regard to the rumour current in India that Sir Evelyn Baring would probably succeed Lord Lansdowne, it is announced that his Lordship's successor is unknown, and nobody has yet been mentioned for the Viceroyalty.

Allahabad, 1st June—There is rumour, with more ground for its circulation than most, says the *Pioneer,* that Sir Evelyn Baring will second Lord Lansdowne

Simla, 1st June—Government has signified its approval of the succession of Maharajah of Ulwar He is spoken of as a very promising boy

The murderers of Kunj Behari Lal, the Dewan of Ulwar State have not yet been discovered *The motive of the murder is* not known, but inasmuch as it has now transpired it took place before, and not after, the decease of the Maharajah It is probable that he owed his death to rivals in the Maharajah's Court. The Dewan was *a man of very high character* and exercised great influence for good over the Maharajah When the Maharajah's condition began to be alarming, the Resident, Colonel Fraser, who was with him, telegraphed to the Dewan to come up to Naini Tal, and it was on his way to answer this summons that he was cut down by the assassins

Allahabad, 2nd June—A case which promises to eclipse Mr. Wheeler's came up before the Allahabad High Court on appeal to day The appeal is by four prisoners sentenced to death last January by the Sessions Judge of Benares. The chief ground of appeal is that no judgment was "either written, delivered or explained to the accused" at the time when the sentence was passed, and that the Judge's procedure was thus in contravertion of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

It must be acknowledged that the Birthday Honours, so far as this Province is concerned are very disappointing. In fact, Mysore may be said to have been passed over altogether Two names, it is true, are mentioned in the list, but the honours are very minor ones, and scarcely worth notice. Evidently this part of the country is not much thought of at head quarters *Matters are going on quietly,* there is no ... made, the officials attend to their duties, and so they are not entitled to honours, so the authorities at Simla seem to think. It was expected that Colonel Henderson would have been knighted, and this would have been looked upon as an honour to the Province This is a first class Native State, it is more advanced, in all probability, than any other State in the country; the Maharajah is an enlightened Prince, who wishes to see his people progressing in every way, while the officials are as good as any in the country. It is therefore considered by many that such a State should have a representative of Her Majesty upon whom some honour had been conferred, and not of the lowest kind. The opportunity has been allowed to slip, and this is a pity In the next place, the subjects of the Maharajah would have been gratified if the Dewan had been knighted, but he has been passed over Even those who do not approve altogether of the policy pursued by Mr Seshadri Iyer would have been glad to have seen him honoured by Her Majesty on Her Birthday, but this was not done The honour, it was considered, would have been done to the Province as well as to the official in question. It is to be hoped that on a future occasion the people of the Province will be gratified Then we have the first Judge of the Chief Court who ought to have come in for something, but has come in for nothing, and it may be noticed that no one connected with the judicial department of the Province has ever been honoured Mr Thumboo Chetty has gained the respect of all the people in Mysore, and though he came from another part of the country he has always identified himself with the Mysoreans. No one has ever complained that he had Madras proclivities;

that he favoured those who come from the Southern Presidency more than those of the soil Mr Thumboo Chetty is thoroughly trusted in every way, and the people would have been much pleased had he received a C. I. E. He may soon have to retire from the Mysore Service as he is now fifty five years of age, and it is to be hoped he will be honoured before this takes place In distributing the honours either on the occasion of her majesty's birthday or on New Years Day Bengal comes in for the largest share It is now the seat of Government, the people make interest at head quarters, and so they succeed in getting what they require while others are left out in the cold Bengal is looked upon as India, or, at least, the officials who surround the Viceroy are considered the only persons worth the notice of the Sovereign When others are honoured it is in a sort of off-hand manner, and the recipients are told in effect, if not in words, that they must not consider themselves deserving of what is bestowed upon them, but that they must regard it entirely as a favour This is not the way the matter ought to be viewed and a better system of selection should be adopted It would be well we think, if a certain number of honours were allowed to each part of the country and then the complaints now so rife would not be heard. Some might be passed over who might be deserving, but others would be honoured, and so the people of the part of the country where they lived would have nothing to complain of As matters now stand it is all haphazard, "one is taken and the other left" If we turn to Madras we find two men honoured against whom nothing can be said One is Mr Justice Muthuswamy Ayyar of the Madras High Court and a better selection could not have been made Sir T Mutuswamy Ayyar was the first native judge of the High Court of Madras and he has well justified his appointment He is one of the soundest lawyers in the country, and his judgments have rarely been upset He is an honour to the High Court, and it is to be hoped he will long continue to sit as a judge He made his way up the ladder from a small beginning and every step in his career has been honourable to him The other name is that of the Honourable Mr H F Stokes, Madras Civil Service Mr Stokes is considered one of the ablest if not the ablest, civil servant in the Madras Presidency, and moreover he has the interests of the people at heart He does not believe that India was made for the service to which he belongs, but that the people, as a whole ought to be considered Sir H E Stokes is not a man of "mild manners," in fact his manners are against him We have heard it said that he is somewhat akin to a bear, and he displeases a good many by the way he conducts himself when they are first introduced to him This no doubt is a failing, but on the other hand he has sterling qualities, and, as we have said, he has the good of the people of the Presidency at heart His rough manners may therefore be forgiven on account of the sterling merits he possesses We believe the work in his office goes on with far more regularity and celerity than in almost any other, and this is a great recommendation to him The Government of India has been well advised in knighting this gentleman, and the act will give great satisfaction to the people of the southern Presidency Probably the next distribution of honours will give more satisfaction than this has done, and we trust that when New Years' Day comes round Mysore will not be left out entirely in the cold

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

Reuter told us a few days ago that the Indian Councils Bill had been read a third time in Parliament, and now it has become an accomplished fact. In a short time the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be taken in hand, as well as those of the Governors of the two Presidencies The proceedings of those in power will be watched with the greatest interest, and it will very much depend upon the men first selected how the measure will be viewed by the country at large If the best men are nominated the people will declare the measure to be a success and will feel thankful to the Home Government for what it has done On the other hand, should unfit persons be chosen to sit on these Councils the measure will be condemned, it will be called a sham and a call will be made for something else Probably the authorities will be careful in the first instance with regard to the men they bring in to the Councils It may happen that when the measure is got into working order those in power will not be so careful as they were the first time But it will be for the people themselves to watch very closely what men are selected, and if they are not the best, agitation should be brought into force to compel those in power to perform their duty Probably good selections may be made in order that our cries may be silenced There are plenty of good men to select from, and it will be downright obstinacy and wantonness should the authorities prefer the inferior to the superior If the men who would be chosen, should the elective principle be in force, be taken into the Councils, the Bill will do good, perhaps much good The men brought in will have to show what they can do, they will have to demonstrate to the Government that there would be no harm in allowing the elective Principle to be granted, and should they do this they will earn the thanks of the country They will have to try their best, and then they will succeed But the people must never lose sight of the principle they have been fighting for so long They must look forward to election, and must not stop till they have got it The present measure may be looked upon as a preparation for the one that must follow it, but it must not be looked upon as final There can be nothing of the kind about it, India is in a state of progression, and it cannot be satisfied with a small measure like the one we are talking about Just now the Indian National Congress is rather under a cloud The general Secretary wrote an ill-advised letter which displeased many of the friends of the movement and caused its enemies to declare it was evil and only evil All sorts of hard things have been said against the Congress, and those at its head, and this is likely to continue for some time longer But gradually the abuse will die away and people will begin to have a more rational view of the matter, and then will be the time for the friends of the people to act As we have said the new measure must be carefully watched, and must only be looked upon as a preparation for something else We all know what this is—the elective principle for which we believe the country is ripe, and which all its friends should help to bring about

Occasional Notes

Sir Andrew Scoble has finally decided to contest Central Hackney at the General Election Mr Dadabhai Naoroji[?] will stand for Stafford, in succession to Mr [illegible]

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge near Sangang in China extending five and one fourth miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and being supported by 300 huge stone arches

A Hindu gentleman from up country wants to convey to the Chicago Exhibition 200 of his fellow countrymen, and Messrs Cook and Sons intend to engage a steamer specially to convey them if a few more tourists mustered.

The Amir has sent to Peshawar no fewer than 121 notices for distribution to Kabul refugees of note, in which he desires them to come back to their country, with the promise of their estates being restored to them

The Lahore paper hears that Gaus-ud-Din, the Amir's agent at Peshawar, has been commissioned to spend Rs 50 000 in the purchase of mules from the Punjab for transport. It is not stated in what direction the animals are required

Here is an astrological prediction — Joyakista Kulendra Prasad [illegible], the astrologer, writes to a Calcutta paper "Sir, I find by calculation that there will be loss of life and property by the inclemency of weather on the 27th June next"

A curious bill, called the Clergy Discipline (immorality) is introduced in the House of Commons What does it mean? If it be to punish the copious and intemperate souls in the church, it tacitly acknowledges that the evil is on the increase If the State is needed to check it where is the necessity for God and the Bible?

The Chinese Government have gained a victory over that of the United States of America A message was sent to America that if Chinaman was prohibited to enter the United States the Chinese Government would not allow any American to stay in China This at once changed the tone of politics at Washington The Chinese who has been to America will still go there Bravo! This is common sense tactics

The Resolutions passed by the Indian Currency Association at its recent meeting are now being circulated throughout India, and a beginning, it is hoped will at once be made with the formation of branches, in all large towns The first work of the Simla Committee will probably be the drawing up of a Memorial to Parliament

The Secretary of State has recently ruled that where urgency does not exist a revision of establishment which adds more than Rs 20 000 a year to the expenditure should not be announced or brought into effect until it has received the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, even though on other grounds it may not in the whole or in part, require his previous approval

The usual custom at Hindu weddings is to distribute brass utensils among relations and friends and to feed Brahmans This custom was departed from on the occasion of the marriage of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose's sister to Babu Bejoy Chunder Singha, Calcutta The Babu, instead, made a donation of Rs 500 to the Dufferin Fund, and an other donation of the same amount in charity

A correspondent telegraphing from Srinagar to a contemporary says — Cholera is raging here frightfully, 1 600 men having been swept away this week There is a great panic in the city The recent fire has destroy 12 000 houses making 80 000 people homeless and destitute Further prices are rising, and there is a great cry for grains The rice crop is almost a failure Help is urgently needed!"

The Salt Act has been very oppressive in several districts and poor ignorant people sent to jail The Madras Government has however ordered that offenders falling under any of the following heads should be released —

(1) Infirm persons, pregnant women and children

(2) Persons possessing less than one seer of contraband salt

(3) Persons who offended by ignorance

A trustworthy correspondent, says the *Mail*, informed us that C Krishnaiah, the Brahmin convert who recently embraced Christianity and was publicly baptised at Chingleput, had returned to his family, and remained steadfast in the faith he had adopted Another correspondent, for whose trustworthiness we cannot vouch, as we know him not, today writes to say that "arrangements are being made for the necessary *prayaschitham* or purification ceremony to enable Krishnaiah to be re-admitted into caste"

The longevity of women is quite a common place of centenarian statistics, but some curious cases are cited in a work of Prof Buchner, a Darmstadt *savant*, has just issued For instance —"The age of 153 years was reached by Marie Prion who died in 1838 at St Colombe, in France. During the last ten years of her life she lived entirely on cheese and goat's milk She retained her mental faculties to the last moment, but her body was so shrivelled up that she only weighed 42lbs The skin was drawn like parchment over the bones"

A correspondent writes to the *Evening Mail* —It is rumoured that since Mr C Plowden assumed charge of the Residency at Hyderabad, the Treasury Accounts have been overhauled and some startling items of expenditure have come to light, notably large, the past two years, of payments as subsidy from the Secret Service Fund to certain up country and local newspapers If this is true it would be well for such of these journals as are still in existence, for the sake of their own reputations to have matters adjusted before a scandal starts.

The following is taken from the *Bengalee* — "We the undersigned having consulted learned Pundits and ascertained the sense of the Shastras and the practices of the ancient Hindus are of opinion that a journey to a foreign country by sea and residence there, if conducted in accordance with Hinduism does not involve the loss of caste" Chakun Lal Roy, [illegible] Bhusan Roy, Binod Behari Sinha Roy, Ram Kissen Basu, Pramatha Nath Roy, Ramnath [illegible], Rajendra Lal Roy, Amrita Lal Sarma Roy, Bama [illegible], Jugal Kissore Sinha Roy, Shama Churn Ghose, Haridas Nath [illegible]

The following remedy for snake-bite is recommended by Nawab [illegible] Ali Khan [illegible] of Patna —When the person bitten comes or is brought to me I immediately administer from 10 to 20 minims of liquor ammonia (550 [illegible]) in an ounce of cold water repeating the dose according to the severity of the case every 5, 10 15, or 20 minutes according to the circumstances of the case I also at the same time stuff both the nostrils with cotton-wool previously saturated in liquor ammonia I make a slight incision in the part where the bite is said to have been inflicted and allow a little blood to ooze out after which I strongly rub the wound with nitro-nitric acid Then the patient is made to walk about, two persons supporting either arm and enabling him to take this necessary exercise Should the cotton drop from the nostrils it is at once renewed If heat is complained of, have the head, arms and legs up to the knees washed with cold water and allow the patient to drink cold water if thirsty Making the patient walk about is most essential to the cure When the patient is out of danger which is discernible by a strict supervision of the case he is allowed to go home after being strictly warned not to sleep or take any kind of food for at least 12 hours If it is noticed that if drowsiness appears he should at once walk about and thus keep himself awake

Local and Provincial

The Mysore Races—Races will take place on the 12th 14th 16th and 19th of next month

The Maharajah—His Highness will arrive in Bangalore either at the end of next month or early in August for the season

The Resident—Colonel and Miss Henderson returned to Bangalore on Tuesday last The arrival like the departure, was private

Relief Works—The relief works at Nagamangal and Gundalpet Taluks have been closed, there being no further use for them

The Assistant Resident —Major Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, returned from Ootacamund on Saturday last and resumed his duties.

The Sampangi Tank,—We find that an estimate of Rs 4,828 has been sanctioned for deepening the bed of the Sampangi Tank It is a pity the work was not taken in hand earlier

Increase of pay —Our Mysore contemporary of the *Herald* states that Mr. V P Madhava Rao has been allowed to draw Rs 1,600 with effect from the 1st May. This needs confirmation

Rainfall in Coorg —We are told that during the week ending 25th ultimo plenty of rain fell in Coorg The ploughing of land continued and the sowing of ragi commenced Matters look bright there.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—This is far from good just now. There have been a few cases of Chole a, and fever of a bad type is prevalent. With a change of the weather it is to be hoped the health of the place will improve.

THE WEATHER.—During the greater part of last week the weather was dry with strong winds blowing. But on Thursday night a good shower of rain fell and since then we have had some more. Every thing is looking better, and we think the hot weather is gone. There is no longer any fear of water famine.

THE DEWAN.—According to the P. Mail a rumour, not altogether deemed unworthy [illegible] some quarters, has it that at the [illegible] current official year Mr. S[illegible] will vacate the office of D[illegible]. It is stated that time [illegible] or private reasons or official [illegible] influence his relinquishing office. We believe the report is groundless.

REVISION OF THE CITY MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.—The Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rao Messrs. T. R. Thamboo Chetty and V. P. Madhava Rao are, we understand, engaged in the above work for the last three days. Their deliberations are carried on in the Public Buildings in which the High Court Sessions are held and last till 7 p. m. daily.—D. P.

MR. ANANTHATHEERTA RAU.—We (The Herald) learn that this gentleman shortly proceeds to England for studying at the Cooper's Hill College of Engineering. The course extends for a period of three years and we understand that the Durbar would allow him his present salary of Rs. 250 per month and bear the expenses of voyages to and from England. We hope the report is true.

MR. S. N. RAMASWAMIENGAR.—This gentleman who was formerly the Munsiff of Bangalore was d[illegible] the Chief Court office establishment. In pursuance whereof we hear that he has been doing some work in the Chief Court for over a week. Is the work in the Chief Court getting into confusion like that of the Dewan's Office to direct highly paid officials of this description to go to the Chief Court establishment?—M. H.

PENSION.—We learn that a compassionate pension of [illegible] has been granted to the ex Sheristadar Mr. B. R. [illegible]swami Iyengar of the Resident's Office. This gentleman was suddenly removed from Office on the suspicion that he gave confidential papers to Major Evans Bell in connection with the [illegible] Palace Jewel Box [illegible] which two letters [illegible] appeared in the London Statesman. The suspicion against this official having been cleared by a letter of Major M[illegible], the Durbar was pleased to give him the compassionate pension.—H.

JAIN LITERATURE.—We learn from a local contemporary that Mr. B. Padmaraja [illegible], of the Archaeological Office, Mysore [illegible] for some years been collecting the [illegible] copies of well known works on Jain [illegible] materials for a History of Jain [illegible], and has printing these works, [illegible] annotations and biographical sk[illegible] of the authors. To make the work accessible to all, he proposes starting a Monthly Magazine, a portion of which will be devoted to the reproduction of the above mentioned scheme. The annual subscription will be Rs. 3. We await with interest the issue of this periodical.

DEVANHALLI.—Mr. Raghunatha Rao, says the Herald, was again deputed to this place to examine the persons who had signed the vouchers produced by the Amildar in connection with the recent complaints against him. Mr. Raghunatha Rao seems to have made his report. The Taluk Sheristadar of Devanhalli and the Sheristadars of the other Taluks in the District excepting that of the Bangalore Taluk, have been transferred from their respective Taluks. It is surprising that the final orders in the matter of complaints against the Amildar have not as yet been made known to the public. People say that the Amildar has influence at high quarters, but we think it is premature to venture any such opinion.

MR. MIR SHUJATH ALI KHAN.—This gentleman took charge of the Bangalore District a few days ago. Before coming to this province he was a Statutory Civilian and a promising Mahomedan Public Servant in the Madras Presidency. Probably a little disappointment at Madras and the salubrious climate at Bangalore might have induced this gentleman to accept Mysore Service. What influenced the Durbar to get his services transferred to Mysore is still a conjecture. The Aurangabad Mill affair is, we are told, mixed up with the transfer of this gentleman's services. His first entertainment as a public servant was at Mangalore where his father was also employed. His highly accomplished wife is the sister of Messrs. Syed Ali Hassan and Syed Ali Bilgrami, B. A., noblemen of Hyderabad.—M. H.

CAN A MASTER FINE HIS SERVANT?—A suit of Servant vs Master, involving a nice point of law as to whether a master can fine his servant for alleged misconduct, was lately heard and disposed of by Mr. Krishna Row, District Judge, Civil and Military Station. The alleged sins of omission and commission on the part of the servant, a coachman, were that he used the stable [illegible] for boiling gram, [illegible] of fuel which was given him for that purpose, and was alleged to have misappropriated [illegible] bit [illegible], though he was frequently warned against [illegible] in question which he was fined Rs. 2 out of his salary of Rs. 8 per mensem by his master. The defendant wanted the latter [illegible] and was deprived of it by the act [illegible]. The Court held that the law did not justify a master fining his servant. The former could have dismissed or [illegible] the servant for alleged misappropriation and bring a cross action, but not [illegible] off in the suit brought by his servant. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.—D. P.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 2nd June 1892.

The 26th May 1892.—No 83.—Mr. C. Raja Rao, Advocate, is appointed Public Prosecutor, Ashtagram Division, vice Mr. E. S. [illegible] deceased.

The 27th May 1892.—No 87.—It is hereby notified for general information that a Third Class Combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Parkera, Kadur District, on the 11th May, 1892.

The 29th May 1892.—No 86.—It is hereby notified for public information that from 1st July 18[illegible] the Official and Revenue year shall be reckoned from 1st July to 30th June, both dates inclusive.

2. This change will not interfere with the existing stipulations entered into with any contractors, or public or private bodies which will all be enforced as though there had been no change in the year.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

REGULATION NO II OF 1892

The following Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharajah on the 23rd day of May 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

A Regulation to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong.

Preamble. Whereas no action or suit is now maintainable in any Court against a person who, by his wrongful act, neglect, or default, may have caused the death of another person, and it is often times right and expedient that the wrong doer in such case should be answerable in damages for the injury so caused by him, His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to enact as follows:—

Suit for compensation to the family of a person for loss occasioned to it by his death by actionable wrong. 1. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, the party who would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action or suit for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony or other crime.

And it is enacted further that every such action or suit shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child, if any, of the person whose death shall have been so caused, and shall be brought by and in the name of the executor, administrator or representative of the person deceased;

and in every such action, the Court may give such damages as it may think proportioned to the loss resulting from such death to the parties respectively, for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought, and the amount so recovered after deducting all costs and expenses, including the costs not recovered from the defendant, shall be divided amongst the beforementioned parties, or any of them in such shares as the Court by its judgement or decree shall direct.

Not more than one suit to be brought. 2. Provided always that not more than one action or suit shall be brought for and in respect of the same subject matter of complaint, provided that, in any such action or suit, the executor, administrator, or representative of the deceased may insert a claim for and recover any pecuniary loss to the estate of the deceased occasioned by such wrongful act, neglect, or default,

Claim for loss to estate may be added. which sum, when recovered, shall be deemed part of the assets of the estate of the deceased.

Plaintiff shall deliver particulars, &c. 3. The plaint in any such action or suit shall give a full particular of the person or persons for whom or on whose behalf, such action or suit shall be brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which damages shall be sought to be recovered.

Interpretation clause. 4. The following words and expressions are intended to have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, so far as such meanings are not excluded by the context or by the nature of the subject matter, that is to say, words denoting the singular number are to be understood to apply also to a plurality of persons or things, and words denoting the masculine gender are to be understood to apply also to persons of the feminine gender and the word "person" shall apply to bodies politic and corporate; and the word "parent" shall include father and mother and grand father and grand mother; and the word "child" shall include son and daughter, and grand son and grand daughter, and step son and step daughter.

K. SHESHADRI IYER

Dewan of Mysore

AN IMPORTANT RULING

For Petitioners.—Mr. M. O. Parthasaradhy Iyengar and Mr. M. [illegible] Sr[illegible]ranga Chariar.

For Counter Petitioner.—Mr. H. G. Wedderburn.

This is the case referred to a Full Bench and herein[illegible] are given their Lordships' opinions.

OPINIONS

COLLINS, C. J.—The question referred to the Full Bench is, whether a Registrar acting under sections 72 to 75 of the Registration Act, is, or is not, a Court for the purposes of section 195, Code of Criminal procedure? The facts of the case are fully set out in the order of reference, made by Muthusawmi Aiyer and Wilkinson, J. J. The question is undoubtedly one of some difficulty, as there is no definition of a 'Court' either in the Registration Act or in either of the codes. By section 3 of the Evidence Act, a "Court" includes all persons except arbitrators legally authorised to take evidence. A Court of Justice is defined by the Indian Penal Code, section 20, and is more restricted in its application. Are we then at liberty to apply the definition of "Court" given in the Evidence Act, to the Registrar acting under sections 72 to 75 of the Registration Act? It is argued that the definition of "Court," given in the Evidence Act (1 of 1872) is framed only for the purposes of the Act itself, and cannot be applied to cases under the Registration Act (see Indian Law Reports 12 Bombay, 37). If this argument prevailed, the difficulty in holding the Registrar's inquiry to be a "Court" would be much increased. The duties of the Registrar, on the point in question, are defined by sections 72 to 75 of the Registration Act, and are as follows:—An application shall be made to him in writing, and the statements in the applications shall be verified in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints. He shall then inquire (1) whether the document has been executed; (2) whether the requirements of the law have been complied with so as to entitle the document to registration. If he finds the document has been executed and that certain requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered. The Registrar has power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, he can compel them to give evidence "as if he were a Civil Court," and he has also a discretion as to the costs. It is, therefore, clear to my mind, that the Registrar exercises more than mere administrative functions—in the examination of witnesses, he is bound to observe the rules of evidence and he is to consider the weight and credibility of the evidence and form his own conclusions. The learned Judges in I. L. R. 15 Bombay 37, appeared to consider the Registrar's functions purely administrative, and the fact appears to have mainly influenced their judgment. It appears also that, in the former Code of Criminal Procedure, the words used in section 469 were "every Civil or Criminal, or Revenue Court" whilst in section 195 of the present Code the words used are "any Court." I assume that it was the intention of the Legislature to give the word "Court," a more extended meaning than it had in the former Act. I am of opinion, therefore, that I am entitled to hold that the definition of "Court," used in the Evidence Act, applies to the Registrar holding an inquiry and taking evidence under the Registration Act, and I therefore answer the question in the affirmative.

MUTTUSAMI AIYER, J.—For the reasons recorded in the order of reference to Full Bench I am of opinion that the question must be answered in the affirmative.

PARKER, J.—Holding that the term "Court," in section 195, has the same meaning as that assigned to it in section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, I would answer the question referred to the Full Bench in the affirmative.

SHEPHARD, J.—I do not think that circumstance can be considered conclusive to show that the Legislature, in passing the Registration Act did not intend the Registrar to be a Court for other purposes than those referred to in section 84. For these reasons, I think that the decision of the Court, mentioned in the order of reference, ought to be followed, and that the question referred to us should be answered in the affirmative.

This Petition coming on for final hearing, upon perusing the opinions expressed by the Full Bench, the Court made the following

The only parties to these proceedings are the 1st and 2nd Defendants. So far as they are concerned, the order of the Session Judge must be set aside inasmuch as the sanction of the Registrar is required, by section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, for their prosecution. The order of December 3rd, 1890, staying proceedings, is discharged.

General Summary.

THE RAJAH OF LOMBOK.—The Mahomedan population of Lombok have risen against their Hindu Rajah, and forced him and his adherents into the chief town, where he is at present. The island is under Dutch protection, but the Dutch authorities are merely looking on, carrying out a waiting policy.

THE PARSEE CONVERSIONS.—There is some excitement in the Deccan, says a contemporary, over the conversion at Hyderabad of two Parsee brothers and two Eurasian sisters to Islam. In addition to conversion they have been married together, respectively, and to judge from a letter written by the two girls, are happy under their new conditions of life.

RELEASE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.—Another British subject who was imprisoned at Kabul has been the recipient of the Amir's clemency. Fer[illegible]uddin, an inhabitant of Lahore, who had been detained in Kabul for the past 10 or 12 months by order of the Amir for the alleged misappropriation of certain articles entrusted to his care by His Highness, obtained his release and unexpectedly arrived in Lahore on Friday last.

A Decision about Juvenile Criminals.—A few months ago the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, having brought to the notice of Government that a lad who had been sentenced to transportation for life for murder had been sent to the Reformatory School for three years, at the end of which he would have to go back to jail which would vitiate the objects of the school, the records in the case were sent for by Government through the High Court. The Government has now passed Orders thereon commuting the sentence of transportation for life to one of rigorous imprisonment for four years, and directing that the order of the Sessions Judge consigning the lad for three years to the Reformatory School be now carried out, and that the case be brought to the notice of Government when the boy is about to be discharged from the School in view to the unexpired portion of his sentence being remitted.

The Orissa twins.—two little Uriya girls of about five—have left for England, *en route* to the Chicago Exhibition. It is the intention of Mr Kugelman to exhibit them in England and in other European capitals before taking them to the World's Fair. The twins are firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When first born at Hospara, in the interior of Orissa, the villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy Tahsildar of the District, however, intervened, and Ketter Naick the father of the twins, is now steadily growing rich.

Extracts.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Much attention has been directed to a pamphlet which has just been published in Berlin entitled "Berlin, Vienna, and Rome," and supposed to be due to official inspiration. The writer states that on the occasion of the renewal of the Triple Alliance it was arranged that the three allied Powers instead of taking action under certain contingencies only, as originally agreed in the tripartite treaty, should in future act in common in every case. Furthermore, Great Britain is stated to have undertaken to support the allies and also to defend Italy in the event of any war in which the latter Power might become involved by her treaty engagements.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Berlin, however, says of this pamphlet:—

I am in a position to assure you that it does not originate from an official source, although in many parts it is written in a clever and interesting manner. There are two points which stamp the book as coming from an initiated pen. In one the writer affirms categorically that should Italy be attacked Great Britain would assist her with her fleet, that Italy and the United Kingdom had concluded a formal alliance for the maintenance of the *status quo* in these two countries respectively and that Great Britain would form part of the "Triple Alliance," not directly but only indirectly *parle moyen d'Italie*. In the other the author makes an equally bold and inaccurate statement, which is as follows:—

"Our relationship to Eastern affairs and to Austrian interests in the Balkan Peninsula has changed. In consideration of greater guarantees offered us in view of an attack from France, we were obliged to undertake more extensive obligations affecting the security of Austria on her exposed side."

The first statement demands no comment, as diplomatists are aware that Great Britain makes no formal treaties; with regard to the latter, I must declare most emphatically that the writer is wholly mistaken. Although subjectively the German Government may regard events in the East from a different point of view from that always explained by Prince Bismarck, the German active policy remains the same. There has been no break, and a perfect continuity prevails. Germany continues to profess that she has no actual interests in the Balkan Peninsula to justify her moving her legions in the event of a Russian invasion, although we should probably not hear so much now about her abstention being due to a regard for Russia as we did formerly. Moreover, the obligations entered upon by Germany are the same as before—of a defensive nature. With regard to the Austrian and Italian Armies there is no clause in the Treaties defining the strength that is to be maintained by those two Powers.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

Simla, *20th May*.—A meeting was held at the Simla Town Hall yesterday to consider the proposal of the Indian Currency Association. It was largely attended and was of a widely representative character. The chair was taken by Major General Walker.

Colonel Pritchard proposed the first Resolution:—"That this meeting concurs in the views stated in the Prospectus and resolves that an Indian Currency Association be now established, open to all who desire to aid its objects, European and Native, non-official and official."

This was seconded by Mr R. Y. Romfry, of Messrs Hamilton and Co of Calcutta, and adopted unanimously.

Other Resolutions were (1) that a Branch Association be established with a local Committee at each important centre in India, and that at the Simla Branch, with a Committee of not less than six members, be now established, (2) that the Simla Branch Committee shall draw up a form of petition to the House of Commons to be circulated without delay to other local Branches for their concurrence and that the Committee be empowered to correspond with gentlemen at other stations with a view to forming new local Branches and obtaining signatures to the petition, (3) that the Simla Committee be also empowered to seek the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations as to the intolerable condition of Indian Currency and the peremptory necessity of such reforms in it as will secure either stability in the present standard of value by international agreement or failing such agreement the substitution therefore of a more stable standard so as to prevent for the future depreciation and fluctuations from which all classes in India have been suffering with increasing intensity for many years, and (4) that the Simla Branch be empowered to form Rules for the conduct of its business and to issue such publications as may be required to bring prominently before the public the facts of the case and the remedies required.

The principal speakers were General Walker, Sir Alexander Miller and Mr Ribbentrop. The Committee of the Simla Branch was appointed as follows:—Major General Walker, C.B., Colonel H. Pritchard, Mr P. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., Mr R. Y. Romfry, Mr A. M. Kerr, Alliance Bank, Mr L. Dyer, the Simla Brewery, Mr W. G. H. D. Walker. Mr Walker was appointed Honorary Secretary.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF ULWAR.

H. H. Maharajah Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., whose death is announced, has occupied the Ulwar gadi during the past fifteen years. For some time previous to his accession the history of the State, like that of most Rajput Principalities, had been somewhat turbulent, but it has since enjoyed a spell of uninterrupted peace. Since the beginning of the century Ulwar has been distinguished for its loyalty to the paramount power in India, and although on one or two occasions the relations between the two have been strained almost to the point of actual hostility, the Rajahs have, on the other hand, rendered valuable assistance at critical periods. In 1803 Bakhtawar Singh of Ulwar entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government, and rendered very substantial aid to Lord Lake in his campaign against the Mahrattas. As a reward for his services on this occasion he received a large accession of territory, and although in 1812 his encroachments on Jeypur necessitated the intervention of a British force, he died at peace with his allies who had practically saved him *from extinction by the Mahrattas*. The State during the next few years was plunged into anarchy, but after a long struggle for the gadi the British Government intervened in 1825 and settled Banni Singh firmly on the throne. He was able before his death to prove his loyalty to the British Government. Although bedridden through paralysis he sent 1,200 men to the relief of Agra on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. He did not live to hear the news of their ill success. Deserted by their leader and the Mahomedan section of the force, the Rajputs sustained a severe defeat at Achnera on the road between Bhartpur and Agra. Banni Singh died in August, 1857, and was succeeded by his son Sheodan, a boy of twelve. An insurrection broke out in the following year, and under orders of the British Government a Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the administration in concert with a Political Agent. In 1863 the Maharajah on attaining his majority, was invested with power, but his faulty administration provoked another revolt in 1870, and on its suppression his authority was permanently curtailed. He died without issue in 1874, and the late Maharajah Mangal Singh was selected by the Barah Kotri of Ulwar for the vacant throne. Mangal Singh, who was only fifteen years of age on his succession, belonged to the Naruka branch of the Kachhwaha tribe of Rajputs, the acknowledged head of which is the Maharajah of Jaipur. He was accepted with enthusiasm by the great majority of Jaghirdars, but Lakdir Singh and another noble of prominence together with their supporters in the Barah Kotri refused to tender their allegiance and Lakdir was accordingly removed to Ajmere. Since the accession of the late Chief, the supervision by the Political Agent on behalf of the British Government which was found necessary during the reign of his predecessor has been largely withdrawn. Ulwar maintains 600 Cavalry and 1,000 Infantry for Imperial service—a larger force than that of any other Rajputana State. The Maharajah was invested with the Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India in 1886.—*Englishman.*

COPYRIGHT AND JOURNALISM.

Our Allahabad contemporary the *Pioneer* has thought it necessary to draw the attention of Sir Alexander Miller to the advisability of introducing the law of copyright with regard to Journalism in India. It must be admitted that it is unfair that what a journalist publishes in his own paper at the sacrifice of much labor and wealth should at the next moment be copied by a neighbour, scarcely allowing him time to reap the full fruits of his own work. The law of copyright with regard to books and other publications is introduced on the principle of allowing every man to enjoy to the full extent the advantages resulting from his publications, and if such a rule was thought necessary to be introduced with regard to books and pamphlets, it might at the outset appear quite proper that a similar rule should be enforced with regard to newspapers. Though there can be no question as to the necessity of safeguarding a journalist from the piracy that may be committed by others of his own vocation, there is considerable difficulty in enforcing the law as a strict enforcement of it may very often be prejudicial to the very persons in whose interest the law is sought to be enforced. Our Allahabad contemporary says that a very large number of journals will cease to exist in India if the law of copyright be introduced in this country, as they derive all information from one or two leading journals. Evidently our contemporary wants the Indian Government to promulgate a law which enforces copyright even in news and not merely in the language in which it is conveyed. What is generally conveyed from one paper to another is the news, and if this is prevented, the gratuitous advertisement which a journal derives by being quoted in other minor papers will be lost and in the long run the one or two leading papers to which our contemporary makes reference may themselves suffer. In England the prevailing opinion is that there can be no copyright in news though copyright may be granted with regard to articles. Still the subject is not altogether free from doubts. If there is no copyright in news, can there be any harm in permitting language conveying simple news to be copied? Though therefore, there is copyright in language it is unnecessary to enforce it so far as the communication of simple news is concerned. There is still another phase of the question which is equally unsettled. It may be advisable to grant copyright in language, but how far is it advisable to prevent original articles from being extracted? A paper in the north of India, for instance, may publish a series of interesting original articles, but if they cannot be reproduced into papers in this part of the country they stand little or no chance of being read widely and the object with which such articles are published is likely to be defeated. These are some of the difficulties to be coped with in framing a law of copyright with regard to journalism, and even in England these difficulties have not been met. But our Allahabad contemporary seems to make light of them and suggests that a law similar to the one prevalent in Australia by which "it is a penal offence for one paper to use the contents of another within a certain period from the hour of publication" ought to be introduced in India. Our contemporary uses the word 'contents' but as this may refer to the news as well as the language in which the news is conveyed, it would be better if he would make the point clearer by telling us whether it refers to the one or the other or to both. We are almost sure that even in Australia there can be no copyright in news and if that is so, a similar law introduced in India cannot serve the purpose which our contemporary has in view.—*The M. Standard.*

MR HUME'S DEFENCE.

London, April 23rd 1892.

To,—The Editor of the *Bengalee.*

Sir,—To-day is mail day and I know you will be glad to hear the latest news, and I am happy to be able to assure you that my two letters, which have so fluttered the dovecots of the Philistines, have really done our cause an important service. The chief credit for this is due to our London Committee, who in Sir W. Wedderburn's absence, reprinted these letters and sent to Mr Maclean, who made a violent personal attack on me in the House the other evening *apropos* of these letters, and to the *Times* who very kindly published my apologetic reply to Maclean.

I had doubts about noticing his attack—he is a man whose remarks I have always treated with contempt. He is a clever enough person, but as a mere professional politician he carries no weight with either party. But Sir W. Wedderburn asked me to reply to him, and I did so and I hear that my letter has been favourably received. Perhaps you may fancy from the fuss that has been made that the Public generally are hostile. But this is not the case, and from many quarters I have received assurances of sympathy and support. To give a single example—as our vessel the *St* [illegible] mounted [illegible] an entry was [illegible] to a party of gentlemen who were [illegible] and [illegible]. They turned out to be deputations from the East Dulwich Liberal and Radical Association, from the Dulwich Reform Club and from the Working Men's Club, which [illegible] unanimous Resolutions, passed at the several meetings they represented [illegible] this [illegible] and wanted [illegible] the letter [illegible] to express the [illegible] and [illegible] I had made to secure attention to Indian affairs.

I presided by the way on Tuesday at a Parlo dinner, at the Holborn Restaurant, and received, specially [illegible] the [illegible] India, an [illegible] the last Congress [illegible] Poona [illegible].

[illegible] The Liberal party [illegible] throughout the country [illegible] which [illegible] will have [illegible] millions, who would [illegible] never have done [illegible] to Indian affairs [illegible] now prevailing [illegible] dissolution, and the prospects of the [illegible] at the coming elections, these [illegible] will have furnished a substantial platform of Public Opinion from which to [illegible] a searching enquiry into India's Bureaucratic Regime—and this we are now certain to have, though not probably until we get a good Radical Parliament.

There is no longer any doubt that barring some unforeseen conjuncture, the next elections will result in a very large majority for the Liberal party, and if Mr Gladstone lives to return, and continues for a while at the helm of the State many important liberal measures will be passed, which will pave the way for a really Radical House of Commons. This the coming Parliament [illegible]. The Liberal majority will include a large number of gentlemen, who are rather Radicals than Progressists, and should we be unhappily deprived of our Grand Old Man's commanding influence, it is doubtful whether the two sections of the Liberal majority will be able for any length of time to work harmoniously together. It is on this fact I find, that the Conservative leaders are building all their hopes. This too is why they will say nothing as to when the dissolution is to take place since they will hold on as long as they possibly can. But the official Liberal opinion is that they cannot possibly hold on for more than a couple of months. We shall see. The tenacity of the Tories has always been one of their strongest points. In the meantime, let us all pray that our great leader may yet be spared to us and to his country for some years to come.

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THE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Washington — *June*—President Harrison, in the Senate to-day, stated that the composition of the International Monetary Conference was settled and that the strongest possible efforts would be made to secure an agreement upon the question of a fixed ratio and the opening of the mints of the world to the free coinage of gold and silver

Mr Blaine has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, which President Harrison has promptly accepted. The resignation is mainly due to personal friction between Mr Blaine and the President. Mr. Blaine's candidacy in the coming Presidential election is now considered certain

London 6th June—At a meeting of the National League held at Bradford yesterday Mr Dillon proposed that a Board be formed to arbitrate between the two Irish parties

Berlin, 4th June—Persistent rumours are current of a reconciliation having taken place between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck

Paris, 6th June—A great Russophile demonstration took place to-day at the opening of the gymnastic *fêtes* at Nancy, to which students of every University were invited, except Germans. President Carnot, who was present, had a most cordial interview with the Grand Duke Constantine, who was an unexpected visitor.

London, 7th June—The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Nancy is being much discussed in this regard and as a political event of the highest importance. The French Press is jubilant over the visit as nullifying the importance which would otherwise have been attached to the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William at Kiel to day

Kiel, 7th June—The Czar reached here this morning on board the Imperial yacht, and was received by Emperor William

Later—The Czar and Emperor William dined together to-day, when cordial toasts were exchanged. The Czar has been appointed an Admiral of the German Navy. His Imperial Majesty left for Copenhagen in the evening

Allahabad, 7th June—Wana, whither the Amir has sent 500 men to assert his authority over the tribes on his eastern border, lies south west of the Waziri Hills. The tribesmen being Wazirs, are not likely to welcome the visitors. It is believed that the presence of Afghan troops in this quarter will have a mischievous effect

London, 8th June—It is officially announced that the New Oriental Bank Corporation has suspended payment owing to depreciation in silver, the withdrawal of capital in the East, and the bad condition of trade in China, Japan and Australia. Steps are being taken to protect the Bank's assets. The Bank to-day applied to the Bank of England for aid, which was refused owing to the absence of guarantees

9th June—The liability of the New Oriental Bank amounts to £ 500,000 sterling

Allahabad, 9th June—A full Bench of the High Court delivered a very lengthy judgment yesterday evening in the case of appeal by four prisoners sentenced to death by Mr Nicholls, Sessions Judge of Benares. Mr Nicholls's procedure is characterised as "unprecedented in modern times in any part of Her Majesty's dominions" He is charged with committing "nearly every conceivable irregularity in aid of the prosecution short of sentencing prisoners to death without a trial" Finally the four prisoners sentenced to death by Mr Nicholls were acquitted. The local Government will probably take serious notice of Mr Nicholls's conduct in this extraordinary case

New York, 9th June—The silver plank in the platform submitted to the Republican Convention demands the establishment and maintenance of the parity of metals and making each dollar, gold, silver or paper, equal to one another, and finally approves of the summoning of the Monetary Conference.

Bombay, 10th June—Four and a half inches of rain fell at Ahmedabad yesterday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock. Five and a half feet of water from the Sugar Nala went through the Club premises, doing damage to the extent of Rs 5,000. Heavy rain also fell at Poona the whole of yesterday evening

London, 9th June—The nominal assets of the New Oriental Bank are £8,250,000, and the liabilities are roughly estimated at £7,250,000. The immediate cause of the Bank's stoppage was due to the steady withdrawal during the past year £1,000,000 of fixed deposits. The amount of fixed deposits still remaining unpaid is £4,000,000. The Bank suffered heavily by the disastrous hurricane at Mauritius. It is stated that in case the Bank went into liquidation the creditors would be paid in full, but efforts to reconstruct the concern will probably be made

Berlin, 9th June—The *Cologne Gazette* makes a statement, obtained from what it asserts to be a most reliable source that the Czar when visiting the Emperor William at Kiel declared that he would never support France if she raises the Alsace Lorraine question.

London 10th June—Government has withdrawn the Irish Local Government Bill.

Simla 9th June—The refugee Khan of Hunza, Safdar Ali, and his Wazir, Dadu have been interned by the Chinese at Hami, on the borders of the desert. The Khan of Nagar is at Haripurbat.

London, 11th June—At 4 o'clock this morning a collision occurred between two goods trains at Khana Station, 66 miles from Howrah. A down goods train was standing alongside the platform when a special up goods train, regarding which, it is alleged the Station Master was not informed, dashed into it at a rate of 20 miles an hour. Nearly the whole of the stationary train was derailed, and most of the wagons wrecked or badly damaged. Several vehicles of the up train were derailed. Both engines were disabled. The drivers escaped with slight injuries, but the guard of the down train was severely injured and is in a critical condition. The line is still blocked. The down Mail was just behind the goods train, which was on the point of being shunted to make room for it, and thus had a narrow escape. The Mail passengers were transhipped and arrived at Calcutta 4½ hours late. An account furnished by a passenger in the Mail, says the driver of the up goods ran through his signals, which were against him, his explanation being that the rails were so slippery and the weight behind so great, that he could not pull up. Conflicting rumours are afloat, but full details will be at hand shortly.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1892

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

In a short time Parliament must be dissolved. It may take place, as Rosebery said, at the end of this month, or at the end of the year, but it must come soon. The present Parliament has sat longer than any other of late years, and people are beginning to be impatient at its long existence. They think it ought to follow the way of its predecessors—to die, if not to be forgotten. It must be acknowledged that a good deal of solid work has been done by the present members, and that many will regret their political demise. But most people look forward with hope to the future, though this hope, it must be confessed, is mingled with some fear. It is generally believed that the Liberals will be brought into Parliament, though some think the majority will not be large, and that before very long another appeal will have to be made to the constituencies of the country. It is the opinion of these people that Mr Gladstone will not be able to have everything his own way, that if he is able to pass measures in the House of Commons, they will be thrown out in the Lords. Then he would dissolve Parliament, and take the sense of the country. This would be final, and all would bow to it. There are several questions waiting to be answered. In the first place, there is the Irish business, which, as Mr. Gladstone says, blocks the way. Something must be done to put matters right. Either the people must be told once for all that they cannot be granted what they ask for, or it must be given to them. This question will be sure to come up first in the new House of Commons, and very probably there will be an appeal to the country on the matter. Then there is a dispute between labour and capital, and this is increasing in magnitude every day. The workmen—or a portion of them—demand an eight hours' Bill to be brought into the House, and they wish all workmen to be brought under it. There is sure to be a terrible fight about this matter, and should such a measure be passed it would do far more harm than good to those who now wish to see it brought into existence. It would help to destroy the trade of the country, and the workmen might not find enough work to get through in the eight hours. The workmen do not see this, they only look at one side of the question, and they think this is quite enough, they think the nations of the world would purchase what they turn out whatever price might be put upon the articles. But the question that affects us most is—what result will the new Parliament have upon this land? Will the condition of the people be improved, will they be given more liberty, or be in any way benefitted? It is impossible to answer these questions till after the elections, for the matter depends not only on the men who may be brought in, but also upon the work that they will have to get through. India will not claim attention before England has been attended to, and it is to be feared it will have to be so in the future. But let us hope for the best, let us hope that the new House will give this country something that the old one refused to give.

THE MUNICIPALITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

It cannot with truth be said that Municipalities have done all that was expected of them when they were first brought into being. The idea of forming these institutions was excellent, but obstacles have been thrown in the way of their working which have prevented them from doing all the good they might. Lord Ripon's wise regulations have not borne the fruit they might, and would, if fairly had been accorded them, and all had helped instead of impeding. The elective principle has, to a certain extent, been granted in many places, but it has not always brought the best men into the Board room, and even where such men have been chosen they have been thwarted by the officials. Those gentlemen do not like to see power taken from them; they are very greedy of this, and look upon loss in this respect as a personal insult. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is one of the places where the Municipal system has not worked well. Quite the contrary was expected. It is a large place, there is a very intelligent European and Native population, a large number of the Commissioners are elected by the ratepayers, the Station is a favourite resort of visitors, but still the Municipality appears—and long has appeared—in a moribund condition. It does not perform its duties in a manner it ought to do, the money collected does not appear to do much good, and there is always a cry that more must be forthcoming. The taxes are numerous, the complaints many, and while the former are continually being added to the latter are disregarded. So many are the imposts laid upon the people that trade is likely to be ruined by them, and be driven to the Pettah. The people would be willing to pay the taxes imposed if they were convinced the money they realised was well laid, but they are convinced to the contrary. They see no result, no good being done. The roads are in a bad way, they never were worse, and when a complaint is made the reply is that there is no money. In addition to the muddle the President refuses to give any explanation, or as little as he can, so that the rate payers know nothing about the way matters are getting on. An instance may be given of the way the Municipal authorities conduct their proceedings. A tax of five rupees was lately placed upon each manufacturer of aerated waters without the Commissioners knowing anything about the matter. The tax was imposed by the President, and he was of opinion that he had the power to do this without the consent of the Board. Then again, the subordinates of the Municipality are dismissed without the knowledge of the Commissioners, although this is contrary to the regulations, and when explanation is called for none is forthcoming. The wish of the President, seconded by the Readers, is quite sufficient to carry on the working of the institution. A short time back an auditor was brought from Madras to look into the accounts, but the Commissioners have not been allowed to see his report. It is well known the accounts have long been kept in a slovenly way, that the system was behind the times and ought to be changed for something better. The auditor may have recommended changes, but if he has done so the President will not let them be introduced if he can help it. The document has been hunted, pigeon holed, and, if possible, it will be kept where it is. The rate-payers were told that when the octroi was re-introduced the profession tax would be abolished but such has not been the case. Both have to be paid, and a great injustice is thereby done to the place. The price of the articles taxed has risen considerably, and it is expected they will rise still higher if the Municipal executive is allowed to have its own way. To sum up the matter the rate payers of the Civil and Military Station have to provide a large sum of money for which they get very little. It may be asked why matters have been allowed to drift into such a condition as they are now found in, and we have not far to search for an answer. The President of the Municipality wishes to keep everything to himself, it is painful to him that the representatives of the rate-payers should have any voice in the management of the institution. He alone must guide the machine, and it must be acknowledged he guides it very badly. It may be asked why he should act in this way, and the answer is that it is the nature of office-holders so to act. It loves power and is never willing to resign it. It believes in itself that it can perform every thing, and that those who wish to help in the work of governing are meddlers and busy bodies, only fit to be put down. It is true some of the Commissioners have been elected, but in the eyes of the Municipal President these men are mere cipheres, they may be allowed to attend the meetings, and talk, but they must not do work. It was the object of Lord Ripon to train the people to use political power on a larger scale by these meetings, and if the authorities frustrate his view they are doing much injury and are retarding progress. They fancy the people ought not to be entrusted with power however small in quantity, and they do their best to keep them in leading strings. This will most probably go on till the people at home insist on this resistance to the progress of the country being given up, and then it will be given up most reluctantly. It is to be hoped that a better state of things will prevail in the City Municipality when the members are elected than has been the case in the Civil and Military Station. There ought to be no opposition if the Commissioners do their duty, and if they do not, others should be asked to take their place. But it is almost monstrous that men should be requested to serve the public, and then be thwarted by the authorities because they perform their duty. It is only in India that such a state of things prevails, and here it has prevailed long enough.

Occasional Notes.

Recent data place the population of the Globe at 1,480,000,000 Souls, the land area at 52,8[illegible],000 miles.

A German Professor has discovered that the human lips are highly magnetic, and that when lip meet lip in the dark, a spark is produced visible to the eye.

Emperor William's reconciliation with Prince Bismarck, if true, may have important results. It is generally rumoured that Count von Caprivi is anxious to be relieved of the burden of the Chancellorship, and more surprising events might happen than the return of Prince Bismarck to power.

Dr Renne, of Liverpool, recently gave some extraordinary figures to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Midwives Registration Bill. He declared, amid general surprise, that one woman in every fifteen died at the birth of her first child, and that one first child out of every fifteen was still born.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., is said to be pushing his candidature for a northern division of the Metropolis with vigour, and that energetic campaigner, Mr J. P. O'Connor, M.P., recently spoke on his behalf. Mr Digby is sanguine of winning the seat while the sitting member, Sir Albert Rollit, considers that he has a "fair chance" of being re-elected.

The Paris *Figaro* published on the 19th ultimo a telegram from St. Petersburg reporting an encounter between the Russian troops and the forces of the Amir of Afghanistan between the rivers Kokcha and Murghab in the Penjdeh territory, allotted to Russia by the Delimitation Commission of 1886. Nothing is, however, known of the incident at the Russian Foreign Office.

Too much importance should not be attached to President Harrison's declaration on the Silver Question, telegraphed by Reuter to-day. At the time of the presidential election takes place a good deal of *blague* from the candidates is, from a Yankee point of view, necessary, and with Secretary Blaine in the field it is hardly surprising that President Harrison should be so hopeful of a project by which the Americans set such store.

A German doctor has discovered that the majority of people who live long sit up late at night. Eight tenths of the people who reach eighty never, so he says, go to bed until two or three hours, and take care not to get up until the day is well aired. Not only is it a very fine thing to go to bed late but it is correspondingly dangerous to get up early. "Early rising," says this *savant*, "tends to exhaust the physical powers and to shorten life."

Under the presidency of Dr Jamnadas, young Jains of Bombay met the other day to discuss the question of England going Several speakers said that there was nothing in the Jain religion to prohibit any Jain from visiting foreign countries. The President remarked that the Jains are more liberal than the followers of any other religion of India, because they were believers in the Universal Brotherhood of man, and they cannot object to travelling in foreign lands.

A rumour prevails in Peshawar that the Amir is taking decisive steps in his own territory to bring about an entire cessation of trade between India and Kabul. Information is said to have been received at Peshawar from traders in Kabul stating that the Amir has the intend to impose heavy fines, accompanied with corporal punishment, on all who are found exporting horses, gold, silver, &c., from his territory to India. This is said to have caused great anxiety among the traders at Peshawar.

There are 10,000 persons in England who consider it a sin to travel on Sunday and who are indignant that 120,000 men should be employed on the first day of the week driving engines, omnibuses, cabs and tram cars and collecting coppers from the misguided people who patronise those conveyances. The anti-travelling Sundayites recently met in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr Samuel Brown, Q.C., M.P., and it was reported that considerable progress had been made in the distribution of leaflets impressing upon society the enormity of the offence.

The fugitive Rajah of Sikkim, it appears from a telegram, is not to be allowed to resume his seat on the *gaddi*. Sir Charles Elliot has recommended that one of the Rajah's sons shall be nominated ruler with a Council of Regency, and the Government of India, it is said, will raise no objection. Before a final decision is announced however, it is to be hoped that the reasons of the Rajah's flight will be made public. There are rumours that he was simply making for his summer retreat at Chumbi, access to which had been denied to him via the Jelap la Pass. This could hardly be accounted a sufficient reason for deposing him.

There is a wonderful piece of mechanism in the United States Government Mint, at Philadelphia, in the shape of the scales for weighing the gold coin. They are so exquisitely fine, that they are said to be able to detect the most minute particle added to either side of the balance. Two pieces of paper, of equal weight have been placed upon the balances, and on one being removed, and an autograph on lead pencil being inscribed on it, and the sheet replaced on the scales, the second piece, it is stated, has been found to outweigh the other. The minute particles of black lead left upon the paper in the writing had been detected by the delicate mechanism.

In connection with the now almost forgotten Pamir incident it may be remembered that the Russian Government condemned the action of Colonel Yanoff, which it admitted to be "illegal," and expressed its regret at the occurrence. This was satisfactory enough, but it must not be supposed that the Russian officer who was responsible for the alarm raised by the appearance of the Cossacks on the Hindu Kush has been in any way disgraced. The usual procedure has been followed in St Petersburg. The *Pioneer* has it on undeniable authority that the Czar has presented him with the gold ring, with the Imperial Cypher set in diamonds, which is given to officers as a special mark of His Imperial Majesty's favour.

Mr. A. O. Hume writes as follows to a correspondent in India:—"I am now being pressed to contest a certain Tory seat, where there is not the smallest chance of succeeding, but where it is desirable to keep all the Tories fully employed, and so prevent them having time or energies at their disposal to assist their brother Conservatives in constituencies where the Liberal and Radical votes have, at any rate some chance of predominating." He adds —"If you hear of my standing anywhere, you will understand that I am not giving up India, but only leading a forlorn hope against an impregnable bastion, to prevent the defenders thereof massing their forces with the garrisons of other bastions, where the real, and, as we hope, successful assaults are to be made."

Local and Provincial.

WHIT-SUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—Many came from Madras to Bangalore for holidays. They all returned last Sunday evening.

A NEW WELL.—We observe that a new well is being sunk near the cenotaph, which if water is found, will be of great use to the people who live in that part of the place.

A PLEADER SUSPENDED.—A pleader of the name of A. Shamanna who has been practising in the Chitaldroog District, has been suspended for professional misconduct from the first of this month.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—We are given to understand that a good many of these are in circulation at the present time in Bangalore, and such being the case it is necessary that every rupee should be examined before it is taken.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—News has been received that Colonel Henderson intends inspecting the several Police Stations in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on Monday, the 13th instant. He will be met on the Police Parade Ground by Mr. Carr, our Acting Superintendent, and after inspecting the men on parade he will be taken round to the several Police Stations.—S.

THE WEATHER.—Since the heavy down pour on Saturday the 4th we have had scarcely any rain. A little drizzle now and then has been all. The winds have been high, and at times, uncomfortable, but it has been cool especially during the night. It is thought a good deal more rain will come down before long. The tanks require a good deal more, and the ground is still dry. Ploughing has begun here and there, but the land is still too hard in many places for agricultural purposes.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.—In the case of alleged false imprisonment that was reported in a recent issue of this journal, as having been under trial in the City Sub Judge's Court, it is notable that the hearing is dragging its weary length along, bidding fair to prove a slight parallel to the famous case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. There are innumerable witnesses under examination whose testimony seems to lead to no definite issue so far as the enquiry has proceeded. The hearing of the case has again been adjourned, the further trial being posted to the 16th instant.

PRIZES.—The Trustees to the Dewan Bahadur Charities have resolved to offer the following prizes:—

1. A prize of Rs 200 for the best translation of Mrs Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners into Kanarese. Competitors are requested to send their work to the Honorary Secretaries not later than 31st March 1893.

2. A prize of Rs 300 to a graduate, a native of Mysore, who may pass the M. A. Examination of the Madras University in the Vernacular languages with Kanarese as first language, before April 1895.

3. A prize of Rs 200 to the first high caste Hindu female, a native of Mysore, who passes the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University before April 1895 with Sanskrit as optional language.

4. A prize of Rs 100 to the first high caste Hindu female, a native of Mysore, who passes the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University before April 1895 with Kanarese as optional language.—E. M.

THE CASE OF MR. A. E. PURCELL.—Our readers will remember that this ex-advocate of Bangalore was recently arrested in Muttra but was enlarged on bail. He now sent to the Court of the 2nd Magistrate of the Station a Medical certificate of illness and the case stands adjourned for at least two months. Mr. Purcell in the meanwhile has sent the following notice to Mr. Abdul Rahiman, the Second Magistrate:—

Take notice that I will after the expiry of two months will personally sue you in the Civil District Court, Muttra, for the sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) and in the District Court of Jansi for Rs. 5,000 each on behalf of my two daughters, for false, malicious and illegal arrest and other malicious proceedings in examining witnesses, during my absence.

I have already given notice to the Government of India, Resident and Collector of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, of three suits for Rs. 10,000 against the Government of India for your gross, malicious and illegal proceedings.—H.

THE LATE MR J. D. SANDFORD, M. A., BARRISTER AT LAW.—One after one, persons well known in Mysore official circles, are passing away. The public of Bangalore and of the province generally will hear with much regret Reuter's announcement of the death of Mr J. D. Sandford, well known first as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and subsequently as Chief Judge of Mysore. Mr J. D. Sandford was a very able and keen and conscientious Judge, one whose decisions were accepted with the utmost deference by the public and the bar. He had a very clear head; and he was a patient worker, and so it came to pass that his judicial decisions were seldom or never questioned. His death at the age of about 60 is much to be deplored. Mr Sandford, when he came to Mysore in 1878, was of the Protestant faith. But during a furlough he took he was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church, and if we are not mistaken his formal admission to that Church took Place at St. Peter's in the Holy City itself. He was a kind, good and just man.—S.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—We have been informed that a sum of Rs 9,72,000 has been provided in the Military Works Budget estimate for 1892-93, on account of the Bangalore water supply, and that of this sum half a lakh of rupees has been allotted for expenditure this year. This will be good news for the Military, but what about the civil population? There is nothing said about this portion of the community, so we suppose it is left out in the cold. We are not told what project is to be taken in hand by the authorities, but as the Magadi scheme has of late been a good deal before the public probably this is the one hit upon. If so we cannot congratulate the authorities on account of the choice they have made. But if this scheme is to be carried out by the Military the Hebbal project will be left for the Municipality to take in hand, and this should be done at once. If the Hebbal scheme has been pitched upon by the Government then the Municipality should offer to pay a portion of the cost, and secure a supply of water for the Station. We shall have more to say on the subject when we get more information about it. E. M.

THE VEDIC COMMANDMENTS

Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row sends us the following list of Commandments of the Vedic Aryan Religion:—

SRUTI OR VEDA AND SMRITIES.

1. Speak the truth
2. Walk according to thy duties
3. Keep up thy studies
4. Respect thy Acharya or Preceptor.
5. Reward thy Acharya
6. Respect thy mother
7. Respect thy father
8. Respect thy guest.
9. Offer a seat to thy superiors
10. Give with good will and attention
11. Give even otherwise
12. Give with prudence
13. Give with bashfulness
14. Give with fear
15. Give with affection.
16. Follow unblameable conduct and not any other
17. Follow praiseworthy doings of Acharyas and not any other
18. Follow in doubtful cases the conduct of those of sober judgment, of enquiring disposition, of great learning, &c.
19. Don't neglect truth
20. Don't neglect thy duty
21. Don't neglect thy welfare
22. Don't neglect thy wealth.
23. Don't neglect thy readings and teachings
24. Don't neglect thy duty to Devas and Pitris
25. Don't covet what belongs to others.

THE GITA

26. Love, revere and worship God
27. Give alms
28. Think.
29. Follow Shastor.
30. Surrender thyself to God and thou wilt be saved
31. Confide in God for thy welfare, and His Will be done

SHRI BHAGAVAT

32. Worship God by doing to His creatures what is pleasing and good to them
33. Preach and spread truth.
34. Be kind to all
35. Be clean
36. Be forbearing
37. Be discriminating
38. Have control over thy mind
39. Have control over thy senses.
40. Be non cruel.
41. Be chaste
42. Be charitable.
43. Be studious
44. Be sincere
45. Be pleased
46. Be of service to sages.
47. Be devoid of desire for wordly things
48. See the futility of unfruitful acts
49. Observe silence.
50. Know thyself
51. Share everything with others
52. Look upon others as self and superiors
53. Hear of God.
54. Preach God.
55. Remember God
56. Offer service to God.
57. Be humble or show humility to God
58. Proclaim thy fealty to God.
59. Look upon God as thy real friend
60. Surrender self to God

General Summary.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.—All Tahsildars in Madras Presidency will in future be granted horse allowance so as to enable them to carry out their responsible revenue duties with greater efficiency and expedition than they have been hitherto able to do.

AN IMPORTANT MURDER CASE.—An important murder case will be heard at the next District Criminal Sessions, Bareilly, when two wealthy Zemindars of Pilibheet district will be tried for the murder of a servant. The alleged motive for the crime is that the deceased had an intrigue with a daughter of one of the accused.

COLONEL OLCOTT.—In the supplement to the *Theosophist* for May, Col. Olcott says that he has executed a Will whereby he bequeaths his property, real or personal, standing in his name, or legally his, including the Headquarters, the Permanent Fund and other Funds, the *Theosophist*, its good will, stock in hand, book accounts, cash, his cottage at Ootacamund with the land on which it stands, the furniture and other appurtenances to the Theosophical Society.

A TRUE STORY.—The following true story is contributed to an English journal:—"The other day, a gentleman was looking over a well in the neighbourhood of Surrey. A dead hen lay in the field. Presently a rat ran up, sniffed at the defunct fowl with much satisfaction, and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history knew what that meant. He removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two Master Rat came back with half-a-dozen friends with the evident intention of removing the carcase, for future use. Arrived at the spot where the fowl had lain, the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon him with so savage an attack that they left him dead on the field, as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends. I vouch for the accuracy of the above statement."

THE LAST OF THE PUDUCOTAH CASE.—Mr. Greatorex on the 10th inst. appeared before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, at the Town Court, and informed his Worship that in compliance with the orders last issued in this case he had been able to file a further affidavit sworn to by Commission Agent Subbiah, of the Puducotah State residing at Vellala Street, Pursewalkum, to the effect that on the 2nd instant, he addressed, through his Attorney, Mr. Douglas Grant, a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government requesting to know if any petition had been presented to H. E. the Governor in Council by or on behalf of Aunoo Aiyar, Vijiaragava Iyer *alias* Ramasawmy, the complainant in the above case, requesting that orders might be passed directing the Political Agent at Puducotah to serve the summons issued in this case on the Dewan Regent, 1st defendant. In reply to that letter the Attorney had been informed that no such petition had reached Government. The Magistrate thereupon struck the case off his file for default of prosecution.

SENTENCE OF DEATH SET ASIDE.—Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Tiruvarur Muthusawmy Aiyar and Mr Justice Best delivered judgment on Thursday 9th June, in the case of Tekat Kristna Row, who appealed against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, differing from the Assessors, for the murder of his wife. Their Lordships held that the contention of the prisoner that the shooting of his wife was accidental was valid. The Sessions Judge had declined to accept this explanation, for the reason that if the prisoner could see an animal 40 yards away, he could have seen his wife at 4 yards. This their Lordships thought would be true if the woman was coming towards him, but the statement of the accused was that he was standing behind a tree and the woman crossed the line of fire. This statement was consistent, their Lordships contended, with the situation of the wound on the body of the deceased and the path of the bullet through the body as spoken to in the medical evidence. Their Lordships further held that the contention of the learned Counsel for the appellant that the evidence of the Police Officer was inadmissible under Section 25 of the Evidence Act was a valid objection and must be allowed. Were it otherwise, it was by no means improbable, their Lordships thought, that the Assistant Superintendent of Police had misapprehended what the prisoner had told him. The evidence of the Police Officer having been shut out, their Lordships proceeded to analyse the evidence of the other witnesses in the case, and came to the conclusion that they were not satisfied that the shooting of the deceased woman was not accidental. There was room for reasonable doubt the benefit of which the prisoner was entitled to. They therefore ordered the conviction and sentence to be set aside and the prisoner to be released.

Extracts.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ENGLAND

The *Mahratta*.—When the so-called seditious Circular of Mr. Hume was published by the Allahabad *Morning Post* with an utter disregard for journalistic etiquette which could never have been tolerated from any but an Anglo-Indian newspaper, we expressed our opinion that if Government protects its secrets by an Official secrets Act, there ought to be similar protection to the confidences of private individuals as well as public bodies. Private and confidential letters addressed to the Congress Standing Committee, are properly speaking as sacred as any secrets of the Government, and yet some unscrupulous journals have, it appears, lately made it their business to hunt after every bit of such paper through the agency of traitors in the Camp, and publish them for the edification of their readers. The latest instance of this is a confidential letter, written by Mr. Hume on the eve of his departure. It is significant that on both occasions the divulgence occurred at Allahabad, and we suggest to the Congress leaders there the necessity of observing more cautions against some wolf-skinned friends. The document published this time is quite harmless and even the *Pioneer* had to subjoin an extract from the *Patrika's* Home correspondent, in order to make political capital out of it. Mr Hume explains there the reason why the Congress Report has appeared with

out the usual introduction. The extract from the *Patrika* intimating that Mr Hume will have to *resign his General Secretaryship* is however quite obsolete by this time as the same authority has sent this week the most cheering news that the much apprehended split in the Congress Camp has been averted and the differences in the *British Congress* Committee have been most amicably settled. Mr J Ellis M P, had of course to resign his membership, probably because he had committed himself by publicly condemning Mr Hume's Circular from his seat in Parliament but the loss of Mr Ellis although regrettable, is not quite serious, especially as he has promised to give his most cordial support to the Congress Cause by remaining outside the Committee All the other members with the Secretary ret in their positions, with a determination to work as zealously as before, and thus a grave crisis in the life of the Congress has been tided over by the prudence and large heartedness of our friends in England Ought we not to follow their example and *heal up similar differences here?* Mr Hume has also addressed another letter to our contemporary of the *Bengalee*, in which he tells with much satisfaction how his reception in England was very enthusiastic and how his *arrival there at once dispelled the misunderstanding that had been created by imperfect* information Public opinion is slowly wheeling round to his side, as it must do with every one who advocates the cause of truth and justice Whatever be the misrepresentations, they are sure to vanish as mist before sunshine when the full light of knowledge is supplied from trustworthy sources The howlings of the Anglo Indian Press will be forgotten, but Mr. Hume's indictment of the Indian Government will remain as engraved on stone, so long as that Government does nothing to remedy the evils

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR RELIGIOUS BELIEF

A Paper read by a member before the Bombay Secular Society (From 'Modern Thought')

Our subject this evening is 'Man's Responsibility for Religious Belief' Here, there are two terms which play an important part in the discussion And it is right that we determine their meaning at the outset The terms are, of course, 'responsibility' and 'religious belief'

By "responsibility" *I mean, man's accountability* for his actions to some being or beings that lay down certain duties, the due performance of which is rewarded and non performance punished

"*Religious belief*" is *comparatively a plain* term It means implicit faith in what a particular religion or sect teaches, either through some revealed book or books or through some inspired prophet or prophets or, as some say, through the promptings of their inner self, termed conscience

Now to put the whole question before you in a concrete form let us see whether God will, if he is just, reward or punish man because he does or does not believe a certain kind of religion to be true or false

As almost all the religions I know of are based on beliefs, and as they *make bold to* assert that the whole of mankind will be judged and will have to undergo a future state of rewards or punishments just according to their belief, they must necessarily answer the *question in the affirmative.* But I will try now to answer it in the negative

I say neither God nor man can with justice punish any one either for his belief or disbelief and the actions or omissions actuated by them. In order to punish a person for any action or omission he must necessarily be in the position of being held responsible, for punishment presupposes responsibility, but in order that a man be held responsible for a particular condition of his mind—belief—in the doing or not doing of a certain act, he should in the first be put into that condition of mind to do or not to do the act for which he is to be held responsible For instance suppose a government is robbed of its treasury the government cannot seize any of its innocent subjects indiscriminately and punish them, for they are not responsible for it, but it is the sentry that were stationed at the place to guard the treasury, that are to be punished for allowing the robbery to be committed For they are the responsible party And again it must be borne in mind that even the sentry can be only liable to punishment, if they had the power to stop the robbery from being committed and not otherwise

This reasoning is *exactly applicable to the* question before us If man has it in his power to believe or not to believe this way or that, then I say he is responsible for his belief, but if he has not the power to do so, he cannot be responsible for it

Religions hold man responsible for his belief on the supposition that he can believe as he pleases, that man has power to believe as he pleases, that man has power to believe or not to believe one way or another If this supposition be true, man is responsible for his *belief, but if it be false he cannot be responsible* for his belief Now I say that this supposition is false. It is not in his power to believe as he wishes I hold that man's belief is formed in spite of himself, *independently of his will, and that he has no control over it* Our belief is naturally formed according to the evidence received by our senses and not otherwise We see this hall lighted up with lamps, can we believe it to be in darkness? You hear me read aloud, can you believe that I am silent? Suppose we taste something that is sweet, can we believe it to be bitter? If we smell something agreeable, can we believe it to be disagreeable? Suppose we touch this table before us, and feel it hard, can we believe it to be soft? When we are in a happy mood, can we believe that we are sorry? Just imagine that we wish to believe the opposite of all these, can we do so? I am sure you will say no And why? because our belief is formed independently of our wish *and exactly in accordance with the evi*dence received by our senses

Just think now for a moment, that we are in the wrong with regard to the beliefs we have just mentioned Can we be held responsible for that Of course not Because we cannot help having those beliefs Even if we wished to believe otherwise we could not do so, our belief is formed quite independently of our will

But some one might say that although this is all very true with regard to tangible *material objects it is not so in respect to religion*

Upon this I say, man is and must be held as free of any responsibility of religious beliefs, as he is of any other kinds of beliefs As he has no control over other beliefs so also he has no control over his religious belief As he *cannot help* believing or disbelieving this or that in other matters so too he cannot help in religious matters In short, religious beliefs come to him unawares of himself *and independently of his will* as belief in all other matters do

The religious belief of man is formed according to the way in which he is brought up in his infancy and childhood, according to the education he receives, the society in the midst of which he lives and moves and many other circumstances over which he has no control

We also know that religious beliefs are imparted to us by our parents who in their turn, have received them from their parents, who in their turn, have received them from their parents who again in their turn, have received them from theirs and so on These beliefs are inculcated in our minds in our childhood, when we have neither liberty nor power of discrimination to know right from *wrong, and so unable* to know whether our parents teach us the right things or not Here let me also remark that when the power of discrimination is developed in us it is so developed by the inculcations and teachings of our *parents and after the fashion of* their own notions of right and wrong. By this we plainly see that our parents form our beliefs Again if our parents are ignorant and do not know the value of education, they give us none. And so, as a matter of course we remain illiterate and ignorant, and naturally form wrong ideas and beliefs of God, men and things What fault is there of ours in this?

It may also be quite the reverse of this If our parents are learned, they fully appreciate the value of education and send us to schools *and colleges* Here we are taught philosophy, science, etc, under teachers and professors for whom we have great reverence and who impart their views to us There are our associations at college These and several other circumstances combine to form our beliefs or disbeliefs What control have we over them? Could we have changed all these circumstances from the beginning for our lives? Decidedly not Do we force the beliefs or disbeliefs upon ourselves? Do we wish to have or not have those beliefs or disbeliefs? Or even say, we wish to form such and such beliefs or disbeliefs, can we have them or not have them in the absence of the circumstances favourable to the formation of particular beliefs No, we cannot do anything of the kind Belief or disbelief comes to us *independently* of our will Our wish has nothing to do with it It has no control over it And now, I ask under these circumstances can responsibility ever arise and a criminal responsibility like that which religions put upon us? Dr *Isaac Watts*, a learned theologian of the last century says in his work on the "Improvement of the Mind" that "our friends our neighbours, the custom of the country where we dwell and the established opinions of *mankind form our belief*" I ask, according to this learned divine can man shape his belief according to his mere liking? Certainly not

THE PRE EMINENT POWER IN INDIA

The Hindu.

Nothing is more amusing than the extravagant notions formed by some of the Anglo Indian *Missionaries regarding* the success of their efforts in this country. While we have always been ready to acknowledge the invaluable services rendered to the low class people and the converts of the country by Missionaries efforts and while *we admire* the devotion *and the zeal* [illegible] organisation characterising them, we necessarily to note that they generally fail to estimate properly the success of their [illegible] in India We are not sure that such wild assertions as those indulged in by some of the Missionaries [illegible] to the [illegible] of their cause And we think that they are doing serious damage to their own cherished aspirations by blowing their trumpet too loudly and taking credit to which it purely imaginary. It would startle most *of our readers to learn that* the present [illegible] power [illegible] in India is Christianity" Yet this is the singular announcement that the Rev E Jenkins was pleased to make to a startling audience in London, most of whom probably were wholly ignorant of the condition of India her religion and peculiarities Mr Jenkins was not, however unaware of the response such an astounding statement was likely to evoke "I know that an assertion [illegible] sure [illegible]" he promptly added And [illegible] Most of those that are acquainted with the existing state of things in this country, Europeans or Indians would not regard Mr Jenkins's statement with any other feeling than ridicule Mr Jenkins then proceeded to make out his case And what are the facts advanced by him to make out his case? (1) The Christian scriptures have been translated into fifty vernaculars (2) The influence of the Bible upon the secular press I [illegible] other words the sentiments and [illegible] from the Christian scripture (3) [illegible]

The [illegible] of Christian inspiration How the translation of the Bible into a hundred vernaculars by the Missionaries is a proof of the pre-eminent power of Christianity in India, it is difficult to conceive The books published [illegible] bear testimony to the activity of Missionaries and the vast sums they spend on the diffusion of Christian sectarian literature And what the effect of this diffusion, is a natural question to ask first. But it has not resulted in the Christianising of India as the Rev Jenkins *supposes* [illegible] they are the growth of purely secular education They do not enslave the mind to any particular dogmas [illegible] they are known to be the parent of honest scepticism

How little [illegible] are converted into huge *mountains will be apparent by the attempt that* Rev Jenkins makes to quote in his defence the borrowing by Hindu writers of Christian phrases The acceptance of literature of the Bible as a specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon diction, the constant use of its phraseology and reference to its anecdotes, cannot certainly be construed into an acquiescence in the principles it inculcates or, what is more serious, into the abandonment of the Hindu religion We scarcely thought that men like the Rev Jenkins could commit such a thoughtless blunder The Indian is a remarkable linguist, and when he devotes himself to the mastery of any language he attains wonderful success Some of the most conservative members of the Hindu society, men whose hostility to Christianity as the "coming religion in India is as profound as is their adherence to their own sacred revelations, can compete favourably with some of the most cultured men of the West, so far as their mastery over the English language is concerned Most of our youths study the Bible for the help it affords them in their later years in a proper understanding of many of the standard authors, and to presume therefrom that the power of Christianity is pre-eminent in the mind of the youthful Hindu is to labour under a ridiculous delusion We cordially endorse the eulogiums passed on the English language and Western thoughts They are making a lasting conquest over India But Western literature is not synonymous with Christianity A thirst for the immortal English authors is not a religious fervour that seeks solace in the religion of the missionaries The Rev Mr Jenkins attributes every new movement in India to the power of Christianity If there is a movement set on foot to emancipate the Indian women he sees the occult power of Christianity preparing the soil for the conversion of the entire country, If native Princes resist the authority of their priests and pass laws for the amendment of the *condition of their women, if the Chiefs of* Rajputana protest against infant marriages, he attributes them to Christian love and Christian justice Mr Jenkins forgets that justice and love are older than Christianity and that every civilised country has its own codes of justice and love One of these days we may be told that if a Hindu makes a successful Barrister or [illegible] the power of Christianity is making itself visible through him

That again the power of Christianity [illegible] the object the Missionaries have in view For any good the preaching of eternal truths may produce the Rev Mr Jenkins and his associates [illegible] care much [illegible] country and the men in it Christian Every religion has its own [illegible] features And if all that is good [illegible] taught [illegible] religions [illegible] would [illegible] But this is not what the Missionaries [illegible] They [illegible] pretend to measure the good work they do by the number of [illegible] *fold, and it is in this view* [illegible] that the power of Christianity in India is pre-eminent [illegible] rulers and their literature has a peculiar tinge of Christianity [illegible] as the Rev Mr Jenkins would have us believe, then many [illegible] who admire the beauty of the Sanskrit literature and use Sanskrit words may be counted as converts to the religion of the Rishis The [illegible] of Hindu society is [illegible] in favour of Christianity [illegible] the Hindu races [illegible] It was only the last week the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] a sorrowful [illegible] caste with the following words — "Is the meaning of this [illegible] at Poona that the tyranny of caste [illegible] which seemed to be put out [illegible] working her way [illegible] *In a position to watch the workings of* municipal and District self-government, tell us that [illegible] Government in this Presidency is a process of Government by a dominant caste that things are arranged so that everything shall work for the greater good of the Brahmins and that local self-government already means Government by caste Mr Gladstone's intuitive apprehensions have been already realised, and every time that the caste system is strengthened by such victories over intelligence and personal right as that of which we hear from Poona, the danger that he indicated becomes more real" And here is Mr Jenkins who cries aloud that Christianity is the pre-eminent power in India The *Bombay Gazette* therefore furnishes the most satisfactory contradiction to this gentleman. Which is then pre-eminent in India? Caste or Christianity? The answer must be obvious to all those who have powers of ordinary observation and sound commonsense untainted by Missionary zeal

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NOTICE.

Tenders are called for the supply of articles of diet, Medical stores and sundries for the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Maternity and Medical stores, up to 22nd June 1892 by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government

For particulars see Mysore Gazette of the 9th June 1892

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Simla 11th June.—Owing to the Amir's solicitations, an Afridi Jirga had started for Kabul, but was stopped at Gandamak by cholera

Some Mullas are preaching against the Government of India in Tirah. They are reported to be doing this under instructions from the Amir.

General Gholam Haider is still at Asmar, where, according to last accounts, he is making a fortified cantonment and also building a military road to Hainaoli, on the Chitral border, and building fortified posts in commanding positions The Afghan troops at Asmar are now free from cholera

Arrangements for the marriage of the sister of the Khan of Asmar to the Amir's son are still proceeding. The bride's dowry will include a number of male and female Kaffir slaves

Another attempt to consolidate the Amir's authority on the frontier is the mission of the Khan of Lalpura by the Amir to the Mohmand country to realise the fines from the tribes

It is doubtful whether the Chinese official who is reported to be coming to Gilgit to discuss Hunza, affairs will really come further than Hunza in which case the Officiating Resident at Gilgit will not think it of sufficient importance to go to meet him, as he is not understood to be an official of special rank

Allahabad, 13th June—The European colony at Kabul will be increased by the return of Mr Pyne, the Amir's Engineer, who brings with him Mr Arthur Collins, M.I.C.E., a Fellow of the Geological Society, three mechanics and a gardener The party leaves Peshawar to morrow with the *Kafila*, the Amir having sent an escort of 50 Cavalry under a Colonel to meet them

London, 15th June—All the European Powers except Russia have accepted America's invitation to the Monetary Conference

Allahabad, 14th June—The rising in Hazarat is assuming a serious aspect The position of the rebels at Uruzgan is, however, described as very perilous They are entrenched at the heads of two parallel defiles leading to a valley, whence escape is almost impossible. The rebels number 10,000 men, women children, and a native report says the Amir's orders are to kill every adult man, making over the women to his soldiers An Afghan Sirdar, Abdul Kuddus Khan, has gone over to the rebels The Afghan regular troops under orders from Kabul are forcing the levies to do all the fighting, reserving themselves to push forward when the defiles have been forced

Calcutta, 14th June—Calcutta has so far done nothing towards supporting the Indian Currency Association, though attempts have been made to work up a Branch *Capital*, discussing the Memorial of the Association to Parliament, pronounces it as not only deplorably weak, but fears it is a dangerous and impolitic document This journal considers the introduction of a gold standard altogether unsuitable to Indian requirements, if not altogether impracticable, and the result of the Association's action can only be to deprive it of a large amount of support which it might otherwise have had, and to create strife where there should be unanimity.

Yesterday the Managers of Banks in Calcutta were canvassed as to the likelihood of their supporting the Indian Currency Association, when it is understood that every Bank recorded its unwillingness to join. The Civil Engineers' Association has signified its adhesion.

London, 15th June.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in London,

London 16th June.—The Parnellites have issued an election Manifesto in which they declare that they sought peace with the MacCarthyites, but they refused and therefore it will now be "war to the knife"

Mr Balfour, speaking at St. James's. Hall yesterday, developed the programme of his Party, which he said admitted urgency for reform in registration, and the desirability of the revision of ground rents, and favoured giving London the freest Municipal Government. Future legislation, he said, turned mainly on social questions His Party was prepared to give Scotland the control of private Bills necessary to reform her Poor Law system and to extend land ownership

Berlin, 15th June—All efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck have failed

Prince Bismarck starts on Friday for Vienna to attend his son Herbert's marriage A triumphal progress is being organised for him all along the route from here to Vienna

Paris, 15th June—Several deaths from cholera have taken place in Paris. It is declared only to be nostras, but the hospitals are being prepared in case it spreads

Simla, 16th June—News has been received from the Herat Province announcing a serious outbreak of the Hazaras and other Shiah tribes against the Amir It is rumoured also that the insurgents are likely to be assisted by the tribes across the Persian frontier, and also that Ismail Jan, son of Ishak Khan, the Amir's most dangerous enemy, is coming with a large force across the frontier. The Amir's Commander-in Chief, Gholam Haider, now at Asmar, is said to have been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take charge of the campaign To add to the Amir's troubles it is reported that symptoms of gout are again appearing

Simla, 15th June—No decision is apparently thought necessary by the Bengal Government regarding the disposal of the Rajah of Sikkim. The affairs of that small State are going on smoothly under Political management without the Rajah, and there is no reason, it is said, why this should not be left undisturbed.

London, 16th June—A meeting of the creditors of the New Oriental Bank took place to day at which it was resolved to go into voluntary liquidation Mr Weltan was appointed provisional liquidator. Reconstruction was proposed but not pressed on the ground that liquidation would not bar subsequent reconstruction, if feasible

17th June—At the New Oriental Bank meeting yesterday, the Chairman said he hoped the Bank would be able to pay a dividend of 15s.

London, 16th June —The *Standard* states that the Indian Officers' Bill is meeting with much opposition on both sides of the House of Commons and will probably be dropepd.

Vienna 16th June —A Committee of the Reichsrath has approved the clause in the Currency Bill providing for a gold standard.

Simla, 18th June —The story of the renewed Hazara revolt in Afghanistan appears to be that Mullas sent by the Amir preached against the Shia religion among the people of Diya Pulada, Shahrur and Vrusghan, who are nearly all Shias The latter killed some Mullas and their military guards, but were subsequently driven by reinforced Afghan troops to take refuge in the hills Meanwhile, the Dehzangi Hazaras and some Taimani, Ferozkue and Charmmak tribes raised the Shia religious standards, and the tribes in Persia adjacent to the Herat provinces are, it is rumoured, also about to join the movements Simultaneously Faramaz Khan, Commander in Chief of the Amir's Herat Army, reported that a large army under the son of Ishak Khan was advancing from the Samarkand direction to take part in the war If this report of Faramaz Khan be correct, the matter is so serious that the Amir himself would probably take the field in person with General Gholam Haider, and in the event of the Amir's defeat the case would doubtless come within our arrangement to protect the Amir against foreign aggression, though our sympathies would naturally be on the side of the Hazaras The situation would also be complicated in Kabul, where there is a large Quzilbash Shia population who would sympathise with their co-religionists. As regards the rumoured assistance for the insurgents from across the Persian frontier, the British representative in Persia ought to be able to deal with the matter

The foregoing intelligence requires confirmation, but unless the matter grows too serious, this trouble is rather opportune, as it will teach the Amir the advisability of keeping on good terms with the Government of India in order to obtain prompt assistance if required

London 17th June —Mr Gladstone, replying to a deputation of the London Trades Council urging the eight hours movement, said he declined to take up the question, and would devote the remainder of his life to Ireland

London, 18th June —In the House of Commons last night, Mr Balfour, replying to a question, said Parliament would be dissolved on the 28th or 29th instant

London, 18th June —The Ulster Convention met at Belfast yesterday when 12,000 delegates representing all sects and classes were present The Duke of Abercorn presided, and the enthusiasm throughout the meeting was frantic On his Grace saying that "all had unanimously determined to fight for their home and liberty," the audience rose to a man and cheered most vehemently Resolutions were then unanimously passed that they would repudiate the authority of any Parliament in Dublin.

Allahabad 17th June —Conflicting rumours continue to be received from Kabul One is that Ismail Khan, son of Ishak Khan intends advancing upon Afghanistan from Bokhara across the Oxus, another that a general rising of the Shia population of Afghanistan is taking place, while the Sunni Hazaras at Killa Nao, on the direct road from Herat to Kabul, are in open rebellion Lately that the Ghilzais of Kelat-i-Ghilzai are collecting with hostile intent All this goes to show that the Amir's position just now is not an enviable one

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892

A WRONG TO THE MYSORE STATE

The people of this Province complain, and complain with reason, that the Government has not been allowed fair play by the Paramount Power. One thing after another has been taken away, one concession after another has had to be made The country has been stripped of its privileges till very little has been left, and we are not certain we have reached the end The Government of His Highness deserved more liberality at the hands of the British than it has met with, for the rule was the outcome of British possession for about fifty years. The Imperial rule had the Province under its sway for this period, and the Prince was trained by the Paramount Power The policy adopted in Mysore is the same as that followed in British India, the laws are the same, they are administered in the same way Such being the case, Mysore, a child of the Imperial rule, ought to be treated with the greatest tenderness Instead of this it is treated—and has been—with the greatest harshness At the time of the rendition severe terms were imposed upon the Province and its Prince The treaty by which the Maharajah took possession of his country was a remarkably one-sided document All the benefits were on the side of the Paramount Power A portion of the Province had to be given up, a large subsidy had to be paid, to be enhanced in a few years The Assigned Tract was seized and Seringapatam was handed to the Maharajah in lieu of it, and when the Fort was delivered up to him the Residency was seized as compensation Nor was this all After the construction of the Railway, the Government of the Maharajah was ordered to give it up to the Southern Mahratta Company, the money paid being taken by the British Government on account of the money lent during the famine Thus all control has been lost over the working of the line, and any profits accruing are also lost to the Mysore treasury The people feel this to be a great hardship for the line is badly managed under its present owners, and accidents are far from unusual It is believed it would be better managed by the Government of the Maharajah than it is at present, the profits would pass into the treasury, and the people would have more confidence in the matter But a far greater concession was demanded from the Government of the Province. The Anche department had to be given up in order that it might be amalgamated with the Imperial post The institution had worked well, it was very popular with the people, anything sent by it was sure to reach its destination without being tampered with which cannot always be said of the Imperial Post, and postal communication was brought to the door of almost every man in the Province Under the last Anche Bukshi the system was very much extended and was highly appreciated by the people at large But the decree went forth that it was to cease to exist, that it was to become a part of a larger system, and the order had to be obeyed. It must be acknowledged that Anche was slightly antiquated in some particulars, but it would easily have been modernised, and brought into line with the postal system of the rest of the country This was proposed to the Government of India, but without effect The authorities at Calcutta did not want reform, they wanted annexation pure and simple But while the postal system has been taken from Mysore several other Native States have the privilege of sending their letters in any way they think proper, and thus have an advantage over this part of the country Hyderabad has its own system, and we think Baroda is similarly privileged besides several others in different parts of the country Several other concessions have had to be made by the Mysore Government, but we will not mention these But another act of injustice—for we can call it nothing else—is about to be perpetrated. The British Government will very shortly take to itself the jurisdiction of the land through which the railway runs and the ruler of the Province will have nothing to do with it All the Magistrates required to try cases that may arise will be appointed by the Supreme Power, and the Government of His Highness will have no voice in the matter. It may be said that the same rule has been applied in other Native States, that the jurisdiction over the railway tracts has been given up but this does not meet the case. Mysore is far in advance of nearly every province of the kind in India, it was as we have said, fifty years under British rule, British officials superintended the education of the Maharajah, and also the preparation of the State for his assumption of power Surely if his Government is capable of ruling over the whole Province, it may be left to have power over the land through which its railway runs This is a very small portion of Mysore, and up to this time no complaints whatever have been made Why then has the Imperial Government brought about the change we have mentioned? Simply that there may be a system of uniformity, that one Native State may in every particular, be like another The authorities at Simla saw a difference between—a small one—between Mysore and other districts of the kind, and so they thought this was wrong The order was sent forth to put a stop to what they considered an anomaly, and we see the result Mysore deserved better treatment at the hands of the Paramount Power than it has met with and this is a [illegible] pity

THE RESIDENT

It has been reported that the Resident, Colonel Henderson, will, from the 12th of next month, take three months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs,' and we are also given to understand that it has not yet been settled who is to act while he is away It is given out that Major Ravenshaw will take Colonel Henderson's place and that Colonel Megrath will act for the former This may turn out to be the case, but at present, it is only a conjecture The Resident only came here a few weeks ago, and is just beginning to know the place, to understand what he has to do, and the three months he will be away will throw him back considerably. During this time he may forget nearly everything he has learned, and will have to begin again Mysore has been peculiarly unfortunate with regard to the short time the Residents have remained in the Province Since the rendition in 1881 there have been numerous acting and permanent officials of this class, and some of them kept their posts a very short time Other Residents remain a long time at their posts, but in Mysore there is continual change It appears as if the place was only to be a kind of fill gap, a temporary abode for any official who cannot be settled elsewhere We say it looks like this and this is a great misfortune There is no continuity of policy, one official commences an undertaking which the next takes to be useless and puts a stop to. A Resident who was acting for a short time recently [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] subordinates away, to [illegible] and when the regular incumbent came back he found a different state of things existing from what he left He put matters back to their old condition, as far as he was able, but a great deal of confusion was thereby caused Those who had been appointed thought themselves wronged by being put back, while those who had been superseded only looked upon their restitution to their former offices as a right The result of the continual change of Residents is that an ebb and flow is always going on in connection with the work of the Residency, and this cannot be good, but very far from it Something should be tried to improve matters, and the way is, as far as can be seen, to make the stay of a Resident in the place longer than it has been up to this time The changes we have had are not good either for the Mysore Province or for the Civil and Military Station

Occasional Notes.

Carbolic acid powder is very effectual in preventing a snake from entering a house or a room.

Twenty thousand words have been added to the English language in the department of biology alone since Darwin's researches in evolution.

Heavy rain fell on the night of the 14th instant on the S W line of the Madras Railway from Jolarpet to Madras, and on the N W line from Nundalore to Arkonam

In Tibet women have more than one husband at a time and the number must not exceed seven They with their children constitute one family and live under one roof.

The King of Siam has just ruled that the Europeans in his service shall forthwith take the oath of allegiance and will go through the customary water drinking ceremony

Three National American peculiarities are noted by a visitor to that country 1 No American hums or whistles a tune either at home or in the street 2 Not one American in five hundred has a dog 3 Not one American in a thousand carries a walking stick

Mr Edison has invented a method of defending forts by means of electrified water The plan consists of playing a jet of water connected to a powerful dynamo upon the enemy, who, completing the circuit through the ground, would receive a shock which might be fatal

Prince Bismarck has not, it appears, been reconciled to Emperor William after all, although efforts have not been spared to bring about such a happy event The chances of a reconciliation seem, indeed, as over, and Prince Bismarck's triumphal progress from Berlin to Vienna on Friday and Saturday is not likely to improve them

The appointment of Commander in Chief in India has hitherto been in the gift of the Commander in Chief at the Horse Guards *Truth* understands that this arrangement has been abolished by a minute of the Cabinet and in future the Commander in Chief in India will be selected by the Prime Minister, the War Secretary, and the India Secretary, who are to act, as a Committee in the matter

According to a friend of Mr Seymour Hawtrey, who has contributed an interesting paper on his "Wanderings amongst the Maories" to the June number of the Christian College *Magazine*—the marriage ceremony amongst the Maories is simple enough—"They first bite and pinch and scratch one another, and if they stand it then they are married" Among other peoples the scratching, pinching, etc, usually takes place *after* marriage.

A Scientific journal of England discusses the "sources of illegitimacy" and shows the number of illegitimates in different countries of Europe Austria leads the list, in the population of which 14 per cent, are illegitimates Sweden, Saxony Bavaria, come next, which are proud of, possessing 10 per cent illegitimate population France has 8, Ireland 2½, Russia 2 and England nearly 5 per cent The writer in discussing the causes of illegitimacy shows education has very little effect in checking this fearful social evil

The Amir has got his hands full of military business just at present, and if it is true that some of his Mullas are preaching against the Government of India in Tirah, he evidently means mischief on the Frontier One thing is tolerably clear, and that is that His Highness is just now in an extremely irritable mood Lord Lansdowne's warning about Bajaur, whether it was called or not, is rankling in his mind, and it will not be surprising if, before long, he shows more practical signs of resentment than the employment of Anglo-phobia Mullas and intrigues amongst the Afridis

An unprecedented event in the annals of the history of Buddhism in Ceylon is, says the correspondent of a Colombo paper, shortly going to take place, and this will be the ordination of a Scotchman as a Buddhist priest This gentleman, Mr. MacMillan, is an active member of the Theosophical Society. He is quite a young man, and has

given up all family ties and position for the sake of Theosophy and has gone to Ceylon to study Pali and Buddhism under the Chief Abbot Sumangala, of the Oriental College at Maligakanda. He is now making the necessary preparations to enter the new life and join the ecclesiastical order.

THE *St. Stephen's Review* hears " from a source which it is impossible to discredit," that the rumours as to the probability of an engagement between Prince George of Wales and Princess May of Teck are to receive authoritative confirmation very shortly. Since her Majesty's return from Germany it is said that the Royal assent has been given. Notwithstanding strenuous contradictions, says *Vanity Fair*, there seems very little doubt that the matter of Prince George's marriage is now settled. Those who ought to know most say that the engagement is clearly an accomplished fact although it will not openly transpire at once. Some go so far as to fix the date of the wedding for February next.

The following is the *Englishman's* description of how the Dutch who with respect to their currency were in a similar position to that which we occupy in India, grappled with the silver question without depreciating the value of their silver currency. In May, 1873 when silver began to fall, they closed their mints against the free coinage of silver, and waited for more than two years to see if the depreciation was likely to prove permanent. In 1875, when they were convinced that a reaction was impossible, they decided to open their mints to the free coinage of gold, with the result that in a short time a gold currency had been formed side by side with the silver without the expenditure of a single florin by the State. France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy followed suit with the same result, their silver token thus maintaining the original value in spite of all alteration in the price of silver.

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness will arrive in Bangalore at the end of next month. He will remain at Mysore till after the races.

RETURN TO DUTY.—Mr. W. McHutchin, Assistant Secretary Public Works Department, on leave in England, will return to duty at the end of this month.

THE RESIDENT.—As we said elsewhere, Colonel Henderson will take three months' leave from the 12th of July. It is rumoured that Major Reven how will act for him and this is very probable.

THE REVISION OF THE TRAIN SERVICE.—The Revision of the train service between Bangalore and Poona will be brought into force from the 1st proximo, and some important and convenient changes have been effected.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Standish Lee who till now has been the Sanitary Engineer of Mysore will, in future, be the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Mysore. We have not heard whether there will be any increase to his salary.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The survey of the railway extension from Nanjangud to Gundlupet is in a state of advancement. The contract for the work has been let to Mr. Lockyer, formerly chief draftsman of the Chief Engineer's office at Dharwar.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is not so good as it might be. Fevers are prevalent, and a few cases of cholera have occurred. Probably a good down pour of rain would do good. It would clear the atmosphere, and might make the place healthy.

COMPLETION OF WORK.—Mr. Nunjundiah, lately on special famine duty in the Kolar District, has resumed charge of his permanent post as Subordinate Judge of Bangalore. His *locum tenens*, Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar will be acting as City Magistrate, Bangalore, until relieved by Mr. B. G. Kristnengar who is at present on special duty.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been very remarkable during this week, sometime it is very hot, then it will be chilly with which wind blowing. At times it looks like rain, but only a few drops fall, and thus no good arises. A great deal more is required, and it is to be hoped it will not be long in coming.

CAUVERY RIVER.—Our Contemporary of the *Daily Post* learns from a reliable source that the Government of India has decided that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore cannot construct any anicuts across the Cauvery river within the Mysore Province, without previously obtaining the sanction of the former, as by the construction of such the water would be diverted from freely flowing into some of the southern districts in the Madras Presidency.

THE BANGALORE CLUB.—This institution started by high officials of the Mysore State and public native citizens has been quite a success, and proves that educated Indian gentlemen appreciate Club life. There are at present 140 members and the locale of the Club is Sidney Park, Mission Road. We hear that measures are being taken to find the Club its own premises, and with this view the Mysore Government has been moved to grant a piece of land known as Rickett's Park, which is more central, both to the City and the Cantonment, so that a building may be erected.—S.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.
Thursday 16th June 1892.

The 4th June 1892. No. 91.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao Civil Surgeon, Shimoga was granted casual leave of absence for 10 days with effect from the 19th May 1892.

The 7th June 1892. No. 92.—Mr. Mir Kurshid Ali Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police Chitaldroog District, being reported ill, is granted privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Syed Ali Hasan, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, during Mr. Kurshid Ali Khan's absence or until further orders.

Mr. Kunniswami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is transferred to the Chitaldroog District for general duty as a temporary measure.

No. 93.—Dr. J. G. North, Assistant Commissioner, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the leave of the same description granted in Notifications Nos. A 702, 147, 153, and 52, dated 4th December 1891, 11th February 16th March and 7th May 1892, respectively.

No. 94.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Dobson, Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Jail, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail, during such time as he may officiate as Superintendent of the Jail.

No. 95.—Mr. F. Rajam Chetti, Treasurer, State Huzur Treasury, was granted casual leave for 12 days from 22nd April 1892 under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

The 8th June 1892.—No. 96.—The privilege leave of 6 days granted to R. Subba Rao, Amildar of Sivaganga Taluk, in Notification No. 421, dated 28th January 1892, was extended by 8 days.

No. 97.—In pursuance of orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 13595-600—L 130 dated 29th February 1892, Assistant Surgeon Miss Abraham has reported herself to the Chief Secretary for duty in the forenoon of the 20th May 1892 and has been, as a temporary measure, posted to the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon B. D. Raghavendra Rao has been transferred from the Maternity Hospital to St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore.

General Summary.

LALA GOKAL CHAND, son of Rai Joti Mal, Municipal Commissioner of Ferozepore, has gone to England to study for the Civil Service, Examination. This is the first native gentleman who has gone to England from Ferozepore.

A POSTAL official at Secunderabad has been arrested and is to be tried shortly at that station in connection with the abstraction of stamps sent to the *Madras Mail* by one of the subscribers of that paper in a letter addressed to its manager.

TWO RAILWAY SURVEYS.—A complete survey for a railway from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry on the Salween will probably be undertaken next winter. Mr. Bagley will probably be the Engineer in Charge. A survey will also be made from Chittagong to the Yeng Pass in Upper Burma, via Akyab.

CASTE PREJUDICES OF HINDU GUARDS.—The Hindu Guards on the South Indian Railway who wear the sacred thread have objected to wear the Guard's cross belt, which, when worn, goes over their thread, on the score of caste prejudices. As the Traffic Department insists on the belt being worn, a representation is to be made to the Agent, Mr. W. S. Betts, on the matter.

LORD CHEYLESMORE'S COLLECTION OF 78 pictures by Landseer and other eminent painters was sold in the middle of May by public auction. Landseer's master piece, "the Monarch of the Glen," which was bought in 1884 for £6,510 realised, says the "Times," £7,425 the highest price ever paid at auction for a Landseer. The total sum realized was £31,317.

A CURIOUS CASE IN A HILL STATE.—A curious case has occurred at Simla in which the Deputy Commissioner has to consider whether the banishment of a god from the Hill State of Kumharsain is advisable in the interests of public peace. There are rival gods in Kumharsain whose worshippers fight, and the Deputy Commissioner has already been obliged to disestablish the Church in Kumharsain by decreeing that the people who disbelieve in the State god need not pay a tax to support that divinity.

A MATRIMONIAL FRAUD.—A gentleman, on matrimonial thoughts intent, has just been the victim of a singular case of fraud which is reported from Bisalia in the District of Mymensing. The wouldbe bridegroom was induced to pay a certain amount of money to the family fo his intended, and the marriage duly took place on the appointed day or rather night. After the marriage, the unsuspecting bridegroom discovered that the bride was a young boy, a *Fattrawalla* by profession, who had been palmed off upon him for the sake of the dowry he had paid. The disappointed gentleman has instituted a criminal case against the so called guardians of his masculine bride, but the matter is still *sub judice*.

MR. H. H. HOWORTH'S BIRTHDAY HONOUR has puzzled a good many people in this country. According to Mr. William Digby it happened thuswise:—" It was discovered that, some time ago he wrote a book on the Mongols, and it is supposed by some that the parties who recommended him to the Queen for Knighthood supposed Mongolia was in India ! Anyhow, a more shadowy claim than that possessed by Mr. Howorth for an Indian Knighthood is hardly conceivable. Write a book on the Mongols and, if you are a Conservative Member of Parliament and your friends are in office, you may become a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent order of the Indian Empire ! "

Extracts.

THEOSOPHY AND SPIRITUALISM

Mr. Stead is glad to see in *Lucifer* for April 15, an attempt made by Mrs. Besant to endeavour to bring about a meeting on common ground between the Theosophists and the Spiritualists. Mrs. Besant drew up the following letter, and sent it to Mr. Stanton-Moses, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Professor Crookes, Miss Florence Marryat, and Mr. Theobald. On the side of the Theosophists, she invited the assistance of Countess Wachtmeister, Miss Emily Kislingbury, Herbert Burrows and G. R. S. Mead. Here is the letter :—

Dear Sir,—It is proposed to hold a symposium in *Lucifer* of a few representative Spiritualists and Theosophists, with a view of clearly defining the points of agreement and difference in the two schools, with regard to superphysical phenomena. The following questions have been sketched as a basis for the discussion ; it is proposed that each taking part in the discussion shall begin by stating his position on these points, limiting the statement to about a thousand words ; the following month these statements can be criticised and discussed by the controversialists. I very cordially invite your assistance in the carrying out of this plan, which may help to clear away some regretable misunderstandings.

PROPOSED QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by the word "spirit" ? Does it include all that survives the death of the body, or do you distinguish between mind and spirit ? e. g., is the casting up of a line of figures an act performed by the spirit ?

2. To what agency do you attribute—
   (a) The moving of physical objects.
   (b) The materialisation of human forms or parts of human forms.
   (c) Automatic writing.
   (d) Direct writing.
   (e) Inspirational speaking.
   (f) Speech during trance.

3. Do you think a disembodied spirit—using the word spirit as defined by you under 1—can communicate with persons in earth-life ? If you distinguish between mind and spirit, will you state clearly what you think can communicate, and what you think cannot ?

4. Do you consider that physical death separates at once the permanent and impermanent parts of man, or do you believe in any further disintegration, and if so, what ?

5. In what does mediumship consist, in your opinion ?

Will you kindly let me know, at your early convenience, whether you will take part in the proposed symposium ? MSS. should be in my hands by April 25th at latest.

Professor Wallace writes in reply :—

Parkstone, Dorset, March 31st, 1892.

Dear Mrs. Besant,—I could very easily answer the questions you send, but I do not see what purpose it would serve. *Opinions* are of no value without stating the *evidence* on which they are founded. Again, the questions seem altogether one sided, as none of them touch on the special teaching of Theosophy. Yet, further, so few spiritualists see *Lucifer* that the discussion would not reach them. It seems to me that to serve any useful purpose the questions should be so put as to bring out the crucial differences between Spiritualists and Theosophists. The evidence for each special doctrine should be summarised in the answers. And, lastly, arrangements should be made to have the whole discussion published in *Light* as well as in *Lucifer*.—Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

Mrs. Besant expresses herself as quite willing to modify the discussion so as to meet Mr. Wallace's objections, and there will be no difficulty, of course, in having the whole discussion published in *Light* as well as *Lucifer*. Mr. Stead sincerely hopes that the Spiritualists will allow nothing to stand in the way of accepting this attempt to let the public understand what they really believe in common.

THE HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS OF CONVERSIONS TO CHRISTIANITY

SIR,—Coimbatore was within the last two years the scene of two conversions—both Brahmin youths. The recent Chingleput conversion case must be fresh in the memory of all. And but few can have forgotten the unsuccessful attempt at conversion which some time ago well, nigh endangered the existence of the Christian College—Madras. It is a singular feature in all these cases and in several others, that the persons who "asked" for baptism were school boys. Can it be said that they possessed sufficient knowledge of Hinduism and Christianity to be able to judge of their relative merits ? The boys were able of course to answer certain set questions on the Bible, and with that, the Missionaries satisfied their conscience that the candidates were fit to be received into the Christian fold. But, did it occur to the Reverend gentlemen that it

was one thing to put his sentiments and quite another thing to have them? How many a school boy crams and gets up by rote for the nonce what he does not and cannot understand! Are we then to hold that the "spirit of God" worked in the hearts of the youths and illuminated the darkness of their minds and enabled them to see the saving light of the Gospel. To do so would be mere cant and to sacrifice our reason at the altar of bigotry of the rankest type. Are the mysteries of religion so easily grasped? Why do not our Missionary friends fly at higher game and convert grown-up men—better able to judge? I have conversed with intelligent converts, clever business men, possessing good English education, and moving in high European circles; the key-note of their conversation when they touch the question of Christianity is one of deep sorrow for the change of 'Religion.' If Akilandiah found all the solace in Christianity that religion could give a human being, why did he withhold it from his children and take so much pains to have them admitted into their caste The answer is plain He that runs can read it In a moment of temptation, the misguided youth yields and lives ever after, a life of repentance and sorrow for the blunder. Sin and death came (we have it on the authority of the Bible) into the world as the result of the Satanic influence on our "common ancestors" Judging from the after-experience of the young convert too painful to be wiped away even by the repentance of a lifetime, it might well be said that he too has been thrust out of the garden of Eden, and that thenceforward, he has to work by the sweat of the brow Discarded by the parents that fondly brought him up from his infancy, by the affectionate wife of his bosom, by his friends—in fact by the whole of his caste—what compensation does he derive from his new friends? Let the new convert answer for himself. As for the parent and the wife, the one deprived of a beloved child and the other of a husband—what can compensate for their life-long agony! What restitution are the Christian *Padres* able to make for the suffering and misery they bring where all was peace and happiness before? Are they not men and have they not drunk their mother's milk in their infancy? And yet now do they behave—as if bereft of all human feeling! If what Christianity teaches at the very threshold be nothing more than the desertion of the parents and the wife and the renunciation of all the finer feelings that distinguish the man from the brute—is Christianity worth having at such a sacrifice? Sophistry will doubtless find a ready answer—as old as conversions commenced No earthly sacrifice can be too much when weighed against the eternal welfare of the soul! The means justifies the end! It is the old story of the sword in the one hand and the Koran in the other To push the argument to its logical conclusion—any office, whatever its enormity in a purely wordly point of view becomes meritorious when committed under the guise of serving God Religion, what a number of crimes have been committed in thy name,

Will the Missionaries with their zeal in proselytizing, bear in mind that they are themselves human beings with wives and children, and that to bring desolation in peaceful homes, is contravening one of the fundamental precepts, preached by Christianity—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." If Christianity is good in itself, it ought to stand on its own legs, the would-be convert ought to be of a mature intellect and age before he is allowed Baptism; if he has parents or wife or other relations and friends, he should be permitted—nay, told by the Missionary to consult them and sufficient time allowed for the purpose, and no baptism should be made unless the missionary is satisfied that the candidate has consulted with his relations and well-wishers, and sticks to his resolve to quit the religion of his fore-fathers To make matters sure, the Missionary should himself communicate with the persons aforesaid and invite them and the native public to witness the ceremony of Baptism. If the precaution were taken many a bird indeed would fly back, to his nest, many an ignorant youth might be saved to his family, and the Missionary would not inspire the fear and mistrust with which he is now generally viewed And yet, the cause of Christianity would not in reality suffer. Accessions to Christianity would indeed be fewer, but what is lost in *quantity* will be made up for by *quality*

A CAREFUL OBSERVER

Poonamallee, 15th June.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

DISPOSAL OF DARKHASTS.

It appears that there is much delay in the disposal of darkhasts received in Taluks The Government have therefore issued an order requiring the Deputy Commissioners to submit in a prescribed form a quarterly statement of all Darkhasts remaining undisposed for three months from the date of the darkhasts

The Government have directed that when applications for the grant of Poshirakh villages on Shraya tenure or otherwise are received the conditions on which the applications are made should be clearly specified in a notification which should be issued by the Deputy Commissioners for publication in the *Gazette* and also locally and unless better offers are received within three months from the date of the said Notification the darkhasts should be granted on the terms proposed by the first applicants.

AMILDARS AND SHERISTADARS.

The Government have now issued a very fine order In future every order on the Treasury for disbursement of money issued by an Amildar should bear the initials of the Taluk Sheristadar or, in his absence, of the Head Gumashta If the order does not bear his initials, the Comptroller would refuse to admit it as a voucher If the Amildar over rules any objection of the Taluk Sheristadar or the Head Gumashta, and either of these is not satisfied with the order of the Amildar the matter should be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner All disbursement orders issued by a Deputy Commissioner should bear the initials of his Sheristadar If the latter objects and the Deputy Commissioner overrules him, the Sheristadar must record his objection and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner who sends it or not to Government for orders The Deputy Commissioner's signature is made a sufficient authority for the Comptroller to pass unless the rules require Government sanction

TREASURIES

The Comptroller has been requested to report whether any accounts are received by him monthly, of properties kept in Treasury for safe custody. If not he has been directed to arrange to get them along with the accounts current. No money of whatever kind could be kept in the Treasury according to the present orders, without being brought into the General account of the Treasury.

LAND REGISTRY

A considerable number of petitions received by Government relate to the sale of lands held by unregistered holders for arrears of revenue The Government have reason to think that there are still a large number of raiyatwari lands which are held by individuals whose names are not registered in the Revenue Accounts either because the holders have by ignorance not claimed separate registry in their names or because the registered holders have raised frivolous objections to the registry being transferred to the actual possessors. In all such cases, it would be a great gain to the raiyats if the Deputy Commissioners would explain the rules on the subject to the parties concerned and see that the registries are made in the names of the actual possessors under paras 8 and 10 of Rule XXVI of the Revenue Rules The Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to make it a point at each Jamabandi to enquire how many such cases exist in each village explain to the men concerned the rules on the subject and effect transfers of registry in the names of the persons actually in possession They should explain in their Revenue Administration Report of 1892-93 how far effect has been given to the above instructions and how many cases still remain in which the registry still stands in the names of persons not actually in possession.

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

The Muzrai Superintendent deputed one Mr. C. Thimmiyya, a pensioned Amildar to inspect the Government Anna Chattrams on Mysore Road and submit a report as to how the feeding was being conducted therein During his inspection he noticed on the 14th March last a party of travellers consisting of 2 males 5 females and 2 children halting at Chennapatna, and being much fatigued by travel, they were anxious to get food especially the children who were crying from hunger; but no food could be had from the chattram as the cook was absent. From the local enquiry, the inspector ascertained that the cook had not been working at all in the Chattram for several months past and that he was engaged in the Deputy Amildar's house as his cook. This report was passed on to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for enquiry. The Deputy Commissioner called for explanations from the Deputy Amildar, and statements were obtained by the chattram servants Their version is that the travellers in question did not ask for cooked food but they simply wished for some raw rice which was accordingly supplied to them, but they admit that no rice was cooked at all in the Chattram on the day in question. As regards the accusation against the Deputy Amildar that he was improperly utilizing the services of the Chattram cook for his own purpose his explanation is that the cook was in the habit of undertaking private work for others for daily wages without detriment to his duties at the Chattram and that he the Deputy Amildar was employing him in his house whenever his own cook fell ill, but that he invariably paid him his wages for the labour The Deputy Commissioner not being satisfied with this sent him a set of questions to be answered, but he is reported to have evaded a "direct reply" Upon this the Government have issued the following order —

It is evident from the records that D. Narasinga Rao, Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, utilized the services of the Chattram cook for his domestic work and that he acted thereby in gross violation of the Muzrai Rules. His conduct in this respect has been most reprehensible, and he has thereby rendered himself liable to be dismissed the service, under para 8 of the Rules of 1852 But having regard to the general laxity that has prevailed hitherto in the management of the Muzrai Institutions the Government are inclined to deal leniently with him and they accordingly direct that he be fined in the sum of Rs 21¼, an amount equal to six months' pay of the Chattram cook whose services he has improperly utilized. This amount will be recovered from his next pay Bill and credited to Muzrai funds Future instances of similar misconduct on the part of any official in the State will be visited with the full penalty prescribed by the Rules of 1852 —*Herald*

MR. HUME, AN OPTIMIST.

Here is the third letter of Mr. A O Hume to the Editor of the *Bengalee* which surpasses in interest its two predecessors

May 13 1892

To,

The Editor of the *Bengalee*

Sir

The numerous letters received by the last two mails lead me to fear that many in India have failed to appreciate the importance of the late debate on the Indian Council's Bill, and to realise how great a step in advance, where our cause is concerned, it marks.

In the first place, this debate was the first for many years that brought and held together a house Usually when Indian questions come on, the number of members present drops to ten or twelve This time fully 120 men watched the debate carefully for hours I can remember nothing like it for years, and for this success this debate brought, to a great extent, contributed Mr Schwann and Mr Smith Maccall conspicuously deserve our thanks Then Mr Gladstone joined in and made a fine speech, thus raising the discussion to the position of a first class debate. To Indian people seem disappointed that he did not say more—here all (on our side) are delighted that he said so much.

Consider the situation In a few months perhaps in a few weeks, he will, if it pleases God to prolong his life, become once more Prime Minister No real statesman thus situated, could have spoken more plainly or more to the point, on a subject, of the details of which he had no special knowledge Mr Gladstone told the House, and no Ministerialist corrected or contradicted him, that unless the Bill was intended to prove the way for the elective system, its language was most peculiar—that the speech of the Under Secretary of State appeared to embody the elective principle—that the great question before the House was the introduction of the elective element into the Government of India, and that though he did not ask the Government of India, or the Secretary of State to produce large and imposing results, what he (representing the Liberal party) wished was that the first steps should be of a genuine nature and that whatever scope is given to the elective principle should be real, and finally that Her Majesty's Government must understand that it will be regarded as a most grave disappointment, if after all the assurances given of an attempt to bring into operation this powerful engine of Government, there should not be some real and substantial progress in this direction. "I do not speak" he added, "of its amount, I speak more of its quality—after the assurances we have received, I believe we are justified in looking forward not merely to a nominal but to real living representation of the People of India."

I do not think that any of us acquainted with English Party tactics and the existing position of affairs here, could ever have expected even as much as this from Mr. Gladstone—because it distinctly pledges himself and his party to make a genuine effort when they in power to secure a real living representation of the people of India With a Liberal Governor General, like Lord Reay, and a Liberal Secretary of State for India like Lord Ripon, we may be sure that such an earnest honest effort will be made, if necessary. I say "if necessary" because my own conviction is that Lord Lansdowne (who is a genuine Liberal at heart, though he unfortunately, as a necessity of his family connections, has thrown in his lot with that moribund microscopic section, the Liberal Unionist) Lord Lansdowne, I say himself will make a genuine and strenuous attempt to secure for India's people this great boon

Lord Metcalfe's name will live for ever as the donor of freedom to our Press Lord Ripon's as the true founder of our Local Self Government But fate seems to have reserved for Lord Lansdowne, the still greater glory of giving to India what will become a true system of Representative Government

So far then from being dissatisfied with or disappointed at this recent debate—all true and honest sons of India ought to be greatly encouraged by it, and rejoice openly, for it has in reality advanced the cause of India's people a mighty step, in the direction of the fruition of their noblest aspirations

Several friends of India have taken notice of the attempted retrograde action of the Government of Bengal in the matter of the Municipal Bill The time is not one, distracted as all politicians' minds are with rumours of speedy dissolution, to bring the matter forward publicly, but rest assured, that no such retrograde policy will be permitted by the Liberal Party, and should this reactionary measure be really passed, steps will be taken either to disallow it, or if issued before the Liberal Party come in, to insist on its revision. Of course you and all true friends of Local Self-Government in Bengal will oppose the objectionable sections of this precious Bill in the most persistent and uncompromising manner But even should you be defeated temporarily, which I can hardly believe be sure that the defeat *will* be only temporary, and that right and justice will before long resume their wonted sway You must not omit to keep us fully informed of the progress of this matter.

Of course no one yet *knows* anything certain as to the exact date on which the present Parliament is to be dissolved But it has been confidently asserted that Lord Salisbury would prefer to hold on to April 1893 the great bulk of the rank and file on both sides of the House seem to have made up their minds, that the elections will take place early in July Mr Digby as you know is standing, and not only he, but other friends tell me, that he has a very good chance of succeeding May it be so—he is thoroughly identified with India's cause I have not the time, myself to enter Parliament, and have therefore, though reluctantly, had to decline all the offers made me to stand at different places, but I am now being pressed to contest a certain Tory seat, where there is not the smallest chance of succeeding but where it is desirable to keep all the Tories fully employed, and so prevent their having time or energies at their disposal to assist their brother Conservatives in constituencies, where the Liberal and Radical votes have at any rate some chance of predominating A hotly contested election, where there is no chance of succeeding and no chance therefore of being compelled to undertake duties which I have not the time to discharge adequately, without somewhat neglecting India, would just suit me, and I may go in for it But if you hear of my standing anywhere, you will understand that I am not giving up India, but only leading a forlorn hope against an impregnable bastion, to prevent the defenders there of massing their forces, with the garrisons of other bastions, where the real, and as we we hope, successful assaults are to be made

A O HUME

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 18th June 1892.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Thursday the 30th June 1892, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort, Bangalore.

I. Cash Account Current, Mortuary return, Itinerant Medical Officer's return and Progress Report of works for the month of May 1892.

II. Government Proceedings No. 3505—L 453, dated 26th May 1892, regarding the grant of increase to the pay of City Amildar and Municipal Executive Engineer.

III. Government Proceedings No 3547—L 401, dated 27th May 1892, regarding the transfer of Octroi Manager to the Municipal Office as Manager and Sheristadar, and Octroi Manager as Octroi Manager, giving him horse allowance with change in the official designation.

IV. Correspondence regarding the payment of unexpended balance of Rs. 271—12—11 out of Rs. 700 granted in 1891 92 on account of Government Girls' School.

V. Memorandum as regards the cost of Europe medicine supplied to the Maternity and other Dispensaries for 1890 91 and subsequent year and the papers connected therewith.

VI. Bill for Rs 315—4—0 from the Proprietor, Evening Mail, being advertisement charges together with correspondence.

VII. Letter, dated 24th May 1892, from Mr. H. S. Lee, for a triangular plot of ground near the Race Course.

VIII. Memo, dated 9th June 1892, from the Municipal Executive Engineer, regarding the salary of the Temporary Sub Overseer Sigemani Davar for 2 months at Rs 15 a month.

IX. Letter No. 2047, dated 16th May 1892, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore as regards clothing and bedding charges of the Maternity amounting to Rs. 526—11—0.

X. Estimates of works as follows :—

1. Estimate for sinking a well 10' feet in diameter in Cubbonpete near Gundanna's house amounting to Rs. 907.
2. Six estimates in connection with the Town Improvement as per list attached.
3. Estimate for building two rooms in the Bonded Warehouse and generally repairing the building.
4. Estimate for planting cocoanut avenues along the roads in the Western Extension.

XI List of estimates for road repairs.

XII. Government Proceedings No. 2918-28—L 400, dated 20th May 1892, directing the audit of the Municipal accounts in the Office of the Comptroller from 1st June 1892.

XIII. Report from the Sub Committee *in re* settlement of compensation or grant of site to Mr. P. N Krishna Murti in lieu of that taken up for the proposed extension of Kasi Visvesvara Temple road.

XIV. Senior Surgeon's letter Nos. 106 and 22056, dated 12th May and 10th June 1892, respectively, regarding the removal of the burial ground in the bed and behind the bund of Karanji tank and of Protestant Cemetery behind the Fort.

XV. Government Proceedings No. 3696 706—L. 179, dated 30th May 1892, directing that the Municipal and District Fund accounts for 1891 92 should be prepared for 15 months ending 30th June 1892.

XVI Letter No. 1262, dated 25th May 1892, from the Educational Secretary forwarding an application from M. Venkatramaiya, Head Master of the Kannada Boys School, for promotion.

XVII. Government Proceedings No. 2321—332, dated 11th May 1892, regarding the levy of license fees on exciseable articles, *viz.*, cocoanuts, betel leaves and tobacco.

XVIII. Memo No 73 from Municipal Executive Engineer for furniture.

XIX Government Proceedings, sanctioning Rs. 100 towards the cost of manufacturing human excreta into a valuable manure with observations.

XX Correspondence regarding the land applied for by Gubbi Totadappa for erecting an Anna Chattram for the Lingayet sect.

MIR SHUJAYAT ALI KHAN,
President.
City Municipal Commission

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 21st June —Lord George Hamilton has officially denied the report that he had been nominated as the next Viceroy of India

Mr. Gladstone will begin his Midlothian Campaign with the Edinburgh meeting on the 30th instant

An opposition party in Ulster has issued a Manifesto in reply to the Belfast Convention in which they deny that Ulster is entirely Unionist and that any danger exists of civil war.

London, 19th June —Mr Gladstone, speaking at a Nonconformist gathering at Clapham yesterday, charged Government with raising religious issues. He denied that the Ulster Protestants were solidly opposed to Home Rule, and also denied that it would lead to an established Catholic Church in Ireland The power of the priests, he said, was due to the people's lack of legitimate freedom

Berlin, 19th June —Prince Bismarck, *en route* to his son's wedding at Vienna, has received a very warm ovation Replying to an Address presented to him at Dresden he said that his career was closed and that he would never again accept office,

Allahabad, 11th June —Latest advices state that the rising among the Hazaras at Kala Nao was due to Ishak Khan sending emissaries among them It appears that the Hazaras were showing signs of restlessness The Governor of Herat summoned them to his presence. Becoming alarmed, twenty headmen fled across the frontier into the Russian territory Appealing for help, they received sympathy at Penjdeh whence, report says, a party of Cossacks with a Russian Officer proceeded to Kala Nao

Yet another incident is reported The Amir had forbidden the export of grain from Herat to Russian territory. A Turkoman caravan from Kala Nao carrying grain tried to cross the frontier, and was stopped by a small Afghan outpost at Torashekh The Turkomans appealed to the Russian Commandant across the frontier for protection, which was promptly given The Afghan outpost was occupied and eight rifles seized and the soldiers made prisoners This reaching the ears of the Russian Commandant at Sheikh Junaid, he ordered the prisoners to be released and their arms restored The incident thus closed without a collision between the Russian and Afghan troops, and there is peace now along the border line.

London, 21st June —The House of Commons last night was in Committee on the Indian Budget when Sir Roper Lethbridge, as announced last week, raised the question of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service of India.

Mr Curzon, in reply, said he regretted it was impossible to make exchange on pensions at two shillings per rupee and to reduce the term of service to twenty five years. Putting all Europeans in the Service on the most favoured furlough and pensions scale would, if the counsels of the Select Committee were accepted, give the natives equal right to the same consideration, which, he said, was precluded by the expense which would be entailed.

London, 12st June —Mr. Curzon, in the Indian Budget Statement last night reviewed the divergent views on the complex silver question He suggested no remedy, but said the fall in the rupee demanded strict economy in every direction The high price of Indian securities was, he said, the best proof of the stability of the Government He hoped a time would arrive for a reduction of the salt tax, but such a step was yet impossible.

London 21st June —The Dissolution of Parliament is fixed for the 28th instant The General Elections will begin on the earliest possible date after the issue of writs, and will probably be on the 4th August

London, 22nd June —Messrs. MacCarthy and Dillon had a long and cordial interview to day with Mr Gladstone.

Chicago, 21st June—The Democratic Convention opened here to day and twenty thousand were present The silver plank denounces the Sherman Act and demands the coinage of gold and silver without discrimination. It favours the currency of both metals, making all dollars of equal commercial value

Simla, 21st June—News has been received of an attack on Afghan troops near Asmar by the Mohmunds, and the movement is said to be spreading

Allahabad, 21st June —No further news has been received regarding the progress of affairs in Hazarajat Apparently the Amir's troops have not yet defeated the Hazaras in Oruzghan District. It is not yet known what punishment the Amir has inflicted on the Sunni Hazaras of Kala Nao for seeking Russian protection

Simla, 22nd June —News received from Afghanistan shows that the Mohmund and Salarzai rising against the Amir's General, Gholam Haider, at Asmar may become serious. The tribal gathering is [illegible] and is evidently the work of Umra Khan who appears inclined to assume the offensive against Gholam Haider who cannot evidently now be sent to take command of the Herat Army against the Hazaras The Amir is therefore said to have selected Muhammad Hussain, the General who has been in disgrace ever since his defeat by Ishak Khan, and has ordered him to take command of the campaign against the Hazaras

London 24th June —Mr Gladstone, has issued his Midlothian Manifesto, which contains no definite proposals In it he reiterates the necessity that exists for Home Rule in Ireland, which would enable the English Parliament to attend to the wants of Great Britain. He predicts that Ulster will soon return to a feeling of brotherhood He favours local option, the principle of one man one vote, and a reduction in the hours of labour

The Borough Elections begin on the 4th proximo

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JUNE 27, 1892

INDIA IN ENGLAND

To-morrow the present Parliament will be dissolved, an appeal will be made to the country, and a fresh house brought to Westminster There has been a good deal of speculation as to which side will be brought in, whether the present ministers will return to office after the fray is over, or whether their opponents will be the victors. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, the men in power have done well during the time they have directed the destinies of the country and the empire The measures brought forward by them have, for the most part, been progressive, and their foreign policy has been simply splendid The country for a long time past has not been so much respected abroad as it is now, and this is owing to the way the Foreign Secretary has conducted affairs The ministers have not gone far enough for some, but many are satisfied with what they have done On the other hand Mr Gladstone is a great power in himself, his name carries weight with it independently of the views he holds, many would vote for him even if he changed his opinions at the present moment and took up another line of policy It is the man not the statesman, who is followed and worshipped In a few weeks we shall know who are to govern the country for some time to come and the result may be a perfect surprise Many are of opinion that whichever side wins it will have but a very small majority and that another appeal will have to be made to the constituencies. This is very probable and then there will be no more doubt on the subject The people of India are interested in the contest, but not to the same extent as those at home The result may have important results for good or evil upon the country generally, if the Government is defeated new men will come into power, there will be a new Secretary of State for India, and he may introduce many changes—some beneficial, some otherwise Neither side can make boast of having performed much for India, it has too often suffered in order that England might be benefitted The abolition of the cotton duties is a case in point Many others might be given It has always been England first, India next or not at all The case of the duties just mentioned is a very bad one, and shows how neglectful the rulers at home are of the interests of this land when their own are concerned It was to please the manufacturers of Lancashire that they were taken off, the process did not take place all at once, first one official then another took away a portion, till at last the whole was swept away The home charges are a fearful burden upon India while the low rate of exchange is ruining the country There is a regular drain in this respect, and it tells fearfully upon the land and its finances But the people at home do not appear to care about this, but wish to knock off taxes without pointing out where money is to be got from For instance there is a call for the opium monopoly to be given up by the Government, and this would be a good thing, but where is the money to come from that could be lost. If the British treasury would kindly supply the needed cash we should say stop the monopoly at once But the British people will not contribute a farthing to make up the deficiency that would be caused, and so Government of this country must continue to manufacture and sell the drug. The people at home are willing to give any amount of good advice, but they are not willing to contribute towards anything that might benefit this land We do not believe in such philanthropy It is not calculated to do good rather the opposite It is to be hoped that some men will be returned to the new Parliament who will have the good of this country at heart, who will not make it a stepping stone to their own ambition and nothing more We do not believe in the sincerity of all the members of Parliament who take up India, they want—or some of them—a subject and this land suits them very well Some really are earnest in the work they take in hand, and this country ought to be grateful to them for the part they take in the House But the ordinary natives [illegible] want the men to be desired to represent the interests of India in Parliament, and other men should be chosen who would do the work better But when they had obtained their seats they should be well supplied with information from this country It is here that many of the men who really wish well to India fail It is a case of "zeal without knowledge," and this is not to be desired It is for the people—the enlightened people—of this land to watch the doings in the House of Commons very closely It is to be feared it is now too late to influence the elections, the people of England will not attend to anything that may be said in this land, they have their own interests to serve, and they will serve them If we wanted an additional proof that the people of that country take little interest in India we have only to note that when the Budget was brought into the House of Commons last week only six members were present The total number is between six and seven hundred, but only six came forward to take a part in the discussion on so important an occasion Any trifling subject connected with the British Isles will bring large number of members to the House but India is unable to attract them This clearly seems to prove that the country must govern itself, that power must be given to the people here in the selection of those who are to enter the Councils, and who help to make the laws The people must not be satisfied with the Bill just passed, but must press for something more and must not rest contented till they got it.

THE MYSORE ABKARI DEPARTMENT

SOMETIME ago we mentioned that the Abkari Department of the Mysore Government was not in the condition it ought to be We now find that matters are worse than we anticipated It may be remembered that at the end of the last official year the contract for supplying arrack to the Province was given to Messrs Parry and Co, Madras The liquor was to be delivered in Bangalore at ten annas and a pice a gallon, and it was to be manufactured at the distillery near Kengeri [illegible] Abkari Officials of the Government were to supervise the making of the arrack, and it was to be of a certain quality For a time everything went on well the arrack was delivered in proper quantities and of proper quality But change came over the spirit of the contractors The water failed at the distillery, and they declared they could no longer manufacture the liquor there So, instead of going to Seringapatam or some other place where there was water, Messrs, Parry and Co proposed that the quantity required should be sent from Nellikuppam in South Arcot where they had a distillery To this the Mysore Government assented, and now the supply comes from this town [illegible] Abkari officials have no control whatever over the manufacture of the liquor and there are many complaints about its inferior quality Some who drink it complain that it makes them ill [illegible] they are unable to obtain anything else to drink The Nellikuppam liquor is looked upon as far inferior to that manufactured in this Province, and yet the people have to drink it They have no choice in the matter The Government of the Maharajah should have insisted on the liquor being manufactured in some place in the Province, and plenty could have been found where there was water; Seringapatam would have been the best The Excise Commissioner could then have superintended the manufacture, and seen that nothing deleterious was put in the liquor, that it was up to the mark in every respect. But this is not all We are told that the contractors have insisted on raising the price of the liquor to twelve annas six pice a gallon and that the Mysore Government has actually consented to this enhancement The matter stands as follows Messrs Parry and Co for their own convenience ceased to manufacture arrack in Mysore They sent an inferior article from a distance and then they insist on charging one fifth more for what they supply The whole circumstance is very remarkable, and the Government of the Maharajah have shown deplorable weakness in giving way to the demands made [illegible] ought to have resisted, and compelled the contractors to carry out their portion of the bargain The Mysore treasury must lose a good sum on account of the failure of the contractors to carry on what they had agreed to The Government has to supply the Civil and Military station with arrack and the Resident has refused to pay more than the price agreed upon, so that the Government of His Highness will have to make good the differences Thus there will be loss in two directions and the treasury is not so full that it can well stand the drain A little firmness could have prevented this

Occasional Notes.

SIR EVELYN BARING is about to take the title of Baron Cromer of Cromer, in Norfolk, that being his birthplace

The Coreans are great eaters. They dine 14 times a day Is it possible for man to take food and digest it so frequently

OUR ACTING RESIDENT —COLONEL PEACOCK, Resident at Jeypur will act as Resident at Mysore on Colonel Henderson's proceeding on privilege leave, Major Thornton officiating at Jeypur

It is woman who decides the morals of family She holds possession of our passions and her influence is more or less salu

tary according to the esteem in which she is held. Women should therefore be always respected.

LORD WENLOCK will open the new High Court buildings at noon on July 12th. A somewhat elaborate programme has been drawn up, including a formal perambulation of all the Court rooms and some speechifying in the Chief Justice's Court.

The Government of India in the public Works Department is now engaged in reviewing the irrigation operations all over the country to ascertain what the effect has been in a series of years. This is the first time such a survey has been undertaken.

MR. GLADSTONE will deliver three speeches—one in Edinburgh, another at West Calder, and a third at Dalkeith—in the course of his visit to his constituents in Scotland. The ex Premier's arrival in Edinburgh will be the occasion for a great demonstration.

The trial of the men charged with the murder of General Azimuddin of Rampur concluded on the 23rd inst. when the prisoner Asadulla was acquitted, while the remaining four, Sultan Khan, Himat Khan, Himat Ali and Ali Hassan Khan were sentenced to death

The *Statesman* is of opinion that the grant of 12 lakhs to the Ameer of Cabul as a subsidy does not entitle the Government of India to interfere in his internal management or in his frontier activities. The subsidy means that he should be friendly with Indian Government and nothing more

SEVERAL clerks of the Government Secretariat who had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Hills to morrow have now been informed that the order has been cancelled for the present, so that the Exodus is evidently going to be postponed for some time longer

MOULVI ISLAM BUKHSH, Pleader, who is alleged to have suffered serious internal injuries in the collision near Okara, has decided on filing a suit against the North-Western Railway management for the recovery of Rs 2,50,000 as compensation. The Moulvi is stated to have been rendered permanently unfit for work

ONE of the marvels of the recent electrical exposition at Frankfort was a six feet electric search light of 20,000 candle power. Schuckertt, the Nuremberg electrician, astonished Europe in its construction. Schuckertt is now at work on a larger light for the World's Fair. It will be seven and a half feet, and of at least 25,000 candle power. The Frankfort light could be seen plainly at Bingen, on the Rhine, fortyfive miles away. It is expected that the search-light at the World's Fair will be seen at least sixty miles away

THE letters in the alphabets of the different nations vary in number from 12 to 202. The Sandwich Islanders have the first named number, the Burmese 19, Italian 20, Bengalese 21, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean, and Samaritan 22 each, Latin 23, Greek 24, German, Dutch, and English 26 each, Spanish and Slavonic 27 each, Arabian 28, Persian and Coptic 32, Georgian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, Old Muscovite 43, and Sanscrit and many other Oriental languages have 50 each. Ethiopian and Tartarian have 202 each.

THE Lahore paper certainly thinks that Government might try the experiment, on a small scale at first, of borrowing money for its needs in India, and establishing workshops and factories to supply its own requirements here instead of purchasing the articles from England. Given a fair trial, it has little doubt of success in both directions, and not only would India become independent of English capital for its public works, but the cheapness and at least equal excellence of the articles manufactured in India would lead in the end to the Government and Military authorities at Home drawing their stores from India instead of vice versa.

Sir Charles Ollivant K. C. I. E., Political Agent in Kattywar, held a Durbar on the 20th instant in connection with the accession of His Highness the Nawab Sahib Rassulkhanji Bahadur to the Junagadh *gadi*. In congratulating His Highness on his access on Sir Charles referred to the coincidence of the day being the anniversary of the accession of the Queen Empress, which he considered a happy omen. In reply His Highness the Nawab Sahib requested Sir Charles to convey an expression of his warm sense of gratitude to the Government of Her Imperial Majesty for the kind recognition of his succession to the Junagadh *gadi*.

A special telegram from Hyderabad to a contemporary states that about a week ago the confiscation of Yallanatnam, sub taluq of Sir Khurshed Jah, was ordered and men sent to take possession thereof, but since then the order has been somehow cancelled.

On Saturday afternoon the Resident visited His Highness the Nizam, Sir Asmanjah and Rajah Kishenpershad attending. The Nizam had a private interview with Mr Plowden which lasted about half an hour wherein something seems to have been settled about the Lucknow pamphlet affair. It is rumoured that a Council of State will be appointed to carry on the administration with Sir Khurshed Jah as President, Rajah Kishenpershad and Nawab Fakhrulmulk being members and Nawab Sarvarjung Secretary. It is also rumoured the Nawab Mohidhassan has applied in connection with the scandal pamphlet for a commission consisting of men in a manner subordinate to, or connected with, him officially. Another scandal pamphlet is talked of. It was to have been a large one and in Urdu, but a dispute arising between the printers as it was being printed, the secret got out and publication was arrested

Local and Provincial

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LADY ST. JOHN—We understand that Lady St John and her two daughters arrived in Madras from England last week.

BROWN'S CIRCUS—This will be here soon, and will open on the 29th of this month. It will then go on to Mysore to perform there during the races.

ASSESSMENT —We are told that rice land under tanks, on which dry crops are usually grown, are entitled to remission of half assessment if they lie waste for any length of time.

THE WEATHER—This is any thing but hopeful just now. No rain has fallen, and it is feared we have lost the monsoons. The ground is very dry, and the little water that we had a short time ago is drying up. It is feared we shall soon be as badly off as ever. Every night clouds rise, and there is sometimes a good deal of lighting, but the rain does not come down. If the monsoons fail us there must be famine. The outlook is very bad.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo some alterations in the time-table of the mails of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Bangalore and Poona will come to force. In accordance with them the mail train will leave Bangalore at 13 35 o'clock on the 30th instant and arrive at Poona at 5 21 and at Bombay at 11-15, on the morning of the 2nd proximo, and the mail will leave Bombay at 14 30 pass Poona at 21 10 and arrive at Bangalore at 13 20 on the third day. On the Mysore State Railway a passenger train will commence to run from the 1st proximo between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud, and in place of the present mixed trains leaving Bellary at 11 2 and arriving at Bellary at 16 20, trains will commence on the 30th instant to leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7 o'clock, and to arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19 17. These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum Harihar and Bangalore. From the 1st proximo the rate for 3rd class passenger fares will be reduced from 2½ to 2 pies per mile on the main lines between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

General Summary.

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THE HINDU CAUSE CELEBRE —This suit, in which, G. Vencataramiah, Manager, Inam Department, Revenue Board, charges S V Bala Naidu, Chief Accountant, Buckingham Canal Division, D. P. W., with having committed adultery with and having enticed away his wife, Seethammal, for immoral purposes with the aid of the two servants, Valli and Alamelou, who are charged with abetment of the above offences, came on for further hearing before Mr O R Jones at the Egmore Police Court yesterday. The examination of the prosecutor's children was taken *in camera*

LAST WEEK'S SEASON REPORTS—The weakness of the monsoon current is beginning to cause no little anxiety in this Presidency, and unless an improvement takes place before long, things will be looking serious in some parts. The rainfall last week was good in the Northern Circars, and parts of the Carnatic and Central famine blocks. It was only light on the West Coast, while in Anantapur, Bellary and part of Kurnool only a few showers fell. Bellary, Nellore and the greater portion of Anantapur, are in most urgent need of rain, but we are glad to learn that since Saturday good rain has fallen in parts of the affected area of Nellore. Good rain has also subsequently fallen in the affected portion of North Arcot and the adjoining part of Cuddapah. This morning, too, we hear of three inches having fallen last week at a number of places between Tadpatri and Adoni, which should do a great deal of good. An unmistakable proof that the rain has not been sufficient to admit of cultivation being universally proceeded which will be found in the fact that the numbers on relief works, so far from being diminished, rose during the week from 86 885 to 91,065, an increase greater than the average of previous weeks. The increase, it is needless to say, is confined to Bellary and Nellore, where rain has been most delayed. Prices of food grains are still nearly stationary. They are slightly dearer in Madura and Tinnevelly, and rather easier in the Circars. In spite of their steadiness, however, they are very high, in fact generally speaking 100 per cent. higher than in ordinary years.

Extracts.

THE . . . TH LECTURE ON RELIGION

Delivered on the 28th February 1892, at the Pushpala Mahal.

BRETHREN,

I have told you that all the fundamental Principles of the Vedic Aryan Religion can be reduced to two principles, viz that, we should "Love and Worship our Father," and "treat our brothers like ourselves" I may add that these two principles indeed constitute one grand commandment, viz, "worship our Father, by loving and by affectionately treating our brethren as ourselves" For, God's chief worship consists of affectionate treatment of His creatures. Sri Bhagavat 3—9—12, 3—29—27, 4—11—13 *vide* Appendix (a)

The Shaster tells us that at the beginning there was a time, Kritayooga, when all were called Bramins or Hamsas. They worshipped God, by looking upon one another as a tabernacle of God, *vide*, Mahabharata, Santi Parva Moksha Chap 1-3—10 and Sri Bagavat, 11—17—9 (b)

They, being kind, non-inimical, friendly and equal-minded, practised mental worship of God Sri Bagavat 11—5—22 11—17—9 (c)

When they became unequal-minded, in Treta yooga, sages instituted the worship of God, in figures, and in performing sacrifices. Idem 7—11—10 11—5—25 ; (d)

Of these Bramins, such persons as became passionate, cruel, obstinate, as well as those who neglected their duties, (i.e., to be ever kind, non-inimical, friendly, and equal-minded) became Kshattrias Mahabharat, Idem verse 11 ( )

Those that took up tending cattle and practising agriculture, and ceased to possess the aforesaid virtues, became Vaisyas Idem 12 (f)

Those Dwijas who were bent on cruelty, falsehood, covetousness, and earned their livelihood by all sorts of service and were dirty, became Sudras Idem 13 (g)

Thus, by conduct, castes were created Bagavat 11—17 —11 and 12 (h)

The first Yoga, when perfect brotherhood prevailed, was the golden age. It was followed by another epoch called Tretayuga when the castes came into existence and God was worshiped by sacrifices. Withal the foresaid fall in man from his pure state, the Shaster still insists that all men, be they of any Varna or caste or guild, are bound to practise non-cruelty, truthfulness, honesty, the non-practise of Mammonism (viz, possessing desire for gratification of passions, getting enraged at failures, and cupidity to store and keep wealth (i) and strong desire and determination to do to creatures what is pleasant and good to them Sri Bhagavat, 11—17—20 (j)

The Shaster styles such as do not possess these virtues to be Antyajas or Parias. Bhagavat 11—17—19. (k)

It defines the aforesaid brotherhood to be doing to creatures, that which is pleasing and good to them. Sri Bhagavat 11—17—20. It recognizes no distinction proceeding from nationalities and religions, and demands every man, provided he is a man, to do that which is pleasing and good to the creatures of God. It lays down that God is pleased by the practise of this brotherhood. Bhagavat 4—11 13 ; 7—11—7 to 12. (l)

God is not so pleased by the practice of any other virtue. Bhagavat 4—29—16 (m)

Or by the performance of austerities or Yogas, or any other duty, as He is by the practice of the aforesaid brotherhood 3 29 23 &24 (n)

All the rest is discipline to prepare the mind for the practice of this fundamental duty of man, the discharge of which is the worship of "Our Father," and a failure of which hurls one, whatever he be by birth, position, education, wealth, or by the fact of having performed sacrifices and practised other virtues, into the class of Antyajas or the lest caste or class Said a sage "Treat God's creatures as your son what is the difference between them" 7—14—9 (o)

Said another sage, "Give food even to the eaters of dogs" 7—14—11 (p)

Shastra was so strong in the mind of the ancient Rishis they judged people by this test only Manu 6 —66, Dakshs, chap 3 Chandogya, P 255—256 (q)

But now, we are living in a material struggle divided among ourselves by creed and colour, our race feelings and sectarian discipline and utilitarian principle are strong barriers for the exercise of this fundamental duty and principle of our Aryan religion. It should not be so. If we do not wish to fall into the lowest class we must practise this brotherhood, viz, doing what is pleasing and good to the creatures of God

Except religion nothing else will embolden you to discharge this duty, no education, no civilization, no free Govt., nothing whatever will remind you of, demand of you, and insist upon your doing this duty, which is the fundamental principle of religion, that you shall treat the creatures of God, like yourself.

Look at America, a country where liberty is said to flow through every thing. You know what amount of money and what quantity of blood were spent to secure liberty to the Negroes. Yet we hear, at the close of the Nineteenth century, complaints that the colour of their skin is still a great barrier to the enjoyment of equality and liberty which the law of the land and the religion of its rulers have guaranteed to them. The White cannot bear to see their children educated with those of the Black, to live in the same hotels, &c We ourselves observe something akin to this in our Railway travelling. How often have we not seen an ignorant and wicked man of the Bramin caste indulging in an air of superiority to many a Christian or a Mohamadan who may be a real devotee of God. This weakness appears to be inherent in man. To conquer it, therefore, universal brotherhood has been made the fundamental principle of the ancient pure and simple Vedic Religion of the Aryans. An Aryan should love God and his creatures, and worship the former by doing to the latter what is pleasing and good to them.

It is very often said that our caste system is an insuperable barrier for the exercise of this fundamental principle of the Aryan Religion. I must say that this accusation is not true. In saying so, I do not mean to hold that we do treat our brethren of the lower orders as we ought to do. What I hold is that caste is not and ought not to be a barrier. Caste or "order is Heaven's first law" and therefore "some are and must be greater than the rest" This state of things is natural and must produce some injury and this is warded

off by the fundamental principle of the Aryan religion, viz, to look upon the pleasures and pains of others as those of ourselves. Bhag 3—29—17 (r) To prove this no intricate enquiry is necessary. Look at those nations who say they have no caste, and at us, who maintain there are castes The Romans annihilated people different from them, wherever they went, while we made no people extinct Look at the gradations which are destructive of equality that prevail in Europe. The other day an attempt was made in the British Parliament to remove one of the remaining inequalities between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics and the attempt was vehemently opposed and failed Look how many of the Anglo Indian Protestants looked down upon Lord Ripon because he was a Roman Catholic The Protestant and the Greek Churches use language towards the Pope which no higher caste Hindu would think of using to one of his lower castes There is an innate vice in human nature which makes one believe that everything one's own and one's self, superior to all that others possess, and to others. To discourage this vice and minimise its evil effects, religion lays down as its fundamental principle "treat thy brother like thyself," that is "do every thing that would be pleasing and good to God's creatures"

The true mode of practising Brotherhood or its practical demonstration is to conduct ourselves with affectionate respect to our superiors, with affectionate equality to our equals and with affectionate sympathy to others He who contemns others or is ill-disposed to others, neither enjoys peace nor is pleasing to God. Bhagavat 3—29—17 (r)

Some brothers who apparently take interest in what we do here, have been anonymously asking me to answer a few questions in the columns of the *Hindu* I have answered such of them as I understood A general and correct answer to all such questions seems to be that *any belief inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Vedic Aryan Religion, viz, the Unity and Goodness of God, and His worship, by practising universal brotherhood*, which I have often explained and which exclude the worship of Mammon, is no part of that religion If the belief is not inconsistent with but is in addition to those principles, it is optional with the followers of this religion to make it binding upon them or not What is meant by Karmic dogma, I do not know Whatever we do in one life which is rewardable or punishable by the Shastras creates a claim to enjoy, or a liability to suffer, certain consequences The former, one may give up but not the latter The latter must be suffered either by punishment self inflicted, or awarded by a Court of Justice here or somewhere else. If the liabilities have not all been suffered or if anything remains to be suffered, it should be suffered in a succeeding life or lives. This liability is called Karma in this religion. One brother asks me to explain something about caste I am asked also to say how much of divine ordinances might be modified by us The answer to this I have just given you and would refer the enquirers to my lecture on ' Shastras ' or to my ' 3rd Catechism, or to my lecture on ' Caste, These are sold at an anna a copy at the "Hindu Press" I think it is not fair to the believers of the Vedic Aryan Religion that I should answer indefinite questions put in the columns of lay newspapers by anonymous writers professing various other religions, or no religion or atheism. Acting on this principle I shall use my discretion as to what questions may be answered. Anything asked me here, I shall try to explain to the best of my knowledge

Let me conclude with a prayer

"For our salvation we worship Him who is the cause of the beginning, the existence and the dissolution of this universe, who is alike to all, who is all peace, who is the friend, inspirer and God of all, who has no equal, who is the only one, and who is the support of the material and spiritual world

MR DADABAI NAOROJI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji may or may not succeed in his attempt to enter Parliament as the representative of Central Finsbury. But he undoubtedly *deserves* success. He has wooed that constituency for four years with singular courage and devotion, and has earned every qualification to render efficient and faithful service to those that may depute him to the Legislative Assembly If with all this exertions and qualifications he fails to win the coveted seat in the House of Commons, the failure will not be due to any fault of Naoroji's but will be due to the jealousy of a section of the Liberal Party who instead of supporting his candidature has surrounded it with as many difficulties as can be possibly created The Conservatives are of course bound to oppose him, but if the Liberals would be true to their word and recognising Mr Dadabai as their own candidate would support him, success will be assured It is however gratifying to know that there are a large number of people in the constituency who are ready to work for him and stand by him to the end. Under the auspices of these sympathetic friends a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held of electors of Central Finsbury, as one of a series of the kind, with the object of ensuring his return to Parliament at the General Election as their member. There was expressed much sympathy with India in her present neglected condition chiefly due to the absence of regular and legitimate representation in Parliament. One of the speakers said "They must not be deaf to their fellow subjects in their great Indian Empire, asking for long delayed justice" Another speaker dwelt on the claims of India to a just recognition of its many wants and grievances, for the redress of which it was absolutely essential a native representative should be returned "Where could they" he asked, "find a more suitable exponent of the opinions of his fellow-countrymen, one more conversant with their history and requirements, or a worthier member for such a constituency as that for Central Finsbury, than the high principled and distinguished gentleman, against whose private or public character a single charge of dishonour or discredit has never been made—Mr Naoroji whose return as their future representative would be a compliment to the honorable gentleman and an honour to his constituents" Mr Digby was kind enough to attend the meeting and spoke earnestly and eloquently of the fitness of Mr Naoroji to represent an English constituency. He said

"He felt certain, however, that if like himself they had known Mr. Naoroji for years, and had had such opportunities as were afforded him of seeing the goodness of his character and the unselfish manner in which he was spending the days of an honoured and useful life that had been full of great and beneficial service to his fellow-men If they stood in the position towards that gentleman that he had been enabled to they would not have cause to regret the opportunity of ranging themselves on his side, and pressing his claims up to what was described as the most Radical constituency in the kingdom (Applause) England had become a democracy, and for the first time in its history they were going to have democratic Parliament. Surely, whatever might be the result in other places, and the forgetfulness of principles in some of their constituencies, Clerkenwell at the next general election could not and would not be so recreant to the faith which so many of its people had never hesitated to express in the strongest and most earnest language in the times that were past, or prove so traitorous to its principles as not to send to the House of Commons a man who would fight side by side with John Burns, Ben Tillet Tom Mann, and the other zealous exponents of the views of the masses who had hitherto been too much neglected, too much ignored and forgotten, if not almost entirely unheeded in the legislature of this country (Great cheering) The programme showed that Mr Naoroji at all events believed and the advanced opinion of the country coincided with him, that the next Parliament would be one in which labour question would occupy a most important position, and it was quite time that they did so (Hear hear) With such an earnest advocate of labour and its rights as Mr Naoroji it was the plain, bounden duty of the electorate of that division to make it possible for him to turn that knowledge and that sympathetic interest in the workers' weal to good account not for his own benefit, for he has no axes to grind—(hear, hear)—for, let them remember that if he goes into the House of Commons—(a voice "He will," cheers) his one thought and his one desire will be to serve his constituents—first in Central Finsbury—and then a larger community and a constituency larger and more extensive than any living in these Isles"

Englishmen are admirers of heroism, and few English Parliamentary candidates could have shown greater heroism than Mr. Naoroji has shown in his struggle to win his way into the House of Commons. No Indian is more respected and confided in by his fellow countrymen than this true and high souled patriot He is a Parsee by birth, but such are his high character and his valuable service to the Indian public that Mussulmans, Hindus and Anglo-Indians have all, without distinction of race or creed, unbounded admiration for him He is one of those among Her Majesty's millions of subjects that has a true Imperial sentiment in him. As a loyal subject of the Queen he believes he has a right to sit in the House of Commons as well as anybody else and to aid in the advancement of the joint interests of the Empire India and the United Kingdom has each its separate interest, but have also interests common to them as co ordinate portions of the same Empire, and as a citizen of this Empire he claims the privilege of being elected by the Central Finsbury electors to sit in Parliament as their member. Being a native of this country he has a moral claim to speak on behalf of its people also, and when he speaks of them he can speak with an authority and weight that can be claimed by no other member. We hope the Central Finsbury people will not look at the matter from the narrow point of view of local prejudices, but will look at it in the spirit of citizens who are entrusted with the control of a whole Empire and who share in the responsibility of good Government in India.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

We recently drew attention to a memorial forwarded to the Government of India by certain non-Brahmin memorialists of Poona praying for the inauguration of a certain system of Elementary Education We then pointed out the impracticability of the project, though, viewed in the abstract the scheme ... [illegible] ... Parliament ... of the ... A ... England which has not yet ... educational system on this ... But no country can be compared to the United States of America in this respect and ... though that rich, enlightened and mighty continent country can hardly be ... ignorant and caste ridden country, still, as the ... of our educational ... in the direction of these Western countries, it might prove instructive to many of our readers to refer to some of the more salient features of the educational system of the United States The attributes of that system are determined by the thoroughly democratic spirit of society and State in those countries Being imbued with this spirit and having been in the beginning of their history the ... they have recognised as the highest object of their national system of education the training up of law-making as well as law abiding citizens The fundamental educational axiom is, "Since the effect of Government of the State requires the harmonious co-operation of the masses, it is a condition for the welfare of the State to provide schools in which the children of the people grow up together without class or social distinction, so that a more homogeneous population may make the action of the Government harmonious and energetic," "Among the important virtues," says an important Educational Officer of one of the States, "which the public school is adapted to cultivate, is patriotism or love of country The love of benefactors is a natural affection It springs up in the mind on the perceptions of favours received. The public school is the free gift of the State It is the best gift of a Government to its people As the scholar comes to understand its value to him as an individual and a citizen, as he becomes aware that his intelligence and the free Government which protects him are, in an important sense, the results of its developing influences, his love of country grows stronger, and his desire to promote its welfare increases In the same way it may be shown that the public school, by its ... exercises, is adapted to cultivate all the social virtues, and at the same time to train the children to that self-control and independence of thinking which are the necessary characteristics of the people of a self-governed State." In all the States without exception therefore, instruction is gratuitous in its Primary, Middle and High School branches Not only is instruction imparted free of charge a movement also is gaining ground for the gratuitous supply of text books and stationery It follows as a corollary of free education that attendance at school is made compulsory by legal enactment The Americans are naturally great sticklers for private rights, and the compulsion which interferes with the right of parents is justified by the fact, established by experience, that "parental indulgence, negligence and greed are greater sources of danger to the community than any encroachment could be on parental liberty to deprive his offspring of education." Though the State provides a free gift to its children, yet it finds it necessary to compel its acceptance Every State requires by law that there shall be, first, a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of every child, who may legally attend school, in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic Drawing, the History of the United States, the constitution of its own State, and of its own city or town, and in good morals These schools are divided into Primary and Grammar Schools While the Primary schools receive children from the youngest school age up to about ten or eleven, the Grammar Schools receive those passed out of the Primary schools to pursue their education further The Primary Schools are located as near as possible to the homes of the younger children, who are then transferred, when able to walk longer distances, to a large and well-graded Grammar School, which is thus fed by a group of Primary Schools The State law also requires that there shall be maintained in every town of so many hundred (500 in Massachusetts) families, in addition, a high school, and, sometimes, makes further provision as in Massachusetts, that every town of 400 inhabitants must widen its high school curriculum by the introduction of such additional subjects as Greek, French, Astronomy, Mental Science and Political Economy The democratic and the still feudal spirit of the American and English systems respectively is brought into contrast by the difference between the two countries in regard to High Schools. The contrast is described as follows by a recent writer

Whatever the short comings of the American High School its glory is that it exists everywhere, maintained at the public cost of the tax-payer, within reasonable reach of every family of the middle classes, and accessible to the brighter intelligences among the poorest. While, whatever the excellences of the English Endowed School, where it is found in good working order, the crying grievance is that it exists only in a few towns that is fitted up to, and the ... of the ... classes of England as well as the exceptionally gifted of the working classes

'Look up, and are not fed,
But, swoln with wind ... they draw, Rot inwardly

Thus the Schools are universal, open to all classes, free, and neutral in religious matters In this country, because no Bible or other sectarian text book or religion is taught in the schools, our educational system is condemned as godless, irreligious and ... Here are the observations of an American educational authority in regard to the charge ... that American Schools ... are ... by some because they are godless institutions The charge should be carefully examined for its meaning If it means that theology is not one of the branches of study required or permitted to be taught, the charge is true, and the public schools of ... could not stand a day if it were otherwise If it means that the schools are ... in any sense the charge has already been shown to be unqualifiedly false It must be false, unless the cultivation of good intellectual and moral habits is opposed to a faithful consideration of the highest truths that refer to our future as well as to our present, well-being What harm can come to a true religion from the ability to read, or to perform arithmetical problems, from a knowledge of the constitution and uses of things in the natural world, from an understanding of the principles and forms of our Civil Government, from the power to reason correctly, from a training in the practice of good manners, or from the cultivation of the virtues which are the ornament of society and the basis of a republican constitution? It seems hardly possible that in this age of the world, and in this civilised State, religion should stand in fear of general intelligence, or of personal freedom"

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 26th June—As Mr Gladstone was driving to an electoral meeting at Chester yesterday, a woman in the crowd threw a missile at him which struck him in the eye Notwithstanding that he was in great pain from the blow, he spoke for an hour afterwards His Doctor urges him to keep quiet, fearing some permanent injury to the eye, and Mr Gladstone has therefore returned to Hawarden.

London, 27th June—Mr Gladstone is confined to his house The doctors report that the eye is in no danger

London, 28th June—Letters from the Scottish Home Rule Society have been received by Mr Gladstone, expressing its regret at being unable to support him at the elections unless Home Rule for Scotland is not included in his programme

London, 27th June—Serious election riots took place at Cork yesterday between the rival factions Houses were wrecked and Mr William O'Brien was mobbed The Police for a long time were powerless against the rioters, and many were injured

London, 27th June—The missile thrown at Mr Gladstone was a ginger nut, and hopes are entertained that he will be able to proceed shortly on his Midlothian tour

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his address to his constituents, says that Home Rule is impracticable and unnecessary, and would furthermore be a national folly and productive of Imperial ruin

London, 28th June—A Manifesto issued by Lord Salisbury says it is for the electors to decide whether Parliament is to be devoted to internal legislation for improving the lot of the workers, or to an Irish struggle perhaps entailing civil war. His Lordship implores electors to pause before they abandon the Loyalists in Ireland to ruin whose cause the Special Commission had denounced to the world

Allahabad, 27th June—It is reported that in the recent fight with the Orungzhan Hill tribes the Afghan troops lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded

There is no foundation for the reports current in Afghanistan that the Amir has applied to the Government of India for assistance in suppressing the internal disturbances In his present mood this is the last thing he would do

Simla, 21th June—A special meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held to day, although it was not officially notified.

Simla, 28th June—Yesterday's special meeting of the Viceroy's Council was called to discuss Afghan affairs, especially with regard to the Bajaur question, and also to consider the appeal of the Rampur murderers against their conviction

London, 28th June—Parliament was dissolved to day Her Majesty, in her Speech from the Throne, says that the time has come to consult the country by the assemblage of a new Parliament. Her Majesty then says that her relations with all the Foreign Powers are friendly, and she enumerates the principal measures of the Session Her Majesty says she has willingly accepted the India Council Bill, which she trusts will enable the Indian Government to more fully ascertain the opinions and wishes of the various races and classes in India and secure the co operation of those best qualified to advise and assist in the conduct of affairs

29th June—The Official *Gazette* of last night contains a Proclamation of the Dissolution The new Parliament is to be summoned to meet on the 4th August

Mr. Gladstone has recovered, and starts on his Midlothian Campaign this morning

Allahabad, 28th June—Reports have gained ground that Russian exploring parties are working southwards from the Alai Mountains into the Upper Oxus Valley The rumours are, however, of the vagueest kind

Berlin, 29th June—The article in the *North German Gazette* is due to Prince Bismarck's open and unmeasured criticisms of the home and foreign policy of the Government during his stay at Vienna and Munich

Allahabad, 29th June—News received from Gilgit states that a party of Russians has appeared at Aktash, 25 miles north of the Kilik Pass This is considered a violation of Chinese territory, but it seems almost impossible that such an advance can have been made across the Pamirs. The news requires confirmation.

Regarding the progress of events in Bajaur, it is suggested that Gholam Hyder as the representative of the Amir, fomented the local disturbances to justify hostilities against the Bajauris. A representation couched in unmistakable terms may have to be sent to the Amir by the Government of India

The recent Afghan raid into Beluchistan, when a certain number of peaceful villagers were seized and deported to Farrah, may also lead to further development.

London, 30th June—A letter has appeared from Lord Tennyson in which he says "I love Gladstone, but I hate his present Irish policy.

Messrs Rothschild have lent £2,500,000 to the Transvaal Government for Railways at 5 per cent interest

London, 1st July—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, declared that he had never retracted one syllable of his Irish proposals of 1886 He hoped the Liberal Government to settle the question of the retention of the Irish Members in the British Parliament.

London, 1st July—Lord Randolph Churchill has been returned unopposed for South Paddington

Washington, 1st July—The Senate has adopted Mr Stewart's Bill for the Free Coinage of Silver, adding a proviso requiring the coinage of all silver bullion in the Treasury.

Allahabad, 1st July—Colonel Warburton Political Officer in charge of Khyber, is now in the Pass, where his great personal influence over the tribesmen will make itself felt in checking the intrigues of the Amir's agents among the Afridis. The Khyber is quiet so far, though Amin Khan of the Kuki Khel will probably try to stir up strife there

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1892

THE OPIUM AGITATION.

A NUMBER of people at home are carrying on a crusade against the manufacture and sale of opium by the Government of this country. Those who take part in this struggle are very determined, and they seem certain of victory. They will not listen to any compromise, they will not smooth down any of these opinions on the subject. Opium, they say, is an evil of the worst kind, a monstrous evil, and it must be given up, the people of this land must not be allowed to use it except in the shape of medicine. Their anger is roused when any one dares to say that the use of the drug is not so bad as they make out and any opposition only makes them fight all the harder. Of course nobody will deny that opium is an evil, more especially if taken to excess, but like every other question the one before us has two sides. This the enemies of the drug will not allow. They can only see the evil it is now causing, and they think the only plan is to forbid its use. As we have said the use of this drug in any large quantity is a great evil, it enervates the man, and at last renders him all but useless. Such cases are to be seen, and they are very sad. So the friends of the opium eaters seeing the evil that is being caused are of opinion that the only way to improve matters would be to issue an order that no more of the drug would be allowed to be sold except for those who were sick, and who were required to take it by their medical advisers. They are of opinion that this order would be sufficient, and that the use of the drug would cease. The people who used it would not care about it, and would be quite as happy as before. If such a state of things could be brought about it would be a great blessing. But could it? Would the people be willing to give it up? Would they consent to forego their quantity of the drug at the bidding of Government? Would they be any more inclined to become good by an order of the Indian Government than the people of England by an Act of Parliament? They would manage somehow to obtain what their hearts craved for, and perhaps in larger quantities than they do now. The agitators seem to forget that opium can be easily produced in India, the poppy has to be grown, and when it attains a certain height it must be cut, and the drug oozes out. The plant is not cultivated to any extent now simply because the people can get as much opium as they require at a fair rate and so they will not run the risk of being prosecuted for illicit cultivation. But if they could not purchase *the drug in shops* they would grow it, though they would thereby expose themselves to pains and penalties, the pleasure of using opium would make them risk the danger and the punishment that might ensue. The poppy would be grown in all parts of the country, and unless the Government maintained a large army of detectives it could not prevent this. Thus the latter state of the people who use opium would be "worse than the first." The use of opium would be far more extensive, and the expense of watching the land so that the poppy should not be cultivated would be enormous. This is a side of the question that has not been considered at home, but it is a very important matter, and should not be neglected by those who desire to see the use of opium abolished. It would do no good if the abolition of the Government monopoly led to the increase of opium eating and smoking, but this it is likely to do should it be abolished at once. The manufacture of opium by the Government keeps the circulation within check; abolish this and the use of the drug may be increased tenfold. In the next place, the loss of revenue would be very great, and the agitators do not tell us how this is to be made good. They talk about retrenchment in the Government, and we fully believe that reductions might with advantage be made, but if the opium revenue ceased the money thus obtained might only just be equal to the loss sustained, there might be nothing over, and this is just what is required. The opium monopoly brings in a large sum of money, and nobody feels it, it does not press upon the poor, not a single individual is compelled to contribute towards the amount collected; if he is dissatisfied with the money obtained he has only to give up the use of the drug, and his contribution ceases. It is not like the Income or any other tax; there is no compulsion about it. If the present state of things with regard to opium were changed a tax or taxes, might have to be laid upon the country, and might prove to be very oppressive. We do not know what impost this country could bear in addition to those it has now to carry and any addition might cause a great amount of trouble, perhaps an outbreak. The better plan would be to endeavour to wean the people from the use of the drug. They should be taught that it is not good for them and then in time they might care nothing about it. But this is not the way the agitators in England wish to proceed, they desire to see the use of the drug abolished at once, without any preparation whatever, and they think the opium eaters would act on and obey just like a class of children in school. They do not seem inclined to treat the people of this land like rational men and women, like thinking beings. There is too much of the goody-goody sort of stuff about some of the agitators in England when they take India in hand. In regard with regard to the loss India might sustain, the English people might volunteer to make it good. This they have not done up to the present time.

OFFICIALDOM IN MYSORE.

A curious incident has occurred in Mysore, and one that is worth bringing to notice. The facts are few but they are significant. The *Mysore Herald* had an article in one of its issues of April last in which it complained of the insanitary condition of some parts of the place. The paper said that these places were dens of disease, that cholera prevailed, the water was contaminated and the air polluted. Moreover—and here was the great offence committed—it was said that the Municipal authorities rarely, if ever, visited the parts pointed out. To this the President, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, took exception. He wrote to the paper without denying the facts stated, and demanded an unqualified apology. Not only this but he also required that the draft of this apology should be sent to him to be corrected, or, in other words, for him to see whether its tone was humble enough! Could anything more outrageous be imagined? If there was any thing defamatory in the article the proper course would have been to have gone to a court of law and have the matter settled. But this course Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar did not take. He wished the paper stultify itself. It was refused to do so. It replied to the letter and refused to make any apology for what it believed to be the truth. The letter stated that the President had once visited the insanitary district, but it did not say when this took place. This reply ought to have put a stop to the matter, but it did not. The Managing Proprietor of the *Mysore Herald* is an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore, and so Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar wrote to the judges asking them to punish him for unprofessional conduct. The editor in fact had nothing whatever to do with that Court, the dispute was between the President of the Mysore Municipality and the Managing Proprietor of the newspaper in question. A magistrate could not have granted a summons, but would have said at once that there was no case. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar must have known this, he must have known that there was no defamatory matter in the article, and that no punishment could be awarded, and so he tried another plan. Fortunately the Judges of the Chief Court were not so compliant as he had hoped they would be. They would not allow the case to be brought forward, and this was the only course they could follow. It is a pity they did not read out the letter in open court. What are we to think of an official who can so far forget himself as to be guilty of such a piece of wrong headedness—to put it as mildly as possible—as the case we have drawn attention to proves.

Occasional Notes.

Sandal oil is cure for cough and it has been tried with success by several doctors.

CHOLERA is reported to be very prevalent at Cocanada, and is causing the local authorities no little anxiety.

Paris will be supplied with pure water from a distance of 312 miles. One tunnel will be 22 miles long under the Jura mountains.

The Chinese, says Lord Wolseley possess all the elements of being a great people [illegible], physical power and absolute contempt for death.

It is stated in Vienna that information has been received by the Russian Government that China has sent a large body of troops to the Pamir territory to assert the Chinese claim by force.

THE *Statesman* remarks:—"On current questions probably, nine hundred and ninety nine men at least out of a thousand are fools,—and the thousandth is a fool in the eyes of a great many of the nine hundred and ninety-nine."

A COCHIN paper remarks:—"The monsoon is a failure. The young crops are withering, and if in a few days time, copious rain does not fall, will be entirely destroyed. The out look is alarming, and the prices of rice are going up."

Country liquor one pound, camphor two ounces, turpentine four ounces and ether half of camphor one ounce should be mixed together into a paste and applied to places where bugs take refuge. If once or twice repeated they would be destroyed.

The most ancient fire now existing in India is in the village of Udwada near Bulsar and is visited by the Parsees in large numbers. It was consecrated twelve centuries ago in commemoration of the voyage made by the Parsees when they emigrated from Persia to India.

In the search for novelty, a newly married pair in America claim to have been successful. They were married inside the head of a colossal figure of the Goddess of Liberty in New York Harbour. The bridal party had to climb up 300 feet of narrow stairs in single file to reach the destination.

A remedy is found for rheumatism. Beat an egg, yolk and white together, add one wine glassful of brown vinegar and one wine glassful of turpentine. Let the mixture stand one hour and then put in bottle and cork. Evening and morning rub the part affected with the palm with the above mixture.

CHIEF JUSTICE LILLEY, of Queensland, publicly demands to know why juries should be locked up while considering their verdicts. He denounces the practice as an arbitrary invasion of the rights of free citizens, and scornfully wonders why, for consistency's sake the same treatment is not meted out to Judges.

WHEN the last Mail left England, it was Lord Connemara's intention to take his seat in the House of Lords supported by Lord Rowton and Lord Ormathwaite. Lord Rowton was Private Secretary for many years to Lord Beaconsfield, in whose Ministry Lord Connemara served as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during a long period.

WE learn that all the members of the Madras Trades Association have decided to join the local Branch of the Indian Currency Association. This means a most important accession of strength, and, added to the other strong non official and official support accorded, will ensure the Branch being a thoroughly representative one.

Civilians are ill treated by young military officers, and the German Emperor has reprimanded them for so doing, "On the field of battle" says the King "the authority of the military will be vindicated. But no soldier shall dare to snub one of the least of my citizens, for it is they, not I who maintain the army. They give the army committed to my care its bread." Is this sound principle always observed in India?

THE Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons has warned the English Nonconformists that they will be false to their traditions if they allow Home Rule to be granted to Ireland. He claims that the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin will place the lives, property, and religious liberties of their co-religionists in the sister isle under a dominion of Irish Hierarchy.

THE Grand Duke Constantine visited Nancy in compliance with the Czar's own instructions. The following is given as the text of a telegram from the Czar to the Grand Duke before the latter left for Nancy:—"Affirm the sentiments and sincere friendship which His Majesty entertains towards the President of the Republic, and repeat to him the assurance of the solidarity of interests which exists between France and Russia."

Twelve summary tables of the last Census have just been issued. The total population of India is given at 287,179,715, being an increase of 33,156,201 since 1881. The population of Native States is given at a little over 66,000,000; that of the great towns at 27,250,000. 246,000,000 persons are returned as illiterate, over 126,000 as lepers, 158,000 as blind, 196,000 as deaf and dumb and 76,000 as insane.

A BOMBAY paper learns from Simla that it is now believed certain that the rising in Kafiristan was due to Russian intrigue, and that the Russian who crossed the frontier to that province was an Officer in the service of the Government. Anyhow, he has been arrested [illegible] while the Russian Government are endeavouring to persuade the Amir that it was in no way responsible for the rising and that the Russian Officer acted without authority.

EVERY Englishman, be he Liberal, Conservative or Radical, will be shocked at and genuinely sorry for the outrage committed on Mr. Gladstone at Chester on Saturday. The most charitable interpretation to be put on the behaviour of the offending female is that she is insane. In any case, however, it is satisfactory to learn that no permanent injury has been done to the Grand Old Man's eyes, the features that are described as the finest of his grand old countenance.

THE Parsee candidate for Central Finsbury has, says the *St. James's Gazette*, won a notable victory over the Radical Caucus. His bold and vigorous denunciation of Mr. Schnadhorst and all his works seemed likely at the time to destroy Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's last chance of standing for an English constituency. But the Caucus has caved in, Mr. Ford, the other Gladstonian candidate, has retired, and now the Gladstonians of Finsbury have only the Parsee to look to.

MR. Hodgert, a missionary gentleman of Behar, who is on the spot thus writes of the prosperity of the people:—"The people are actually dying from starvation in the Sonthal Parganahs. They are living on cooked leaves without salt, rice, or bread. In a family where he was summoned for

medical assistance he found the patient actually reduced to skeletons by starvation and famine fever. He found that no one in the family had taken anything for 48 hours." We call the attention of Mr. Sreenivasa Raghaviengar to the unvarnished picture

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The interview between Mr P. Nolan, as representative of the Government of Bengal and the Rajah of Sikkim, which duly took place at Darjeeling a few days ago, it is understood, has been satisfactory, for the Rajah was very outspoken in his representations. One chief object is to get hold of the Rajah's eldest son, now at Tashoomp, as a first step; but there are so very difficulties in the way even of this and the whole position appears to be rather more complicated than at first supposed. The Government of Bengal is about to submit its report and views to the Government of India with whom alone the entire question, as it involves other questions also, will henceforth rest

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We take the following from the *Bangalee*.—Europeans and Eurasians become "statutory natives" when they have to get the higher appointments recommended by the Public Service Commission. They become "British born subjects" when they do not wish to submit to the jurisdiction of native Judges! This is a very convenient arrangement. Between statutory natives and British born subjects, one would suppose that there is a difference wide as the poles asunder. But in India they mean one and the same thing. Europeans and Eurasians are invested with this dual status for the purpose of depriving the children of the soil rights guaranteed to them by Parliament, and of that equality in the eye of the law between them and their European fellow subjects which has been secured to them by the terms of the gracious Proclamation of the Queen. But an Englishman at home would not understand these things. If ten years hence a return is called to show the appointments held by Europeans and natives, under the new-fangled phrase of "statutory natives," the return would be thoroughly misleading. Appointments held by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians would be shown as being held by natives! This would be the perfection of European diplomacy in the East. Even Machiavelly would have to look to his laurels to equal this feat

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah.—It is expected that His Highness will arrive in Bangalore about the 28th of this month

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Schools.—The schools are now in full work after the midsummer holidays, and the boys and girls are preparing for the examinations at Christmas

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The Resident.—Colonel Henderson will leave this on the 12th of this month for England on three months' leave. Colonel Pocock will act for him during his absence

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Mr B Gopalaiengar.—The services of Mr B Gopalaiengar, Special Revenue Officer, Toddy Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department

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Mr. Cook.—Mr. Cook, the Principal of the Central College, will shortly take one year's leave to England. We hear that one Mr. Srinivasa Iyer, M. A. from Madras will act for him during the time he will be away

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Visitors.—There are a good many visitors in Bangalore just now, mostly from Madras. As the season advances the number will be sure to increase, and when the races come, the Station will be full.

A Promotion.—Mr S Arnold, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Grade, having completed seven years' approved service in that grade is, under the terms of paragraph 7 of Government Proceedings No. 585 7—4, dated 5th May 1884, promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Surgeons with effect from the 1st April 1892

Brown's Circus.—This performed four nights in Bangalore last week, and drew fairly good houses. The circus is a good one. It left for Mysore yesterday where it will remain for more than a week. The Maharajah has engaged Mr. Brown's services, and in addition he will play to the general public.

The Weather.—At last we have had a new break in the weather. During last week some good showers of rain fell and the tanks have received a fair supply. The ground has been softened so that the ryots have been able to commence agricultural operations. At times it looks as if there was a good deal more to come down soon. It is to be hoped there is now no more fear of scarcity.

The Mysore Statutory Civil Service Examination.—This examination the first of its kind in Mysore, is to be held in the Council Hall of the Public Offices, Bangalore, from this date and is to last for 3 days. Out of the 27 candidates who first applied for admission, only 18 passed the test of physical fitness by the Medical Board, the remaining 9 having either withdrawn their applications or been rejected by the Medical Board

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The Alterations in the Time Table — of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which came into operation from the 30 ultimo will affect the Railway Mail Service. The Head quarters of H Division will, from that date be removed from Dharwar to Belgaum, and the Record Office at Mysore will be transferred to Bangalore. The Mails from Mysore and Mercara for Poona, Bombay and Northern India, including the Foreign Mails, will in future be exchanged at Arkonam instead of Dharwar and Poona

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Hand Writing Test.—The following candidates have passed the Hand writing Test last month from the Bangalore Centre

1. Hanumantha Raghavendra Rao.
2. Kalo Kushi Venkatappa
3. V Sundaram Iyer
4. *Caltos Sydney Scott*
5. Percy Vivian Roberts
6. Srinivasa Shama Rao
7. M Narayana Swami
8. William Arthur Betts
9. Srinivasa Srinivasa Iyengar
10. Mandyam A Srinivasa Iyengar.
11. John Michael Hoover

From Mysore Centre

1. L Krishnaswami Rao
2. M Subba Rao.

General Summary.

An Amusing Incident in Court.—An amusing incident occurred lately during the hearing of a case before Mr P H Dastoor, fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay

His Worship after hearing several witnesses in the case, rose for tiffin at 2 30 o'clock, intimating that he would further proceed with the case at 3 o'clock. Mr Sanjana, barrister, who appeared for the defendant, informed his Worship that half an hour was not sufficient for him to go to the Fort, and take his tiffin and return to Court. He, therefore, asked his Worship to allow him at least one hour

Mr Dastoor refused to do so, stating that he had made up his mind to proceed with the case during the whole of the afternoon, and he had not fixed any other case for hearing. He could not waste his time

Mr. Sanjana.—I will not starve myself for this wretched case. If your Worship will not give me sufficient time, I shall be compelled to give up the case

The Magistrate.—I cannot accede to your application for the reason I have just mentioned

Mr Sanjana.—I have to take my medicine also, and I will not be able to return in half an hour, and so I ask your Worship's indulgence to have the cross examination of the witness reserved until I return

The Magistrate.—I cannot do that, Mr Sanjana

Mr. Sanjana then stated that he would give up the brief, and throwing the papers on the table he turned to his client and told him in Gujarati "I say, find out some other counsel. I don't want this case"

Exactly at 3 o'clock, the case was again resumed, and Mr Sanjana arrived in Court a few minutes later to defend the case.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Extracts.

A TALE OF A RUBY.

According to Mr Streeter's book on "Precious Stones and Gems," a new edition of which has just appeared, the most beautiful of coloured gems and the most valuable of all is the ruby. A perfect ruby of ten carats is worth ten times a diamond of the same weight. The principal source of rubies is Burma, and the mines were kept jealously hidden from European eyes until the recent annexation of the country. Mr. Streeter was a member of the Syndicate which secured the working of these mines, and his description of them forms a most interesting part of the book. Before the British conquest all valuable stones were confiscated by the King, and no native was allowed to possess one of any size. In the reign of King Mindoon Min, a man working in a ricefield on a hillside found a large stone, which he handed to his wife's custody. One day, soon afterwards, a man named Gna Monk came by selling fish condiment, and as the woman had no cash she offered the red stone in exchange. The man, recognising the stone as a ruby, gave her a rupee's worth of his goods, and carried off his treasure. He then broke the ruby in two, presenting one half to the King, and sending the other for sale to Calcutta. The King, discovering the fraud ordered Gna Monk and all his fellow villagers to be tortured. Learning that the missing portion was in Calcutta, the King sent thither, and purchased the fragment for an enormous sum. It was then found that the two parts being fitted together formed one stone. The two portions were cut in Burma, one forming a grand stone weighing 18 carats, and named "Gna Monk," whilst the other weighed 7½ carats and became known as "Kallahpyan," signifying that it had returned from India.

MR GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN

On Tuesday, June 1 Hawarden Castle was visited by large parties of excursionists from Warwickshire and Lancashire, and Mr. Gladstone, called upon for a speech, said: Gentlemen, you are aware I think that I have heavy work in prospect (hear, hear, and cheers)—and I must not attempt to do that work to-day. Let me say, however, first how much pleasure it gives to my wife and me, and even you see to our little grand-daughter to meet you in this place ("God bless thee" and cheers). Secondly, how glad we are that you have the pleasure of so beautiful a day. There is only one thing I feel a scruple about, and that is I wish you would put your hats on on account of the sun. I am afraid somebody will be getting into mischief. I dare not stand without an umbrella over my head until you, but then your heads have better roofs upon them than mine (Voices "But not better brains," and cheers). Mine had a better roof at one time than it has now. I will only say to you that I am very glad indeed to meet you under any circumstances, but especially in the presence of your worthy candidate. I have not the least doubt that you will do justice to him and to your cause. (A Voice "We will win by a thousand depend upon it.") It is a good cause, and it is a great cause (cheers). There never were heavier and larger issues involved in a political cause at any time than there are at the present moment. You are not old enough as Liberals, most of you, to look back over the battles of 50 years, but those who are old enough know very well that during these 50 years the Liberal party has been engaged in fighting battles, all of which it has won (hear, hear)—and not only so, but all of which are now pretty well acknowledged to be for the benefit of the country. The battle of Free Trade all the Tories have acknowledged to be for the great benefit of the country, although it is not so long from some of their distinguished leaders in high quarters as if they were thinking about bringing their ancestors in (laughter). Never mind whether they do or not, you will stick to your flag, and you will continue, I hope, to support our great cause that tends to the welfare of the people and the strengthening of the prosperity of the empire, and you may depend upon it you never had a greater cause, you never had a more sacred cause, you never had a more hopeful cause than that which is to be decided if it please God at the coming election (cheers). God bless you all, gentlemen.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION OF OFFICERS

Allahabad, 25th June.—Trustworthy reports from Kabul state that certain Afghan Officers who had refused to fight against the Hazaras of Oruzghan were brought in chains like common felons before the Amir, who had them instantly executed, the execution being carried out in a very barbarous fashion.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS DRIVEN BACK.

Simla, 25th June.—News has been received from Afghanistan that on or about the 20th instant Umra Khan, who had a force of about 6,000, delivered an attack upon the Amir's troops under General Gholam Haider. The fighting is said to have commenced at 6 A. M., and to have continued desperately for seven hours, at the end of which time General Gholam Haider was driven back about a mile and a half, and Umra Khan took possession of Kohat Shultan, which is in Asmar territory and appears to make in a strong position on a hill. The loss on each side is said to be about 2 0, and the Amir's General is reported to be in difficulties. Both forces were encamped a mile and half apart when the news left. The news, however, requires confirmation, as it was only sent by one correspondent

26th June.—Confirmation has been received of the three severe reverses suffered by the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, General Gholam Haider, in Asmar, in the first affair at Sarazai, the force under General Wali Khan, one of Umra Khan's lieutenants, captured Dangam, in Asmar. In the second at Mahmund, the force captured Shortan, and in the third a caravan of camels laden with fodder, and some mules laden with ammunition coming from the Kabul direction for Gholam Haider were captured by the Mahmunds. These three actions occurred on the 17th instant, but the report of the serious engagement between Umra Khan and Gholam Haider on the 21st instant has not yet been confirmed. Even without this, however, *Gholam Haider is described as being in a critical state and appealing to the Amir for reinforcements*

ANOTHER IMBROGLIO WITH CHITRAL.

The Government of India is undoubtedly culpable for ordering Gholam Haider not to attack Umra Khan without also taking measures to prevent Umra Khan attacking Gholam Haider. Nor is it only with reference to the Amir that the indefinite control exercised by the Government of India over its new *protégé*, Umra Khan, is causing trouble. Two messengers are reported to have arrived at Peshawar from Chitral bringing complaints of Umra Khan's hostility towards Chitral. Since the Mehter agreed to the marriage of the Khan of Asmar's sister to the Amir's son, Umra Khan has cut off all direct communication between Chitral and India, and has stopped the supply of salt, which has only been able to reach Chitral *via* Bajaur. Since the Amir came to the throne he has closed the Badakshan route. These and other acts of hostility by Umra Khan make it necessary for the Mehter of Chitral to take action against Umra Khan but he determined to first ask the permission of the British Government. The messengers appear to have suffered many hardships *en route*, having come *via* Talpatrak, Kohistan and Dir Swat, being unable to come *via* the Dir route for fear of Umra Khan

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY

An Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipality was held, at the Municipal Office, Fort, at 8 a.m. yesterday. There were present — Mr. Sirajuddin Ali Khan, President, Messrs. B. Coopooswamy Naidu, A. Sundaresa Iyer, M. Ramaswamy Chetty, *A. Sugarasvelu Mudaliar*, S V. Annappa Chetty, B Narrain Chetty, T T Leonard and Kazee Ahmed Shariff Saheb.

I Cash account current, mortuary return, Itinerant Medical Officer's return, and progress reports of works for the month of May 1892. *Recorded*

II Considered Government proceedings No 3,05 L 153 dated 2?th May 1892, regarding the grant of increase to the pay of City Amaldar and Municipal Executive Engineer. *Resolved* that this question be deferred till after the next Municipal election.

III Read and considered Government proceedings No. 3?47 L 101 dated 27th May 1892 regarding the transfer of Octroi Manager to the Municipal Office, as Manager and Sheristadar and Office Manager as Octroi Manager, giving him Rs. a allowance with charge in their official designations. *Resolved* that the existing present arrangements with regard to Octroi data and Manager of Municipal Office be left to the discretion of the President, and that the horse allowance asked for be sanctioned at Rs 1 per mensem

IV Considered Correspondence regarding the payment of unexpended balance of Rs 271-12-11, out of Rs 700, granted in 1891-92, on account of Government Girl's school. *Resolved* that expenditure to date of transfer be deducted from the Grant, and that the balance be paid to the Educational Secretary.

V Considered Memorandum as regards the cost of Europe medicine supplied to the Maternity and other dispensaries, for 1890 91, and subsequent year, and the papers connected therewith *Resolved* that this demand be paid and included in the next supplementary Budget

VI Bill for Rs 345 4 0 from the Proprietor *Evening Mail*, being advertisement charges, together with correspondence *Resolved* that this claim be settled, and that the President do enquire and satisfy himself as to which official or officials are responsible for sending advertisements to the paper

VII Read and considered letter dated 24th May 1892, from Mr. H S. Lee, for a triangular plot of ground near the Race Course *Resolved* that the Board regrets its inability to grant the application

VIII. Read and considered Memo, dated 9th June 1892, from the Municipal Executive Engineer, *regarding the salary of the temporary* Sub-Overseer for two months, at Rs 15 per mensem *Resolved* that payment of this amount be made from "Contingent" expenses

IX Read letter No 2017, dated 16th May 1892, from Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, as regards clothing and bedding charges of the Maternity amounting to Rs 526 11 *Resolved* that this claim be paid

X Estimates of works as follows considered —(1) Estimate for sinking a well 16ft in diameter, in Cubbonpet, near Gundanna's house, amounting to Rs 907 (2) Six estimates in connection with town Improvements (3) Estimate for building two rooms in the Bonded Warehouse and generally repairing the building (4) Estimate for planting cocoanut avenues along the roads in the western extension *Resolved* that (1) sanction be deferred for one week when Commissioners are asked to again meet (2) referred to a Sub Committee to consist of the Deputy Commissioner, the Vice President, Mr Scaldwell Executive Engineer and Mr B Gangiah (3) be sanctioned and (4) be deferred till next meeting.

XI Considered list of estimates for road repairs *Resolved* that they be sanctioned

XII Considered Government proceedings No 2318—26—L—400, dated 20th May 1892 directing the audit of the Municipal accounts in the office of the Comptroller from 1st June 1892 *Resolved* that the same be recorded

XIII Considered report from the Sub Committee *in re* settlement of compensation or grant of site to Mr P N. Krishnamurthi in lieu of that taken up for the proposed extension of Kasi Visvesvara temple road *Resolved* that the report be referred back to Sub-Committee for further information

XIV Considered Senior Surgeon's letters Nos 106 and 22036, dated 12th May and 10th June 1892 regarding the removal of the burial ground in the bed and behind the bund of Karanji tank and of Protestant cemetery behind the Fort. *Resolved* that the same be referred to a sub-committee to consist of Messrs Cameron, Singaravaloo Moodliar, Sambasiva Iyer, Gungiah and Coopusamy Naidu

XV. Considered Government Proceedings No 3696-706 L 179, dated 30th May 1892 directing that the Municipal and District Fund accounts for 1891 92 should be prepared for *fifteen months*, ending 30th June 1892 *Resolved* that the same be recorded

XVI Read letter No 1262 dated 25th May 1892, from the Education Secretary, forwarding an application from Mr M. Venkatasamay's Head Master of the Kannada Boys' School, for promotion *Resolved* to refer the same to Mr C M Leonard for his opinion.

XVII. Considered Government Proceedings No 2321—332, dated 11th May 1892, regarding the levy of license fees on excisable articles *viz*, cocoanuts, betel leaves and tobacco. *Resolved* to be recorded

XVIII Considered Memo from Municipal Executive Engineer, No 73, for furniture *Resolved* to sanction the same.

XIX Considered Government Proceeding sanctioning Rs 100 towards the cost of manufacturing human excreta into a valuable manure, with observations *Resolved* to be recorded.

XX Considered correspondence regarding the land applied for by Gubbi Totadappa for erecting an Anna chattram for the Lingayet sect *Resolved* that the site asked for cannot be granted, as he does not pay the cost of latrine.

THE SEA-VOYAGE MOVEMENT IN CALCUTTA

(*The Hindu*)

A CALCUTTA paper which calls itself "Hope," writes a very disparaging article about the attempt which some people are making to popularise the sea-voyage movement by obtaining the support of the Pandits and chief men of the orthodox community This paper characterises the movement as "neither genuine nor universal," says it was started with a purely political object by a political agitator who "cannot be acknowledged as a leader of the Hindu society," and it was a school-boy" that sought to give the movement a shastric sanction "It is thus clear," writes this contemporary, "that the movement was supported not by the constituted leaders of the society but by self-styled patriots, so called reformers, and political agitators of questionable pretensions" This is not a very appreciative comment on the movement, and the writer does not show much modesty in describing as he does people like Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, and Kumar Benoy Krishna Deb and others who take an active interest in the movement And then, it is remarkable, the Editor of the paper is himself one that spent some years in Europe and America and was once in correspondence with the Irish Fenians to upset British Government in India! A person of such antecedents is not quite competent to criticise adversely the movement conducted by men who can stand scrutiny at least as well as the Editor himself. Still the opinion expressed by *Hope* is entertained by a large class in Bengal who under the influence of utterly perverse and crude ideas of patriotism believe it their duty to oppose every movement in the direction of reform Well, Kumar Benoy Krishna Deb, having written a pamphlet to show that sea-voyage is perfectly in accord with the shastras, sent a copy of it to Sir Alexander Miller, the Law Member of the Government of India, and Sir Alexander acknowledged it in terms which show no great insight into the true requirements of social reform in this country at present He lays down that "social reform must come entirely from within, and must be in accordance with the feeling of the society," and that "it must be supported by men not only of high rank but also of the very highest caste" This is a very singular principle to place before reformers The very idea of reform implies a departure from existing state, and how any reform can be in accordance with the feeling of the society we cannot conceive Take the question of child marriage for instance Does Sir Alexander Miller mean that no reform in this particular should be effected until the whole Hindu community comes to feel that it is an evil? At present no such feeling prevails, and in order to bring about this feeling, some bold and honest persons must set the example and show to the masses that the marriage of mature girls is not followed by any serious consequences. Sir Alexander probably did not remember that India is not England, In England popular feeling about a particular matter is fairly ascertained by the results of a general election, and the triumphant party introduces a Bill in the Legislature and the desired reform is accomplished Can any such thing be done in this country? The people may be convinced that a certain custom is bad but the moral force is wanting to convert this feeling into action And this force is supplied by the example of individuals whose courage and consistency remain as guide and comfort to numerous others. If the Hindus abstain from undertaking a sea voyage until the feeling of the Hindu society is in accord with it and the Hindus of the highest caste approve of it, how many Hindus could have visited Europe? The opponents of reform have often to be made to see that the reform will progress in spite of them and that their wisdom consists in taking time by the forelock and yielding with grace It is this course that is followed by the Indian reformers, who, if they adopt Sir Alexander Miller's advice, would find themselves unable to move a single inch Apart however, from this rather superficial view of the Law Member, we do not [illegible] anything in the movement justifying any suspicion of the character or motives of the chief men We cannot see the slightest justification for the following ungentlemanly remark of the writer "Kumar Benoy Krishna is evidently not an honest reformer nor a sincere Hindu He opposed the Consent Act because he was not its author But depend upon it, he will take the earliest opportunity to bring about a "Sea-voyage Act" to carry *his* favourite movement to a successful issue. And the misfortune is that the majority of our so called patriots and leaders belong to the school of the inimitable Kumar." Our contemporary must be gifted with the extraordinary power of diving into others' hearts which ordinary human beings do not possess. The misfortune is not anything connected with our reformers and patriots, for they are, with all their faults, infinitely better persons than those cowardly hypocrites who being driven out of the reformer's camp pretend to befriend orthodoxy and heap abuse on those who are infinitely more worthy. This miserable jealousy is found nowhere stronger than in Bengal, and the press therefore fails to command the confidence and influence that its strength and ability entitle it to command The sea-voyage movement is condemned because it is not supported by the so-called "leaders of society," meaning the Pandits and priests of the Hindu community. To call these persons the leaders of our society is a strange abuse of terms If these are the leaders, what is the goal to which they *lead* the community, and to what goal *can* they lead their fellow-Hindus? If the Hindu community is to be led by persons who believe that the sun goes round every day in a chariot of four green horses on a huge wall surrounding the earth, for what purpose is the Government maintaining at enormous cost its numerous schools and colleges?

A GOLD COINAGE IN INDIA

MR. DANIELL'S SCHEME.

A correspondent writes to the *Bombay Gazette* —The gold hoards of India have been estimated by a competent authority to exceed in value £212 000 000 Whether the estimate is reliable or not is of no great consequence The point for observation is that these hoards of gold are known to exist, and that they are in the aggregate of enormous value General Ballard, the late master of the Bombay Mint, writing in 1868 of the stock of gold bullion in India, remarks :—

"If no mints existed it would be worth while building them on the chance of coining a fraction of this immense treasure, but the mints exist, It is only the Mint Rules which require alteration to allow your solving the problem whether there is any desire on the part of the owners of this bullion to have a portion of it converted into coined money" That a gold currency would be highly acceptable to the richer classes of people in India is generally believed The Currency Commission in the Report printed for Parliament, 16th March 1868, stated "that the demand for gold currency is universal throughout the country" In 187[illegible] when the rupee began to fall in value lakhs of rupees worth of gold ornaments were brought to the Bombay Mint in a few months for assay and conversion into bars in order to be exported for the purchase of silver No considerable bank, says Mr Clarmont Daniell, is without a hoard of gold in coin or in the small blocks cast in a mould as a support to its commercial credit People of wealth who are not engaged in trade are commonly possessed of a store of gold treasure, the existence of which, in the case of some conspicuous persons, is no secret Gold coins are hoarded in preference to ornament, as their value is more certain, and the seller generally loses both on converting bullion into ornaments or when selling them for silver. Gold coins of many kinds are to be found in all the large towns English and Australian sovereigns are, of course most common, and in times of pressure gold mohurs and French, Russian, American, and Turkish gold coins are brought to the mints to be melted and assayed. All of these facts have been clearly stated by Mr Clarmont Daniell, who has founded upon them a well-considered scheme for introducing a gold coinage into India. Mr. Daniell's plan is thus stated in his own words :—

(1)—That the Government of India shall coin a gold coin in all respects identical with the £1 sterling of the currency of the realm, out of the stock of gold now to be found in India to any amount in which the metal may be brought by its owners to the mints for that purpose

(2)—That these gold coins shall be declared legal tender for the payment of any sum of money due to the Government of India on the option of the party making the payment; and in other cases that they should be legal tender for the discharge of any obligation amounting to Rs. 5,000 and upwards at the option of the party making the payment.

(3)—That the Government of India shall from time to time declare—but not more frequently than may be necessary and convenient—the rate at which the gold coin of its currency shall be accepted as legal payment of sums contracted to be paid in silver coin; and this State rate of conversion shall be strictly regulated by the market value of the silver rupees of the British Indian currency in these gold sovereigns

(4)—That the silver rupee shall still continue to be legal tender for all kinds of payments and in any amount at the option of the party making the payment

(5)—That no person (the Government excepted) shall be obliged to take payment in gold of a debt due to be paid in silver, which may be less in amount than Rs. 5,000 unless he shall previously have agreed with his debtor to do so

The arguments in favour of this scheme have been set forth in detail by Mr. Clarmont Daniell in a very valuable work, published in 1884, entitled "The Gold Treasure of India" The chief object of this paper is to invite special attention at this juncture both to Mr Daniell's scheme, and to the store of information relating to Indian gold and silver contained in this work Failing a comprehensive bimetallic scheme based on international agreement the Indian Currency Association might easily do worse than *take up Mr Daniell's scheme for consideration* and enquiry The main principle of Mr Daniell's scheme, that the State rate of conversion shall be strictly regulated by the market value of the rupee expressed in gold, has been accepted as correct by some of the principal political economists in England. The principle has been under discussion now for some years, and while its theoretical soundness has not been disputed the practical difficulties involved in asking the Government to declare from time to time by authority the market value of rupees have been much insisted on Other objections have been taken on the strange ground that the gold hoards of India exist only in Mr Daniell's imagination These objections suggest that those who make them have very little knowledge of the real facts and conditions of India, and a perusal of Mr Daniell's valuable work, above referred to should suffice to dispel some at least of the popular ignorance existing on this subject Mr. Daniell's scheme may or may not be practicable on its own merits, but so far as can be judged from published correspondence it is still before the public as a sound and practicable solution of the interminable silver question, and as such it has a right to demand from all quarters the most careful and exhaustive enquiry The scheme seems to be in accordance with Mill's dictum—"The advantages without the disadvantages of a double standard seem to be best obtained by those nations with whom only one of the two metals is a legal tender, but the other also is coined and allowed to pass for whatever value the market assigns to it" *Principles Vol II Book III Chap X*

Apart from the immediate circumstances which have recently directed so much attention to the Indian Silver Question, the question of introducing a gold currency into India has long engaged attention Mr. Daniell's scheme is merely one way of giving effect to this idea It may or may not be found practicable on its own merits after full enquiry, but it has on the face of it many advantages Under such a system, says Mr. Daniell "an equilibrium is established between both kinds of currency without the ruinous expense of re coinage. By giving no advantage to the owners of one metal over those using the other it leaves existing contracts unaffected, and by maintaining the circulation of a double currency it secures the employment of gold and silver indifferently in proportions regulated by the volition of the people and, therefore, in exact correspondence with the requirements of commerce It leaves the efficiency of silver money unimpaired, and the coinage of rupees unrestricted It gives the State at once a gold revenue which may be considerable, and the means of realising, in the course of time, the whole of its revenues in gold It substitutes a firm foundation upon which its financial administration can be built up in the place of the shifting sand of silver, in which that part of its affairs now rests" It would be easy to multiply reasons showing why the introduction of a gold currency into India is not only practicable and comparatively easy, but urgently called for to secure at once the financial safety and commercial development of the Indian Empire.

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WONDERS

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 3rd June—Mr Gladstone, speaking at Glasgow, confined his remarks wholly to Ireland and said that fears of Catholic oppression were groundless, and that the priests had lost all power since the ballot franchise was granted The quietude in Ireland, he said, was due to the growth of love and confidence towards the English

New York, 3rd July—The Peoples Party, of Farmers' Alliance Convention, has assembled at Omaha to nominate a candidate for the Presidency Its platform demands *the free and unlimited coinage of silver* and gold at the present legal rate of 16 to 1

St Petersburg, 4th July—Colonel Grombchevski starts on an expedition to the Pamirs in the autumn

Allahabad, 4th June—Latest news from that point points to the conclusion that *the Afghan troops under Gholam Hyder* were the aggressors in the recent fighting

A local paper publishes two alarmist paragraphs to the effect that the Government of India has addressed another sharp remonstrance to the Amir regarding his forward policy and with reference to the raids by Afghan soldiers into British Beluchistan The communication is said *to be of the nature of an ultimatum* It is added that troublesome times are not far off as regards *Afghanistan* and the N W Frontier, and that strong measures will be necessary to enforce the Simla demands

London, 27th June—Mr Gladstone speaking at Dalkeith yesterday, said if Scotland, after mature reflection, demands Home Rule she must obtain it, for it is her right as is also Disestablishment.

London, 5th June—The Gaekwar of Baroda visited the Queen yesterday and was received with military honours

St Petersburg 4th July—A scientific expedition under M. Potanin to the North East *of China leaves here* at the end of July

Berlin, 5th July—Prince Bismarck, through the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, retorts to the recent threats made against him in the *North German Gazette* and dares Government to prosecute him He adds that the present policy of Government is leading to the ruin of the State

Simla, 5th June—The only foundation for the recent rumours of war and mobilisation noticed by the *Pioneer* appears to have been the fact that special meetings of the Viceroy's Council had been held, and that two officers of the North Western Railway had arrived at Simla, one to arrange a time table, and the other for the good of his health

London, 6th July—Latest advices state that 100 deaths are occurring daily from cholera at Baku

Bombay, 7th July—Sirdar Abdul Huq having come to a settlement with the Nizam's Government, it is stated that he intends returning to Hyderabad, and will leave Bombay at the end of the week

Simla, 6th July—Surgeon Major Robertson would have been sent from Gilgit *to Chitral to watch and control events* if he could have been spared, but unfortunately some confirmation has been received of the movement of Russians in the Pamir region which necessitate the retention of Dr Robertson at Gilgit Besides the movement eastward which concerns the Chinese, the Russians are now reported to contemplate bringing their frontier southwards to the Murghabi River, which will bring them into collision with the Afghans This would *however, not embroil* the British as the Afghan frontier laid down in the agreement with Russia lies further south and *practically abandons the Amir's claim to* the northern part of Wakhan, Shignan and Roshan The encroachment of the Russians would, however, be a subject of diplomacy and the position is sufficiently serious to necessitate the retention of the British Agent at Gilgit, in spite of the desirability of sending a representative to Chitral.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

London, 7th July—The following is the result of the polling at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Alderman C F. Hamond (Conservative) 13,824.

Right Hon. John Morely (Liberal) 10,905.

(Mr James Craig, Liberal) 10,034

The first two were thereby elected.

The Liberals are jubilant over the result of yesterday's polling and especially as regards London and Oldham Mr Maclean polled 11,900 votes at Oldham, and Mr. Elliott Lees, the other Conservative candidate, polled 12,200, the Liberal majority over the latter being 330

The *Times*, referring to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's election, says that the appearance *in Parliament of a Native of India* "is an interesting and almost romantic event"

London, 8th July—The Conservatives so far have gained 11 seats, the Unionists 4, and the Liberals 34

London, 9th July—The returns up to midnight last night show that —

165 Conservatives
25 Unionists
135 Liberals
4 Parnellites and
15 Anti Parnellites have been elected

The *Conservatives* have gained 13 the Unionists 6, and the Liberals 13 seats

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

The following candidates have been elected —

CONSERVATIVES.

Mr C J Darling for Deptford, defeating Mr Edmond Fitzmaurice.

Colonel Sandys for Bootle

Mr E V Stanley for West Houghton

UNIONISTS

Mr J P. Smith for Partick (Lanarkshire)

LIBERALS

Mr John Wilson for Govan
„ Burnie for Swansea
„ Campbell Bannerman for Stirling
„ Alderman Wayman for Elland (West Riding)

Mr Donald *Crawford for North East* Lanark

Mr S Woods, Labour Candidate, for Ince (S. W Lancashire)

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892

A FAULTY EXAMINATION SYSTEM

A few weeks ago the list of examiners of the different University tests was given in the Madras papers Every year this list has been growing in extent in the same proportion that the list of candidates has gone on increasing There are now examiners and assistant examiners, and before long we may have Sub Assistant examiners as well At the present time there are, probably, about as many candidates for the degree of M A as there were for Matriculation when the University system commenced. This system has so expanded that it has necessitated many changes, and many more may be required It is gratifying to know that the people of this land have so largely availed themselves of the means of education put within their reach, and that so many have come within the influence of the University system But like everything else in India there is danger connected with this large and rapid expansion, and every year adds to it After every examination we hear of some scandal occurring in some place or other, and this is not confined to one part of India Wherever there is a University these evil reports are to be found Perhaps they assume the worst form in Bengal, though they are quite bad enough in this part of the country. We have all heard of the questions being known before the papers were given out in the examination room and not a long time ago we were informed that in Calcutta a small company was formed to carry on the nefarious traffic Fortunately the authorities got wind of this, and so the shareholders lost their money Then we hear about wholesale copying in the examination room, and it is to be feared this is carried on to a greater extent than any one imagines. All these irregularities are due to the extension of the system, and time may cure them. It may on the other hand, add to them. It remains to be seen which will happen The examinations have to be held in so many places and the examiners are so many that these irregularities occur so frequently When the University of Madras was first established the candidates were few, consequently the examiners were few The latter have, of course, kept pace with the former. The result is the questions to be set being known to many, a knowledge of them is apt to leak out, and the candidates study what they know they will have to answer It is well known that this takes place, and much oftener than the public is aware of It is a great temptation to an examiner who is also a teacher when he knows what the questions in a certain subject are He may not exactly tell his pupils the exact words, but he may give them to understand what they are to answer, and thus they will be placed at an advantage over others A teacher may work up the portion of a book the questions are taken from, and thus his pupils will understand what they may expect in the examination room It is to be feared that such practices are rather commoner than people fancy Whatever the case may be, the fact remains that the questions are sometimes known and made use of before the day of examination, and this can only be accomplished through the agency of some of the examiners. It is an anomaly that teachers should be appointed examiners, and it is a pity some scheme cannot be devised by which they could be relieved of the duty It has been proposed to send the papers from one Presidency to another—from Madras to Bengal and *vice versa* If a scheme of this kind will be worked out it would do good, and much scandal might be prevented We do not see why something of the kind should not be tried A teacher in a school in Calcutta would have no interest whatever in the students of a school in Madras There would be more time required, but not very much more. We think the plan might be tried Some have even proposed that the examination papers should be sent to England, there looked over, and the results sent back This would occupy a still longer time, and hence the objection to it In many respects it would be well to send the papers home, they would be thoroughly looked over, and they would be examined by thoroughly competent men As we have said, the time occupied in sending the papers, and in their return would be a disadvantage, and might prevent the educational authorities from having anything to do with the plan There is another complaint prevalent about the examinations It is to the effect that some of the papers are not properly looked over, they are either not examined at all, or they are "scamped" It is very remarkable that some of the best boys fail in the very subjects in which they were believed to be the best prepared, while inferior ones get through This is set down to the way the papers are examined This may not be the case, but there is a general belief to this effect It is very remarkable that in some schools the best boys should fail while inferior ones pass and it is just possible that there is a good deal of chance work about the marking of the papers In fact, the whole system ought to undergo a large change It has outgrown its former proportions and there fore should be adapted to its present requirements. These in authority do not seem inclined to alter anything, probably they are of opinion that every thing is perfect, that improvement is out of the question Such however, is not the case and the sooner the system is taken in hand the better

PUBLIC OFFICES, C AND M STATION

From a paper which has been sent to the local journals we find that the Civil and Military Station is at last to have a building in which the offices are to be located This has long been felt as a want and it is now hoped that the Government of India will allow the money to be expended, and so take away what is now little less than a scandal When the rendition took place the Government of the Assigned Tract had to provide places for offices, Private buildings were rented wherever they could be found, and these have been retained up to the present time. There is one exception however When the Mayo Hall was completed a portion of it was taken possession of to serve as a court for the District Magistrate The building belongs to the rate payers of this place, and its guardians are the Municipal Commissioners Many protests have been made against this unjust seizure, but to no effect Might not right rule the matter The Government refused to pay the rent, they can do as they think proper, so set the rate payers at defiance. They will hold the building till the new offices have been constructed, then it is hoped they will have the decency to quit It may however happen that an excuse will be forthcoming to remain where they are even after other accommodation has been found The court of the Second Magistrate is a disgrace to a civilised state The British Government ought to be ashamed to allow such a building to be used as a public office The Civil Court is an improvement on that of the Second Magistrate, but not to any very great extent The Resident's court and offices occupy a large house near the Cubbon Park, but it cannot be said that the building is convenient, for the room used for Court is too small, and though not apart [illegible] offices the rooms are scattered about in all sorts of places All the offices and Courts should be in the same building as they could facilitate the work a great deal One official could communicate with another and no time would be lost. As matters stand there is a constant running about the Station, peons and Silladars are seen flying from office to office, and the business is conducted in a most unbusinesslike manner This will be corrected when the new building has been erected, and matters, no doubt will go on more smoothly than they do at present The building, we are told will cost one lakh of rupees and will shortly be taken in hand

Occasional Notes.

A Brahmin of sixty has just married a little girl twelve years of age at Burdwan

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The India Office authorities have refused to take upon themselves the serving of legal processes issued against British officers by courts in India.

It is believed that Captain Bower in his recent expedition shot a kind of bear which is unknown to science The skin is chocolate colour with a white collar

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Rain fell on Friday night all along the S W Line of the Madras Railway from Jolarpett where there was a heavy down pour for some hours, to Madras

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The revival of Sanskrit literature is now the order of the day The Maharaja of Tippera has given a sum of Rs 20,000 for the establishment of a Sanskrit College in his territory

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The census operations in India consumed an enormous quantity of paper, which if spread out would cover an area of 1,300 square miles The cost of the census exceeded a quarter of a crore of rupees

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Two Mahomedans in Calcutta took advantage of the cholera scare to personate Government sanitary inspectors, and went from house to house extorting small sums Both these ingenious gentlemen are at present in the *hospitable* awaiting trial.

The usual weekly meeting of the Viceregal Executive Council on Thursday was unusually prolonged, as important matters had to be discussed concerning the policy to be pursued with the Amir on the North Western Frontier

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A train which was passing through Sherburne county, in Central Minnesota on the St Paul and Pacific Railway was swept by a hurricane from the line and the carriages were overturned and smashed A hundred people are reported to have been killed

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It is reported from Calcutta that during the past few days there has been a decline in Government paper consequent on the disquieting rumours regarding the unsettled state of Afghan affairs In Madras there has also been a decline, in sympathy probably with Calcutta

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Application has been made to the Secretary of State for the holding at Madras in January next of the Intermediate Examination in Laws of the London University One candidate, Mr L D Swamikannu Pillay, of Kar[illegible], has paid the prescribed fee and asked for admission to the Examination.

The number of factories in the Madras Presidency, falling with in the scope of Act XV of 1881, rose to 32 in 1891 The total number of factory hands employed continued to grow, and reached 19,369 at the close of the year The provisions of the Act and rules were carefully attended to in most instances

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Among the latest joined students at the Royal Academy is Miss Dhunbai Fardoonjee, a Parsee lady belonging to a well-known Bombay family. Miss Banajee who has been very successful at various art exhibitions in India, is the first Indian lady who has gone to England with the special object of art study

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While a passenger train was in motion on the East Indian Railway, a native intending to proceed to Serampur overslept himself, and on awaking near Baidyabati leaped out of the carriage, fracturing both his arms. The Magistrate has directed that he should be prosecuted after his discharge from hospital

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Some discussion took place last year on the value of eucalyptus fluid as a disincrustator for locomotive boilers Extensive trials have been made with the fluid on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the preparation being manufactured on the spot from leaves obtained from the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens On the whole the result has been very satisfactory.

The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent learns that the Czar while at Copenhagen expressed his intention, should the circumstances be favourable, of being present at the wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburg As the wedding is expected to take place in England, the Czar would at the same time pay a visit to the Queen, and he would there meet the German Emperor and King Charles of Roumania

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A resolution has been issued by the Nizam's Government on the working of the Mint Department A new building has been erected and the machinery for coining has been received from England The new coinage will be in the shape of the British Government rupee, but the value will be only that of the Halli Sicca rupee. The new copper coin will also shortly be issued Silver to the amount of twenty five lakhs was received in the Mint for coinage during last year

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The Parsee candidate for Central Finsbury has, says the *St James Gazette* won a notable victory over the Radical Caucus His bold and vigorous denunciation of Mr Schnadhorst and all his works seemed likely at the time to destroy Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's last chance of standing for an English constituency But the Caucus has caved in, Mr Ford, the other Gladstonian candidate, has retired, and now the Gladstonians of Finsbury have only the Parsee to look to

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The proposal to form an Ethnological Board for these Provinces has been accepted by the local Government Mr Crook, Collector of Mirzapur who has for many years interested himself in ethnological enquiries, will be Honorary D[illegible] o[illegible] the new Board, being assisted [illegible] J Kitts, Judge of Moradabad M[illegible] Nesfield, Director of Public [illegible] and Mr V A Smith Mr [illegible] allowed a small grant for the [illegible] establishment, which may [illegible] increased if as proposed Mr K[illegible] a systematic enquiry into the [illegible] the characteristics of the various [illegible]

The Government of India has refused to agree at the request of certain native gentlemen and numerous students and professional men of Calcutta who memorialised it a short time ago praying that sanction might be given to their forming themselves into a corps of Volunteers While regretting its inability to comply with the request for the reason that in its opinion the time had not come for so signal a departure from the principles and policy hitherto pursued, the Government desired to convey to the petitioners the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the loyal sentiments they expressed

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Conspicuous among the distinguished guests on the "fourth of June" at Eton, were the Thakore of Gondal and his wife, the latter gorgeous in a dress of bright green, the lower part of which was studded with precious stones, while over her head she wore a large red shawl which descended almost to her feet They are not the first Indian princes who have visited Eton on a speech day, the *Daily Graphic* points out, for the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh came to the speeches ten or twelve years ago with his late wife, and lunched with the present Provost, then headmaster, their sons being then at school there The great Indian Sahib and his wife occupied seats to the right of the Provost

THE heavy rain which fell along the East Coast this week damaged a considerable part of the railway line between Phorungipuram and Narsaraopet, on the Bellary Kistna Section of the Southern Mahratta Railway on the night of the 5th instant. At the 468th mile a 12 foot bank to the extent of 500 feet in length, was swept away with its rails and sleepers and another breach was made at the 473th mile. Trains cannot pass beyond Narsaraopet from the West, and beyond Phorungipuram from the East. On the 6th instant at the 340th mile on the Nallamallai Hills an engine and three goods vehicles left the track owing to one side of the line having sunk. The derailment was not attended with any damage to limb or property.

A London correspondent informs the *Bombay Gazette* that it is known that ... a sufficiently large ... to enable him to form a Ministry ... Sir George ... will become Secretary of State for India. The Earl of Kimberley, who was formerly the Secretary of State for India, will receive some other office. No name is suggested for the Under Secretaryship, but Sir George Trevelyan being in the House of Commons, a Peer will probably take Mr. Curzon's place. Lord Sandhurst, who is closely connected by marriage with Earl Spencer and who is personally liked by Mr. Gladstone, stands a very good chance, it is said, unless his previous services as Under Secretary for War may be considered to entitle him to some higher post.

A SIMLA correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* thus:—With regard to your remarks on my telegram about the Madras Bezwada Railway, I believe the view of the Government of India is that Madras is to blame that the Madras-Bezwada Section of the East Coast Railway was not taken in hand first of all as the Government of India would have been willing. But the Bezwada-Cuttack Section being first made, and Madras having a railway from Bezwada, via Guntakal or Wadi, besides a canal, the Cuttack-Calcutta Section becomes the most urgent from the point of view of the Government of India, which is not concerned in protecting the trade of one Presidency against another. If the canals are inefficient Madras is held to blame for having insisted upon the expenditure about ninety lakhs, on canals on the ground that they were a cheaper means of transport than the railway.

A HORRIBLE murder is reported from Gopalpore, a village near Dum Dum. Babu Mohini Mohan Chuckerbutty, a local Zemindar, was sleeping in his house on the night of Sunday last. At about midnight, a number of men with their faces concealed under masks forcibly broke into the room in which he was sleeping and caught hold of him. The Zemindar, thinking that the house was attacked by dacoits, offered to give up the key of his iron safe and begged that his life might be spared. The miscreants thereupon told him that they had come to take his life, and without waiting for further parley proceeded to inflict terrible cuts on his head. Death was almost instantaneous. Curiously enough, the men showed all respect to the wife of the deceased who was sleeping with him. The murderers then decamped and took away nothing but a box containing old title deeds of the family.

DURING one of the German Emperor's recent journeys, says *Vanity Fair*, His Majesty passed Friedrichsruh, and, without any warning or notice given, he ordered his train to be stopped, and sent up a message to Prince Bismarck that he was at the station, and would be glad to speak with him; requesting him to come down and see him in his saloon. Bismarck was somewhat taken aback at this sudden summons; but it seems that, in spite of the peculiarity of the way in which it was done, he had already made up his mind that he would go to the station, when the Princess and her son, Count Herbert Bismarck, heard of the affair, and at once did their best to dissuade him. They represented that the whole way in which he had been summoned to the station was not correct; and in the end a messenger was sent down, who informed the Emperor that Prince Bismarck was unable to carry out his wishes, as he was indisposed. Hereupon the Emperor gave orders to go on, and the attempt at a reconciliation thus proved a failure.

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is 91 years old. He lives the life of a hermit in an old palace in Turin. He refuses all offers of assistance, even from his sons, and earns his own living in his "sacred den," amongst his books and papers. Says a writer in *The Echo*:—"He contributes to contemporary literature—Austrian, Hungarian, Italian and French—articles on historical subjects, political economy and speculative philosophy, and despite his great years, derives a moderate income. Kossuth's definition of the prime evil of life is to be under obligation to somebody. He says 'I fear this more than death; worse than bondage.' To accomplish one's self,' says he, 'is the highest earthly joy, the prime good.' In his opinion, the chief satisfaction of the mind is a sense or consciousness of achievement. 'If I had to choose my place amid the forces of nature,' says the old patriot, 'I would choose to be the dew which falls silently and invisibly over the face of the Court, trampled under foot, but perpetually blessing all forms of life.'"

Local and Provincial

THE MYSORE RACES.—These commence to-morrow, and will continue for three days. A good number of visitors have left for the capital.

THE RESIDENT.—Colonel Henderson paid a visit a few days ago to Bishop Coadjutor's Schools and College. He has visited most of the institutions in the Station.

THE NEW RESIDENT.—Colonel Peacock, who will act for Colonel Henderson during his visit to Europe, arrived in Bangalore yesterday. He will assume office to-morrow when Colonel Henderson will start for home.

MYSORE POLICE.—A Mysore correspondent of the *Evening Mail* learns that Mr Martin, a son of Major Martin, will be appointed Superintendent of Mysore Police in place of Mr Weatherall who, as is rumoured, is to be made the Town Magistrate.

THE WEATHER.—We have had rain at last. Nearly every day during the past week more or less fell, and the tanks have received a good supply. The ryots are hard at work in their fields, and the rain we have had just suits the crops. It is not too heavy for the young shoots. At times it is quite cold. We hear that rain has fallen in other parts of the province, and there has been a good downpour in Madras. The fear of famine may now be considered at an end.

RELIEF WORKS IN CHITALDROOG.—The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District has reported that though prospects look favourable except in the Molkalmuru Taluk and a portion of the Challakere Taluk, yet the improvement in the season is still not so decided as to enable him to recommend with confidence the closing of Relief operations in any of the Taluks in the District, and that he considers it advisable to keep all the Relief Works open at least till the end of August when the prospects of the Mungari crops will have been decided by future rainfall.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.—The President of the City Municipality has issued the following Memorandum:—

Cholera is lingering in the Town. Keeping the Town clean externally, i.e., in the streets, and burning fires and fumigation, which I have ordered, cannot do much, unless the backyards of houses and private latrines are kept clean and unless the people take care of what they eat and drink. The Divisional Commissioners and the Rate Payers' Association are requested to try to influence people to keep their yards and latrines clean. Frequent inspection and report of obstinate instances may give a stir.

SD. MIR SHUJAET ALI KHAN.
President.

General Summary.

MR. GARSTIN'S SCHEME.—We learn that the long expected scheme of appointing Town Magistrates to relieve Tahsildars of their Magisterial functions will come into operation on the first of October next. Collectors have been instructed to take the necessary preliminary steps.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a third class native passenger while leaning against the door of the carriage, which was unlocked, fell out of the train about a mile from the Avadi Station. He was picked up by the line watchman and taken to Avadi, where he died yesterday.

AN INGENIOUS CONVICT.—A few days ago a convict who was undergoing a sentence of three months rigorous imprisonment passed upon him on a charge of theft of money from his employer, Mr. Krishna Rao, by the Town Sub Magistrate of Cuddalore, Mr. Francis Theodore, effected his escape under peculiar circumstances. While in jail he worked as a clerk and thus became conversant with the signature of Mr Hammick, the District Magistrate, which he managed to forge to a release order and to transmit it to the Superintendent, Dr. B. Powell, who, not knowing it was a forgery, ordered the release of the prisoner. The forgery was subsequently discovered, but the man is still at large.

Extracts.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The fall in the price of silver is being felt in Australian Colonies as well as in the far East. The Melbourne *Leader* of the 9th ult. says:—The fall in the price of silver is a matter which more nearly affects the interests of these colonies than may at first sight appear. Not only since the discoveries at Broken Hill and elsewhere have we become producers of the metal, and therefore directly amenable to the loss caused by any reduction in its value, but the return we receive from all our exported products is influenced by the consequent appreciation of gold. The loss entailed under the first heading is easily seen. Silver has now fallen as low as 40d. per oz., whereas a year ago the rate was almost 6d. higher than the present quotation. With a large output the decline of even a fraction of a penny makes an appreciable difference. Thus, reckoning the weekly output of the Proprietary Mine at Broken Hill at 200,000 oz., it has been estimated that the fall in the price of silver makes a difference to that Company alone of £316,000 a year. The shareholders are able to realise what this means when the contingency is placed before them that it may not be possible to ... the regular dividend. But indirect loss, which is not so plainly set forth is a matter of even more serious import. When silver falls, the proportion of value between the two metals, which form the monetary standards among all civilised nations changes, and countries like England, which receive in gold, gain largely by the relative increase in the purchasing power of the sovereign. The Colonies, however, stand in a different position, for they are obliged to remit a large measure of produce in order to obtain the same result. In this way the wool and the wheat industries may be affected by the low price of silver, or rather by the corresponding rise in the value of gold. The prospect of any return to the old prices for silver is not very promising, though quotations are showing a slightly upward tendency. The rejection of the Free Coinage Bill in the United States has been the latest blow to the hopes of those interested in the recovery of value in silver. The possibility of a rise therefore seems to be narrowed down to a limitation, when only the very rich mines with ores easily obtained and cheaply reducible will be able to continue working.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIAN FRUIT.

The *Statesman*.—Although India has for some time past been looked upon as a possibly lucrative market for Victorian and Tasmanian fruit, and perhaps for New Zealand frozen meat, no serious efforts have hitherto been attempted to ascertain whether it would pay to make any large shipments to this country. We see it now stated that 20,000 cases of fruit are about to be despatched from Tasmania for the Calcutta market. It is hardly likely, we think, that the whole quantity will be thrown at once on the metropolis for it is possible that the Colombo and Madras markets will have to be previously tested. However, to learn when this welcome addition to our food supply may be expected, and what measures the consignees are taking for its storage here, would be of interest to the general public; for unless it is to be retailed at a rate which our native fellow-subjects can afford to pay, the large amount of the consignment will render its consumption impossible before the greater portion will have become unfit for use. Looking at the time of the fruit season in Southern latitudes, we may assume that the vessel cannot arrive here much before the end of March. There is ample time, therefore, to arrange for the reception of the consignment, either by the erection of a refrigerating house, or the conversion of some building for that purpose, and if the railway companies would construct a few special cars for the conveyance of fruit up-country, a remunerative trade would soon be established. Apples, pears, and such fruit, ... of course be packed in ice, but the more perishable kinds, such as cherries, grapes, etc., must not come in contact with damp, and, in fact, will not stand more than 40° even, for any length of time. The transport of fresh fruit is a matter that only experts can deal with, and, unless experienced people are employed, the contemplated experiment may fail, and the community be deprived of a boon that would be appreciated by all classes. Were Calcutta provided with a refrigerating chamber, we have little doubt that it would be extensively patronised, if care were taken to put the fees for hanging meat, etc., tuer in the means of small incomes. The Tasmanian apples, we may state, are the best in Australia, though the Victorian orchards run them rather closely in some selected kinds, and we notice that recent shipments to London have been very successful. The Tasmanian growers are practically careless, however, and the last shipments of these apples to London have not answered expectations, great disappointment prevailing among buyers at the want of colour, flavour, and size, apparent, while the enterprise displayed and the trouble involved in sending these apples to London will not pay at less than 10s per case. If it pays Tasmanian growers to send the produce of their orchards to London in this way, there is no reason why they should not be successful in securing a good, though limited, market in India, especially in Calcutta, the only drawbacks being the fact that so few Tasmanian vessels come here and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable return cargo. The Australian fruit trade is, however assuming such large proportions that it is not surprising that new markets are sought for in India, especially for South Australian grapes which, we notice, have been pushed in the London market with very profitable results.

BARBARITIES IN TRAVANCORE.

The *Indian Social Reformer*.—Mr. J. Knowles writes a most astounding letter from Travancore giving an account of certain barbarities committed on children in that State in the name of religion. The barbarous ceremony of hook-swinging prevails in Travancore as well as in other parts of India. It is a ceremony of the aboriginal races which the Aryans have countenanced and even in a sense incorporated in their own religious system in pursuance of that singular policy of unhesitating adaptation to suit changing and new environments. The dreadful deity of the aborigines, *Kali* or *Durga*, was converted by the Aryans into a consort of Siva, and hook-swinging is a rite intended to propitiate this blood-thirsty goddess. Our readers are aware of the barbarities accompanying this rite, and although the gentle benevolence of British Government has prohibited the most revolting portion of the rite, the rite itself has not been put down and in some places it is permitted to indulge in its own barbarities. In the Native States the influence of civilised ideas introduced by British rule are less powerful and in spite of their imitation of British Indian laws, institutions and methods, a partiality for old indigenous customs, however immoral or barbarous, often betrays itself. No Native State is so close to the Anglo Indian spirit of Government as is Travancore, still we are surprised that cruelties such as described in Mr Knowle's letter to the *Mail* should in any locality and even for a moment be tolerated. We can very well believe that the Maharajah and his minister are unaware of these proceed

ings and if they were made aware of them they would be the first to put them down unflinchingly. Still the ruling authorities cannot escape from the responsibility which is theirs of exercising due supervision over the details of administration in the interior as well as in the capital of the State. It is not enough that the Maharaja and the Minister lay down rules which look humane and civilised, but the best part of the task of administration consists in seeing that these rules are properly carried out and upheld by the subordinate officials. We trust that the Government of Travancore will issue orders at once and most peremptorily for the putting down once for all these practices which reflect unspeakable discredit on the State. The present Maharajah and his minister are both known to be persons of very advanced ideas, gentle in nature, humane and liberal in their feelings. But both of them are well known for their weakness. They undoubtedly will feel that these barbarities should be put down. But will they face the priests and their subtle weapon *mamul*? No country is more priest-ridden than Travancore, and not even that penitent Roman Emperor who stood barefooted at the gate of the Vatican imploring the Pope's forgiveness could have been more afraid of priestly ire than is the present Maharajah of the imprecations of the Nambudris.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW HIGH COURT

The *Law Times*.—The new High Court buildings will be formally opened on Tuesday, the 12th instant. Unfortunately, owing to limited space, not more than 223 tickets will be issued, which, of course, will fall to the share of a select few. Even the legal profession will not be strongly represented. This is a great disappointment to the public who are looking forward eagerly to the big *tamash*. Surely, some way might have been contrived for accommodating a larger number of people than that decided. Extemporised galleries running along the walls of the hall in which the ceremony is to take place would increase its sitting capacity and give a larger number of people a chance of being present on the occasion. We find that the entire function, which has been arranged on a model derived from an English source, will not consume more than half-an hour, which is a very modest allotment of time, considering that several speeches are to be delivered on the occasion. A programme of the proceedings has been published by one of our contemporaries, a prayer, specially written by the Lord Bishop of Madras, being one of its items. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief will both run down to be present at the inauguration. The presentation of a silver key by H. E. the Governor to the Chief Justice is a very happy bit of symbolism, but we would suggest to those who have the arrangement of the affair in their hands that the Chief Court Crier should, after a preliminary, 'Oh yes! Oh yes!' proclaim the perfect safety of the Central Tower, which some alarmists declare to be out of the perpendicular. There is quite a scare among the future occupants of the New High Court, which if not removed will cause them to fix one eye on their work and one eye on the door. But joking apart, we should really like to know the truth as to the tower, which has yet to sustain the superimposed weight of a beacon-light, which is now being put up. Externally, the buildings are a credit to the architectural skill and taste of the engineer who designed it; but the walls some think, are too gingerbready, and this causes much uneasiness, the existence of which was proved the other day, when a large body of visitors, fled the building in a panic, on a sudden shower of rain, attended with a little breeze, coming down. It was suggested some time ago that the beacon should be erected at the end of the Northern arm of our Harbour, which, we think is a decidedly better position for it than the one at present assigned to it on the summit of the Central Tower of the High Court. However, the expression of such an opinion is idle now, as work is proceeding apace and will soon be completed.

There is another matter to which we must refer before we close. The accommodation provided in the Court for Vakils and Lawyers is not half enough, and the rate of Rs 16 per month for a single room, which it is now proposed to levy, is, we think, excessive, as the size of each apartment is by no means ample. We believe that in this connection, a memorial has been presented by those concerned, asking that the rent be reduced to Rs 10 (which is reasonable. We hope the request may be complied with.

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI, M P

The return of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament by the electors of Central Finsbury is an event which will excite the profoundest interest throughout India. That a native of this country, one of the so called conquered population, should be elected by the freewill of a number of Englishmen to fill a seat in their national legislature, the most ancient and august representative assembly in the world, which controls not the affairs of India alone, but those of the Imperial country itself, its colonies and dependencies and the numerous and weighty affairs of that world wide Empire, is an occurrence over which the Indian people might well congratulate themselves. Verily it does look romantic, that the old Parsee gentleman of Bombay after his sixtieth year, should woo an English constituency to represent it in the Imperial legislature, and that, moved by the wooer's persistency, courage and ability the constituency itself should be generous and catholic enough to prefer that fire-worshipping Indian fellow-subject of theirs to a countryman of their own, to one of themselves, speaking their language and following their religion, and that the Parsee member should debate and vote equally with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, really reads like an incident in a romance and is a singular monument of the splendid elasticity of the British constitution, of the generous instincts of the Englishmen, and of the liberal sentiments, unparalleled in the history of any other Imperial nation, which animate Britain's rule of this country. Such a thing is possible only in England. We do not indeed exaggerate the practical benefit of Mr. Dadabhai speaking and voting as one out of six hundred and odd members of the House of Commons. But there can be no doubt of the importance of the precedent thus established by the generous action of the Finsbury Liberals. If one Indian can be returned as a member, why cannot half a dozen be so returned and thus India given, in that great assembly, a substantial if not quite adequate voice. We are confident that Mr Dadabhai will be a source of much wholesome influence on those that speak on Indian topics in the House. No man living knows more of the administrative principles and details of this country, and with the extraordinary power with which Mr Dadabhai can speak and debate, he will inspire a wholesome fear, and will be looked upon as an authoritative exponent of Indian feeling and as one whose opinions are entitled to higher weight than the opinions of any other member can command. Now only does England complete her claim to be called an Imperial country. The tie that binds India to her ruling country is no longer the mere sentiment of loyalty, ever so genuine and profound, but is the real constitutional equality attested by the actual presence of an Indian member in the Imperial Council. Nor can either England or India find a better representative of the people of this country than Mr Dadabhai. No Indian surpassed him in culture, knowledge, courage or sobriety of judgment, and his character both as a private man and as a citizen is so high and so spotless that the feeling he inspires in his countrymen is one almost verging on adoration. The honourable and learned gentlemen representing England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, amidst whom the solitary Bombay Parsee will sit and participate in the proceedings, will find in their interesting colleague a very worthy fellow subject who will bring credit to the constituency that elected him to the Parliament that bears with him, and to the millions of his fellow countrymen whose aspirations he shares and whose capacity and loyalty he represents. May the generous and just rule of Britain over India last as long as the sun and moon to accomplish her great mission in this country and add endlessly to her name and glory.—*Hindu*.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1892

The Hindu.—It is only an additional proof of the solicitude of Her Majesty for the contentment and progress of Her Indian subjects that she should readily and gladly give her assent to the India Councils Bill. Though the expectations formed when the Government first moved in the matter have not been realized and the Act itself is a very inadequate measure to meet the requirements of existing conditions, still it must be acknowledged to be a step considerably in advance of the present arrangements, and if its provisions are given effect to in a truthful and liberal spirit, the result cannot fail to make the Government more economical and popular. With her usual sagacity, Her Majesty points out the object which the Act is intended to subserve, and trusts that it "will enable the Indian Government to more fully ascertain the opinions and wishes of the races and classes in India, and secure the co-operation of those best qualified to advise and assist in the conduct of affairs." That this object may be fully attained is the wish of all that care for the welfare of the Indian people. Her Majesty is too sagacious and too experienced a Sovereign to share in the least in the foolish apprehensions expressed by persons like Mr Maclean and Colonel Malleson. That the very concessions to which Her Majesty has given her assent will subvert the foundations of the British Empire in India or it will have any other results than the strengthening of that Empire by promoting contentment and [illegible] spirit among the people, is the suggestion of jealousy and narrow-minded selfishness. The people of India are as much Her Majesty's subjects as the people of Britain, and it will be a violence to her noble Imperial instincts if she countenances the idea of advancing the interests of the United Kingdom at the expense of India. In common with all others, Her Majesty's impulses are conservative, but her conservatism is happily combined with rare foresight and wisdom. Whatever may be the theoretic notions about the influence of the aristocracy and its privileges in a country undelivered from feudalism, in India the aristocracy is thoroughly out of touch with the forces of progress under British rule, and the origin and centre of public opinion in India is the educated middle class and not the so-called aristocracy. We perceive a distinct recognition of this important fact in Her Majesty's remark that the new Act will secure the co-operation of those classes that are best qualified to advise the Government. This important object cannot be realised without effect being given to the element of representation which the Act contains. However wellmeaning the Viceroy and Secretaries may be, they will favour only those who please them by flattery and obsequiousness. Officials' vanity is naturally touched when Maharajahs, Rajas, and titled persons wait upon them, anticipate their wishes and opinions never contradict them and indulge in an unmitigated flattery of them. But thanks to English education, those Indians that have been educated in our Colleges do not stoop to such means of self-aggrandizement and consequently they are not particularly in good odour with the great Sahibs of the land. The elective system is required to obviate this evil and to make the new measure a means of public good ever so little. The Conservative statesmen that originated and supported it must be aware of this fact when they accepted Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the Bill. We trust before the new Parliament meets, a despatch will be sent to the Viceroy officially communicating to him the intention of Her Majesty's Government and the importance that it attaches to giving cautious but substantial effect to the system of election.

THE EVIL OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS BEING VESTED IN THE SAME OFFICER

The Hindu.—Mr J. Dacosta has rendered a service to this country by bringing to the notice of the British public the evils of a very serious defect in our administrative system. A good deal has been said in India about the abolition of the practice of vesting executive officers with judicial powers, but the practice has been considered chiefly from the point of view of the danger to the personal liberty of the people. A Revenue Officer exercising magisterial powers has a hundred ways of annoying the people, which he would not have if both these powers were not combined in him. In his capacity as a Collector of Revenue he may chance to form a bad opinion of an individual, and if the officer be an unscrupulous man, he can use his magisterial powers to trouble him. The Revenue Officer has constantly to go about, and suitors to his Court as a Magistrate are dragged from place to place with the pleader and witnesses. The process is so troublesome and vexatious that many an injured person refrains from seeking the help of the Magistrate for redress. This is a well known evil, and Government knows everything about it and is only waiting for an opportunity when its financial position will enable it to undertake the reform. The subject of Mr Dacosta's article in the *Law Magazine and Review* is this same evil of the fusion of executive and judicial powers. But he discusses it from a point of view which has not attracted much attention here. In the non-Regulation Provinces Revenue Officers are actual Judges, and even in the older provinces where some of the barbarous anomalies of the former do not exist, the Revenue Officers exercise virtual judicial powers as offices entrusted with the periodical settlement of land revenue. Everywhere the judicial officers including a portion of the High Court Judges owe their appointment to Government and look to its favour for promotion. It is natural therefore that whenever Government is persistent about seizing the rights of private individuals, these Judges should betray weakness. Mr Dacosta quotes several cases to illustrate this serious evil. "Instances of deliberate injustice," he writes, "have occasionally come to light, betraying a degree of boldness and systematic combination, which could scarcely have been attained without habitual practice, and when the difficulties, dangers and expense of contending with a Government (virtually despotic) are considered, the conclusion seems inevitable that the cases which have come to the knowledge of the public form but a small fraction of the number of those which have actually occurred. One important guarantee against the injustice of the Government and its creatures in the judicial service is the partial independence of the High Court. The provision that some of the Judges of the High Court and the Chief Justice always should be English Barristers secures this partial independence. If the Chief Justice of Bombay whose strong remarks on the Government Mr Dacosta quotes was not an English Barrister having no favour to expect from the Governor and his C[illegible] he would not have spoken so [illegible] justly as he did. And [illegible] is the only effective protection of [illegible] of the Judges of the High Court [illegible] the Council. This must be [illegible] independence of the Judges [illegible] advancement. Nor is there any [illegible] the North-West Provinces and Punjab [illegible] be treated as non-Regulation Provinces. [illegible] have been sufficiently long under direct British administration to entitle them to the more civilised but not quite perfect, system obtaining in the older Provinces. The instance in Bombay referred to by Mr Dacosta points to the most arbitrary treatment that the ryots are subjected to by Government in the matter of revenue settlement. The most interested party is Government, and it invariably starts the settlement operations with the previous determination to increase the revenue. The increase may be quite [illegible] by Government and hard on the ryots and these may protest most loudly, still the increase is made and is paraded as an indication of the growing prosperity of the agricultural classes. If the people want the protection of the Judicial Courts against Government more than in anything else, it is in this matter where it is under the greatest temptation to be high-handed. But they are absolutely without such protection, the Government being responsible to no authority except Parliament where India is not represented and Indian matters excite little or no interest. The only adequate remedy lies in the people being given a substantial voice in the management of their own officers. If the Bombay Legislative Council were constituted on a basis of popular representation, it would not have passed the Revenue Jurisdiction Act which, in Mr Dacosta's words, 'was a complete repudiation of the plainest principles of justice.'

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th July—Advices from St John's, Newfoundland, say that two-thirds of the city have been destroyed by fire, and thousands have been rendered homeless The loss is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling

11th July—The details of the great fire at St Johns are most harrowing The place was in perfect sea of fire for sixteen hours The business portion of the town, the warehouses and the English Cathedral have all been consumed Food is scarce

Washington, 9th July—The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives have passed favourably on Mr Stewart's Silver Bill

Simla, 9th July—The India Office has ruled that all revisions of establishment involving an expenditure of more than Rs 72,000, per annum must be submitted for previous approval and sanction to the Secretary of State.

Bombay, 10th July—During the last four days heavy rain, accompanied by strong wind has prevailed in Bombay and has been terrible during, uprooting several large trees. Heavy rain commenced last Wednesday and has since continued with increasing force, compensating to some extent for the long delay The storm at sea is also unabated Boatmen refuse to put out A European, name at present unknown, attempted to a *tonga* at Stone Bunder on Sunday morning to go to a steamer and neither the boat nor the European nor the crew have since been heard of It is feared that she sunk, though it is possible she has run adrift and the occupants have been picked up by some vessel

It has been raining heavily and continuously about Poona The river has overflowed its banks at several places and the bungalows adjacent to the Boat Club House at Kirkee are threatened with inundation Tanks are all full, and great sheets of water are everywhere to be seen Holkar's Bridge near the Sappers Lines has been submerged, and the only portion visible are the wooden railings

Rain has fallen continuously for two days at Bhuch

Allahabad, 11th July—It has been definitely decided that Sir Charles Crosthwaite succeeds Sir Auckland Colvin as Lieutenant Governor of the N W P in November next

Shah Sahar, of Soran, with his Lieutenant, Bheem Sen, at the head of a desperate gang of dacoits, has been captured For years back they have infested the Etah, Hodum and Mirgam Districts On the night of the 10th June last they attacked the house of Thakur Kalian Singh, in the Aligarh District The Thakur with his friends and relatives pursued the marauders, when the dacoits commenced firing, shooting three villagers, one of whom was killed on the spot. The villagers then closed with the dacoits and a hand to hand fight ensued, in which two more villagers were shot Then the Thakur's party retired, unable to carry on the fight. The dacoit gang continued to retreat, reaching the borders of Jeleysun, in the Etah District Hero Sitaram, an influential Aheryu, received intimation of the dacoits passing through his village He summoned his clansmen, and attacked the dacoits, capturing, among them the notorious Shah Shahar and Bheem Sen. The Thakur Kalian Singh and his men, as well as Sitaram and his followers, will probably be suitably rewarded by Government.

Calcutta, 11th July—During the last few days the heavy rains have done much damage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Behar Section. The level of the flood is 8 inches above the rails The line has been breached at several places Five bridges have been carried away or rendered unsafe The Kaunia Section has also suffered One bridge was swept away. Traffic on both sections has been suspended.

London, 12th July—Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Penicuick referred to the Opium Question, and said that England's action towards China in connection therewith was a disgrace and a shame He said a considerable desire existed in England to get rid of the connection between the revenue of the Government of India and the growth of opium, and he added that, subject to the obligations of good faith, he would be most delighted to forward any measure within the bounds of reason for putting that connection or ending it altogether, if possible.

Allahabad, 12th July—The latest news regarding the Russian movements towards the north east a frontier of Afghanistan is to the effect that an officer with an escort is at Rangkul to the south east of the Great Kara Lake It is not known yet what the Ameer attempts will be towards ousting the Afghans from Roshan and Shignan. The Amir has only small outposts in the Trans Oxus Districts

London, 13th June—News has been received of a terrible disaster that has taken place in the Province of Upper Savoy. An enormous glacier detached from Mont Blanc and carrying all before it, swept the bathing resort of St. Gervais and the neighbouring hamlet into the river Arve So far as is yet known, upwards of 150 perished in the avalanche.

Washington, 13th July—The House of Representatives has finally shelved Mr. Stewart's Silver Bill, and no further free coinage legislation is possible this Session.

London, 13th July—The returns up to last night show that —

243 Conservatives
44 Unionists
255 Liberals
7 Parnellites and
31 Anti Parnellites have been elected

London, 14th July—Latest advices from Russia state that cholera has appeared at Moscow

The eruption of Mount Etna is becoming formidable Three fresh craters have appeared The lava is threatening to overwhelm the towns in the neighbourhood of the mountain.

Washington, 14th July—Mr Sherman has introduced a Bill into the Senate to cease the Treasury's monthly purchase of silver after the 1st January next.

Allahabad, 14th July.—The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Lady Mackenzie, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, died on Monday last.

The East Indian Railway Company have submitted proposals for a broad gauge line from Agra through Muttra to Delhi, the Indian Midland Company expressing concurrence in the project.

London, 15th July.—The Conservatives so far have gained 16, the Unionists 7, and the Liberals 71 seats.

It is expected that the Liberals will have a majority of 50 in the new House.

RETURNS UP TO LAST NIGHT.

London, 16th July.—The returns up to last night show that ,—

253 Conservatives
48 Unionists
250 Liberals
8 Parnellites and
59 Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

The gains of each Party are Conservatives 10, Unionists 6, and Liberals 73 seats.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for Central Finsbury will be sure to mark an epoch in the annals of India. It is an event of the highest importance, and it is not to be wondered at that the people of this land from one end to the other have been profoundly moved by it. They feel that their country has at last been recognised by the people of England; that they have been recognised as fellow subjects, and that one of their number has been chosen to sit in Parliament and help to make the laws that will govern the empire. No wonder the *Times* said the event was almost romantic; it is completely so. The native of a far-off land, of another religion, has been chosen by a number of constituents to represent them in an assembly that used to be the most select in the world. In years gone by only men of family and money could dream of entering the House, or if one did get in who did not possess these he was a man of gigantic ability and influence. Such a man was Burke; another was Sheridan. But such men were necessarily few in number. But times have changed and for the better. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji deserves his seat in the House if ever man did. He has tried more than once and his worst opponents were his own friends. The caucus would not allow him to try to get in, so he had to act in defiance of that body. The result was that he failed to gain a seat. But he showed this self-constituted body that he was not to be trifled with, and at last it had to give way, and allow him to try his fortune again with the result that we know. Many a man would have thrown up the struggle in disgust, a less wise individual would have considered the matter hopeless when even his friends refused to help him, rather thwarted him at every turn. But disappointment and opposition only seemed to make him stronger, to nerve him for the fight. It is owing to his indomitable courage that he is now in Parliament, and his so called friends ought to be thoroughly ashamed of the opposition they made to his getting there. The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji also shows the elasticity of the British constitution It is not of that iron bound construction as some would try to make out, but it is quite capable of admitting men of all ranks provided the constituents think proper to send them. The event also shows that the people of England have, after all, a real regard for the natives of this land. Had this not been the case the voters of Finsbury would not have elected Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to be their member in the House of Commons. It shows their generosity; their freedom from that strong insular feeling that formerly used to possess them; which made them look upon all foreigners with suspicion, if not with dislike. Such a feeling is now gone, and the result is the election of a Parsee gentleman to the House of Commons, and this in the face of the fact that an Englishman presented himself. We must not expect too much from the new member, though we feel certain he will do his utmost for this country. But he is only one in an assembly of more than six hundred, and however hard he may plead for this land his suggestions may not be attended to. But we are confident that the new member will be a source of wholesome influence in the House, that is when Indian subjects are brought forward. He will be looked upon as the exponent of the feelings of the people of this land, and as one whose opinions are entitled to more weight than those of any other member. He will, to a certain extent, be India itself in the House, he will show that this land has claims, and that he is there to remind the members of them This he will do should he not utter a word, a very unlikely eventuality. Mr Dadabhai Naoroji is an able speaker, and though an old man, he will be sure to hold his own in the House; he has fought a good many battles out of doors, and has done well so that we may be sure he will not be wanting when the time comes for him to plead the cause of India. The event of last week may be looked at from another point of view. It shows more pointedly than almost anything else could have done that the whole British Empire is knit together, and that India forms an integral part of it. People of this land were sometimes led to suppose that it was somehow or other outside the sphere of influence that touched the other parts of the Queen's dominions; that it did not participate in the same privileges, nor share the same favours. India now stands on the same constitutional equality as the rest of the empire, and for this we have to thank the people who elected Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji member of Parliament. Up to this time the tie was more sentimental than anything else; now it is real and substantial, and likely to last for ever. It is such a recognition of the rights of the country that is calculated to do so much good, to make the people of this land feel that they are not aliens in the eyes of the British Government and people, but that they are fellow subjects with the people in the other portions of the empire. As we said at the beginning of this article the election of Mr. Dadabhai marks an epoch in the history of this land, and it is the duty of every one who has influence to do his best to increase the good that has been done by this election, to strive to the utmost to set right what is wrong, and thus show the English people who inhabit this land, are in earnest and that they will leave nothing undone to increase the prosperity and happiness of their country.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In a short time we shall have the Municipal elections in the City, and most of those who sit at the Board will be chosen by the rate-payers. It is sometime since the matter was first brought forward, and a good deal of time has been lost in preparing forms and getting ready for the coming event. The work might have been shortened considerably, but it is no use regretting the time that has been lost, and the best must now be made of the matter. It is an anomaly that such a large and important place as the city of Bangalore should not be allowed to elect its own representatives, and now this will be done away with. It has been objected by some that the rules with regard to those eligible to become Commissioners are defective. If a man pays a certain amount of taxes, or lives in a house of a certain value he may become one of the representatives of the rate-payers, though he may not be at all suitable to fill the place, he may be entirely ignorant of everything except his own business He may not know why he was elected. He may covet the honour of sitting at the Board, but beyond this he may have no conception of his duty In order to prevent such an occurrence some educational qualification ought to be required. In the Civil and Military Station a candidate must have a fair knowledge of English before he can be allowed to become a Commissioner, and the same rule might be adopted in the City. It has answered pretty well in the other part of the place, and we do not see why it should not answer here. It is an easy test, and in the absence of anything better might be adopted. There are in this City many well educated men, many graduates of the University who would do honour to the post of Commissioner, and it would be a pity if such were not chosen. If no qualification is required, a man of influence, though ignorant, might, through his subordinates, manage to get elected, and he would not be an honour to the institution. To avoid anything of the kind happening, a test of some kind should be forthcoming, and we do not know of a better one than what we have recommended. The elections are to be held in different parts of the town, and this will be a great convenience to the rate payers. They will not have far to go in order to record their votes. But if the voting had taken place in one building the affair would have been more imposing, the whole of the rate payers would be seen at once, and the election would have a better appearance. But this is a minor point. Perhaps a change may afterwards be made. It is to be hoped that all concerned will make the most of this occasion; that every man who has a vote will exercise it, and that the best men will be chosen to sit on the Board as the representatives of the people.

Occasional Notes.

A contemporary hears of a great find of copper in one of the fields in Bengal that are now being prospected.

The Nawab of Junagadh has subscribed ten thousand rupees to the funds of the Mahomedan Mudressah at Kurrachee.

Rai Bahadur P. Ramaswamy Chetty, of the Madras Municipality, now on leave, is a likely candidate for the Paducottah Dewanship

The Nizam's Government have contributed Rs 2,000 to the Homeless Lepers Relief fund, started in Bombay, and Rs. 200 to the Mauritius cyclone fund.

An extra grant of money will probably be made to the East Coast Railway during the current financial year if the engineers can show they can use it. Nearly 100 lakhs were allotted to the construction of this line in the last Budget.

The authorities in charge of the repair of the Jagganath temples, at Pooree, have in consideration the proposal to light the temples with electricity, and estimates are being called for from persons disposed to take up the contract.

Sanction has been accorded to the proposed Branch Line to the Kolar Gold Fields from the Kolar Road Station on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway. The necessary funds for its construction will, we understand, be provided by the Mysore Government.

In honour of the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee as a Member of Parliament, a *jashan* or thanksgiving ceremony, was performed by a number of Parsee priests in Bombay on Friday the 8th inst. Almost all the Parsee schools were closed in token of rejoicing at the same event.

Lord Connemara, introduced by Lord Ormathwaite and Lord Rowton, having taken the oath and subscribed the roll of Parliament, took his seat on the 23rd ultimo with the usual ceremony on his elevation to the peerage under the style and title of Baron Connemara of Connemara, in the country of Galway.

Etna volcano is reported to be approaching a serious eruption. "Mighty Typhon" has experienced about 80 eruptions within historical times, but a comparatively small number have been of extreme violence. The two worst happened in 1669 and 1693. The latter destroyed fifty cities and towns in Sicily, together with 60,000 to 100,000 inhabitants! Earthquakes have, so far as is known, always presaged the outbursts.

When the news of Mr. Dadaboy's election reached Bombay it created, says the *Advocate of India*, general rejoicing. "Everybody shook hands with everybody and everybody congratulated everybody as if each one had himself been elected a Member of the great National Parliament Immediate suggestions were made for calling together a jubilee meeting of the inhabitants to give public expressions of grateful thanks to the Central Finsbury Electors and to convey to Mr. Dadabhoy the congratulations of the people of India."

The Gaekwar of Baroda had been in great request for social functions during the week before the last Mail left, and his Highness, a Bombay paper hears, is finding the demands of a London Season rather fatiguing. It was understood that it was his intention as soon as he has paid his respects to Her Majesty to escape from the too pressing attention of those who are desirous of doing him honour by a flight to the Continent His medical advisers recommend that he should spend the rest of the summer in Switzerland, but his Highness will probably re-visit England before returning to India.

Mr Gladstone, it will be seen from a telegram we publish to-day, has not omitted the opium plank in his Midlothian platform He says he would be "most delighted to forward any measure within the bounds of reason for limiting" the connection between the revenue of the Government of India and the growth of opium, "or ending it altogether if possible." We presume that Mr. Gladstone's notions of "the obligations of good faith" would include compensation from the British taxpayer in the event of the British Parliament suppressing the trade in the drug.

The native papers, says the *Mail*, overflow with jubilant notices of Dadabhai Naoroji's success and his pluck and perseverance, in opposition to heavy odds, are held up as an example to be followed by every native of India One of the Poona papers, the *Mahratta*, not content with devoting its first leading article to Mr Dadabhai, displays it in a striking floral border From various quarters come suggestions of illuminations and general rejoicings, and in several of the Mofussil stations public fetes have already been held The Bombay Presidency Association has called a meeting for Saturday next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit will preside, and resolutions congratulating Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, and thanking the electors of Central Finsbury, will be submitted.

The procession at the opening of the new High Court buildings on the 12th instant, says the *Mail*, was most impressive from a spectacular point of view. The Governor, the Councillors and the Chief Secretary in diplomatic uniform, the Commander-in-Chief and the other Military Officers in scarlet and gold, the Chief Justice and the Judges in red robes, the Lord Bishop in episcopal vestments and lawn sleeves, and the Bar and High Court officials in silk and stuff gowns formed a pageantry well befitting the occasion The Chief Justice's Court, where the solid part of the business was gone through, was packed with a brilliant gathering of spectators; the verandahs and corridors through which the procession passed were lined with white-coated Vakils and other native gentlemen who had been lucky enough to gain admittance; and outside the buildings the roads and approaches, decorated with flags and bunting, were crowded with dense masses in holiday attire, who saw nothing more of the ceremony than the arrival of the high functionaries, and heard nothing more than the blare of trumpets which closed the proceedings.

The Chief Justice's oration after receiving the key of the new High Court buildings on the 13th instant was as dignified and impressive as his Lordship's personal appearance was generally acknowledged to be. The Governor handed over the key as a token that the buildings had been entrusted to his Lordship's hands by the Government, "in full confidence that the administration of justice will be carried on with the ability and integrity that has always marked the Madras High Court" The Chief Justice in reply, whether designedly or not we cannot say, accepted the charge not from the Government but from the Governor "as representing the Queen Empress". After proudly expatiating upon the independence of "Her Majesty's Judges," his Lordship paid a graceful tribute to the valuable assistance of the Judges subordinate to them, and of the High Court Bar, and concluded with a fervent hope that long after His Excellency the Governor and himself "had passed away to the undiscovered country of which we know so little, there may be always found in this country, and continue to be found, men of ability and courage, who will administer the law without distinction of class, creed or race."

Local and Provincial

The Resident —Colonel and Mrs Prideaux left in last Friday's train for Mysore on a visit to the Maharajah, and will return to morrow

The Maharajah —It is stated that His Highness will be in Bangalore soon after the 20th of this month, and will remain here for some weeks

The Weather —This has been dry during the last week only a few very slight showers of rain falling The wind is at times high, but not so bad as it was a few weeks back A good deal more rain is required, but enough has fallen to enable the ryots to commence agricultural operations

The Public Health —This is anything but good just now, several deaths from Cholera having occurred both in the Civil and Military Station as well as in the Pettah Among these Mr Mellor, Chief Inspector of the former place, succumbed to the disease last Thursday night. He was a very able Police officer, and much respected by all who knew him

A Concession to European Officers —The Mysore Durbar has sanctioned that the European officers employed under the Maharajah may remit a certain portion of their salaries to England by cheques drawn by the Comptroller in Mysore on Messrs. Coutts of London, at the current rates of exchange, provided that the money is sent for the education of their children or for the support of members of their families

The Sivaganga Mutt —The Muzarai Superintendent has reported to Government that the affairs of this temple are in a very unsatisfactory state The priest himself has begged to be relieved of all responsibility for the present The Mysore Government has therefore directed that the management of the temple and of the lands, &c, attached to it may be taken up by the Amildar of Nelamangala.

The Season —The official review for the week ended 9th instant shows that the rainfall was general throughout the eight districts of the State, the maximum being 5 inches and 55 cents at Manjarabad Rice sold at 7½ seers in Bangalore, 7½ to 10 seers in Kolar and in Tumkur, 8 to 9 seers in Mysore, 8½ seers in Hassan, 9 to 11 in Shimoga, 7 to 10 seers in Kadur and 8 to 9½ seers in Chitaldroog Standing crops were generally in good condition everywhere and agricultural operations were in progress The season prospects were favourable in Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldroog, good in Kolar and Mysore, improving in Tumkur fair in Shimoga, and encouraging in Kadur Numbers of relief works Bangalore 33, Kolar 3,115, Tumkur 151, Shimoga 12 and Chitaldroog 118 With the fall of rain the condition of cattle is improving, except in Chitaldroog, where they are still in a poor state.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

An address, enclosed in a silver casket, was presented to Mr. Louis S Moss, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, by the merchants and traders of the City of Bangalore, at a public meeting held at 4 P. M on Saturday last in the Central College Hall, Bangalore. Mr P. N. Krishna Murthi occupied the chair on the occasion

The address is follows —

LOUIS S MOSS, ESQ,

Agent and Manager,

Madras Railway

Sir,

We the undersigned merchants of Pettah, Bangalore City, beg leave to approach you with a brief expression of our utmost and sincere congratulations, on the occasion of your appointment as AGENT and MANAGER of the MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY, a distinction which your indefatigable and arduous services have so well deserved

It is scarcely necessary to assure you that your elevation has met with universal approbation and has given the greatest satisfaction to the general public, and especially to the traders and merchants, European and otherwise, who have been the more immediate participators of your far-reaching kindness and support You have ever vouchsafed us the extremest condescension and courtesy in furthering our interests and have afforded us every facility in the conveyance of our goods on any portion of the line of the great Railway System in Southern India of which you have now become the highly esteemed head Nor is it necessary to descant upon your unswerving devotion to your onerous duties and the meritorious way in which you acquitted yourself in the discharge of the same Plain facts speak for themselves It is entirely owing to your zeal and unflagging exertions in behalf of the interest of the Company, that the traffic has so considerably augmented within the last four years The due appreciation of your services on the part of the Home Board, and the esteem of the public which you have won at the cost of great self sacrifice, are evidence enough to gauge your personal merits.

We now earnestly request you to accept this Address and the Casket in which it is enclosed, as a humble token of the great esteem we entertain for you.

Wishing that peace and prosperity in private life and success in your public career may still attend you, and that you may be blessed with a long and happy life to enjoy your recent high position,

Bangalore City,
Dated 16th July 1892 } We remain Sir

General Summary.

An Impecunious Public Servant —A case recently came before Government in which a Sub Registrar was dismissed the service for borrowing money from one of his subordinates Against his dismissal, the Sub-Registrar appealed to the local Government and argued that inasmuch as he was not an Uncovenanted Officer holding a gazetted appointment the order of the Government of India of the 16th March 1881 on the subject of officers borrowing from subordinates did not apply to him The matter was reported to the Government of India who observed that assuming that the Sub Registrar was a non gazetted officer, the orders contained in the Resolution of the 16th March 1883 had reference to gazetted officers only, and were not intended to cancel the orders of the 13th October 1859 and 29th April 1872 which applied to Uncovenanted non-gazetted officers The difference, the Government observed, between the orders was that in the case of gazetted officers the prohibition was absolute while in the case of the latter the order could be relaxed in exceptional cases by the head of the Department, subject to the control of the Local Government

The Opening of the New Law Courts —Messrs Nicholas and Co, Photographers, of the Mount Road, succeeded on Friday afternoon in securing a charming and lasting souvenir of the imposing event for which the 12th July, 1892, will for ever be memorable in the annals of Madras, viz, the opening of the new Law Courts, in the shape of four most admirable photographs, size 12×10 The series consists of two views of the Courts, one from the North East and other from the South-East, including the Lighthouse—probably its last appearance in public, so far as photographing goes—and two groups of the principal personages who took part in the opening ceremony In the latter pictures there are no less than thirty nine portraits, every one of which is easily recognisable Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander in Chief occupy the post of honour in the centre. On the left of the Governor are the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Henry Stokes, and the Honourable Justices Wilkinson and Best, and on the right of the Commander-in-Chief are the Lord Bishop of the Diocese the Honourable Mr J H Garstin, and the Honourable Justices Sir Tiruvarur Muthusawmi Aiyer and Parker Colonel Pennycuick stands to the right rear of the Commander in Chief and on his right is the Honourable the Maharajah of Vizianagram The portraits of all those mentioned above are excellent, and those of the Rev S Morley, the Honourable Mr J H Spring Branson, Mr J Kernan and Mr Irwin are also conspicuously good

Extracts.

THE VILIFIER OF THE BENGALEES OUT OF PARLIAMENT

The Hindu —Mr J. M Maclean has at last been deprived of his power for mischief by the good electors of Oldham In the election contest, he has been badly defeated, having polled 650 votes less than the successful candidates Nowhere in India will there be so much rejoicing about Mr Maclean's defeat as in Bengal His recent abuse of the Bengalees must have tended to alienate from him not a few of his countrymen, and it was no wonder that he was dished in his own constituency of Oldham by the young men of Bengal headed by such men as Mr Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr Herbert Gladstone. On that occasion a youthful Bengalee, Mr Das, paid Mr Maclean in his own coins "Did they not think," exclaimed Mr Das, "that he (Mr Maclean) was fit to be denounced? Let the whole country ring with denunciations, and if he ventured to make his appearance on any public platform, let his ears be greeted by such a storm of hisses that he would flee from the country which had been polluted by his pestilential breath They had probably heard of the cat with nine tails, which found that these appendages were too much for her This man—he thought he must call him a man—but a Darwinian would take him for the missing link—(laughter)—like the cat with her tails, found his Parliamentary privilege and dignity too much for him Let the electors of Oldham deprive him of these, and he would be all right" Even so the electors of Oldham have, agreeably to the wish of Mr Das as it were, deprived Mr Maclean of those appendages which proved too much for him The consequences, indeed, happy No doubt he was an earnest member of Parliament, and a persistent advocate of Anglo Indian rights But he was ungrateful to the country which enabled him to enter Parliament, and did not scruple sometimes to libel his benefactors The defeat of such a man will undoubtedly create widespread interest in India, and cause sincere satisfaction in not a few quarters

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA

The Mail —The eruption of Mount Etna is reported by Reuter to day to be becoming formidable Three fresh craters have appeared and the lava is already threatening to overwhelm the towns in the neighbourhood of the mountain As there are many important towns on the slopes of the mountain itself the situation is a very serious one The surface of the mountain is divided into three zones The Desert Region at the top occupies an area of about 10 square miles and consists of a dreary waste of lava and black sand The Woody Region in the middle commences where the Desert Region ends, and is extended as a belt of varying width to an approximate height of 6,300 feet It contains fourteen separate forests abounding with fine trees The Cultivated Region is below this again, from 2,000 feet downwards A circle drawn with a radius of ten miles from the crater roughly defines its upward limit The surface soil, composed of decomposed lava, is extremely fertile, although of course large tracts of it are covered by recent streams of lava, or by those which decompose slowly In this region the vine flourishes and abundance of corn, olives, pistachio nuts, mulberries, oranges, lemons, figs and other trees are to be found The principal towns are Paterno, Biancavilla, Aderno, Bronte, Randazzo, Linguaglossa, Giarre, and Aci Reale A more or less distinct margin of cliff separates the base of the mountain, on which these towns are, from the surrounding plains The terminal volcano is surrounded by a number of cones, all of volcanic origin, nearly 100 of which are of considerable size. The eruptions of Etna in past days have in some instances been very destructive That of the year 1169 overwhelmed Catania and buried 15,000 persons in the ruins In 1669 the lava spread over the country for forty days and 10,000 persons perished In 1693 there was an earthquake during the eruption and 60,000 lives were lost Among more recent eruptions are those of 1852, 1865, 1874 and 1879 As the population of the District of Etna at present numbers over 300,000 souls it is devoutly to be hoped that no catastrophe like those of the 17th century is about to take place

THE OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT

The Madras Mail —Yesterday, the 12th instant, the City of Madras witnessed a scene which is quite unprecedented not only in her annals but in the annals of all India Apart from the unsurpassed beauty of the superstructure, the proceedings which characterised the opening ceremony was altogether unique The audience present in court composed mainly of the representatives of Law, Engineering, Commerce and the Church the handing over of the key by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, the receiving of it by the Chief Justice on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the Bench and the brief time in which the proceedings were completed altogether lent a novel charm to the scene But, to us nothing is more interesting than the characteristic speeches of the Executive and the Judicial branches of the Madras Presidency. In handing over the key to the Chief Justice, H E the Governor said that the key was entrusted "by the Government in full confidence that the administration of justice will be carried on with ability and integrity" But, in his reply, the Chief Justice took particular care to state that he accepted the charge "that your Excellency representing the Queen-Empress" has been pleased to entrust the key to him, and he assured His Excellency that "Her Majesty's Judges" would "to the utmost of their ability endeavour to their duty in the fear of God and without fear of man" We have often dwelt on the jealousy with which the heads of the Executive and Judicial branches of the service not only in Madras but in other Presidencies as well guard each other's powers The position of the Chief Justice was emphatically defined by him last evening The Governor offered the key on "behalf of Government" But the Chief Justice who is one of "Her Majesty's Judges" received it as if it came from "the representative of Her Majesty" and not the Government. The Governor spoke only of the "ability and integrity" of the Judges, but the Chief Justice reminded him of their "independence" as well, when he spoke of the High Court as an independent Court with Judges who fear no man and who administer justice according to the rules of law, equity and good conscience" Madras may very well be proud of such a Chief Justice, and under his thoroughly independent administration, no man, however low, however humble, need fear to approach the highest tribunal of justice in the Presidency for justice pure and simple

INDIA, AND THE ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

The Hindu —The general attitude of Indians hitherto has been one more or less of neutrality towards the two historic parties of England This was the course dictated by some of the wisest of Indian statesmen, and it was no doubt based on eminently practical and prudential considerations India, at least, the Indian party of reform, is in the position of a petitioner at the gates of the House of Commons Parliament is the highest appellate authority. And whether it be for the redress of grievances caused by the powers that be in India or for the sanctioning of new privileges, the Indians have to appeal to the sense of justice of the members of both Houses of Parliament Why then should we identify ourselves with one party and thus court voluntarily as it were the displeasure of the other? India has no vote of its own Therefore Indian opinion is no important factor in the eyes of the English politician. It has no in

terests for which the British Electors care, and it cannot to any the least extent exercise a direct and appreciable influence on the elections or the conduct of public affairs. But to these arguments was opposed the fact that the Liberals, true to their instincts and traditions are more friendly to Indian aspirations than the Conservatives. The Liberal creed is capable of indefinite expansion, and what attracts the Indians to it is its immense possibilities. In theory there is nothing which the most Radical Indian Congresswallah aspires to, that cannot be brought under one or other heads of the all embracing tenets of English Liberalism. It may be admitted that India is indebted both to Conservatives and Liberals for many a blessing conferred on it But it is not merely the actual results attained that excite the imagination and extort admiration The utterance of noble sentiments, words of timely encouragement, a generous recognition of important principles, a readiness to offer us the right hand of fellowship be it of a purely theoretical nature and a temperament of mind which does not believe in every absurd canard uttered against a fallen nation, these are the qualities which win men's hearts and draw them close irresistibly. The Liberals answer to the above description, and the Indian mind naturally clings to them with hope. There is therefore a distinct proneness to incline to the side of Liberals in our countrymen.

A PLEA FOR THE VEDAS

The *Indian Mirror* ascribes everything that is going wrong in India to the neglect of the Vedas by the Hindus If the Vedas, it says, has been studied by the Hindus, as they ought to have been, if the important Vedic ceremonies had been intelligently and duly celebrated *through all these years of woe, the country* would not have reached that miserable state in which we now find it The Vedas are the highest repositories of wisdom and knowledge, their sanctity and authority are admitted by every Hindu, and yet there are to be found some Hindus, swayed by the conceit of Western learning, who blasphemously deride the teaching of those wonderful books not knowing what it means. And the *Yagna* and the *Homam* ceremonies are derided, simply because the principles that underlie them are not carefully studied These principles are undoubtedly those of sanitation and hygiene, a science better understood by the ancient Vedic writers than the modern sanitary experts of the West In ancient days, religious *Melas* were attended by much larger throngs of pilgrims than now meet say, at Hurdwar And yet the pilgrims never knew what pestilence or cholera was That was because the *Homam* and the *Yagna* ceremonies were invariably performed at those *Melas* It is because those ceremonies have ceased to be performed, that cholera obtains the chance of decimating pilgrims at modern religious fairs Let our educated Hindus read the Vedas carefully, let them examine the reasons for the enjoyment of the various Vedic rites and ceremonies It will be then time to laugh, if the mocking spirit be still left in them. But let them not unwisely begin the laughing first. They should not forget that those laugh best who laugh last. It has given us great pain always to see that nowhere in India is the study of the Vedas more neglected than in the so-called *advanced Province of Bengal*. It is in Bengal that the ignorance of the Vedas is the densest.

It will be news to most of our Bengali readers, that what we may literally style Vedic communities are still to be found in different parts of the country. For instance there has long existed a large community of Brahmins at Manthan, a place somewhere in the Berars These Brahmins have always lived a primeval life of the utmost simplicity. They are lodged in huts, hewed by their own hands out of wood collected in the neighbouring jungles They entertain very little concern for these little habitations. If they are destroyed by fire no effort is made to save them, and fresh ones are cheerfully built Their wants are few, and their chief occupation is the study of the Vedas. They generally recited the Vedic *Mantras*; and the intonations of the chants rise night and day like incense to the skies. Their women are as religious, and are chaste and pure, refusing to adorn their persons with ornaments, which, they declare, are the snares into which lewd women attract lascivious men If a Manthan Brahmin has occasion to leave his community, the Mahajan supports his family, assured that the Brahmin, on his return, will hasten to discharge the debt These excellent people are most hospitable, and before they sit down to meals, they anxious*ly enquire if there are no strangers about*, whose hunger has to be first satisfied It was four of these Manthan Brahmins that literally electrified the late Thakore of Bhownuggur, the father of the present one into ecstasies by their Vedic chants, and the surprised but delighted Thakore presented each of them with a heavily-filled purse. The sanctity of these Brahmins is so great that the great Sankaracharya himself bends his knees before them.

MR W S. CAINE AS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AGAIN.

The *Hindu* —The return of Mr W S Caine as a member of Parliament for Bradford will not afford pleasure to the Anglo Indian community, to the official portion of it especially. No Englishman is perhaps more odious to this class than this gentleman whose offence consists in his advocacy of what he believes the advancement of the Indian people and his criticism of the Abkari administration of the Indian Government He has had many a tough fight with Indian officials who have ridiculed him, called him names, caricatured him and argued with him seriously But Mr Caine has proved a perfect match to Anglo-Indian bullies, and now that he re-enters Parliament, he is not likely to let his Indian friends have greater peace Mr. Caine is a conscientious and fearless politician, an ardent Temperance Reformer, and a true philanthropist After contesting unsuccessfully for six years the constituency of Liverpool, he stood for Scarborough in 1880 and was successful He lost his seat in 1885, but the next year at the general election, he was returned for Barrow. At this time he was under the conviction that Mr Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule was likely to prove disastrous to the country, and though he had held office in Mr Gladstone's Ministry, and might have certainly looked forward to higher posts of honour, he, from a high and rare sense of duty, severed himself from Mr Gladstone's party, and threw in his lot with the new party of 'Unionists,' with whom he continued to act till about the middle of the year 1890 Then not agreeing with the Conservative Government who brought in a bill for the endowment of the liquor traffic he resigned his seat in Parliament and unsuccessfully sought re-election This incident led to his severance from the Unionists and his seeking reunion with his old friends He has now been returned to Parliament as a follower of Mr Gladstone, and we have no doubt that under a Liberal Government his high character as a public man and his abilities will receive due recognition Mr Caine is the author of two books called "A Trip Round the World in 1887-8, and "Picturesque India." His intimate connection with the Congress movement and the valuable service he has rendered in advancing the objects of that organization are well known, and as a member of Parliament he will be able to make himself more useful to the Indian party. Mr Caine is now 50 years old and is the proprietor of Shaw's Brow Iron Company, of London, Liverpool, and Wolverhampton, which carries on a large successful business He is also a partner in the Hodbarrow Mining Company, Cumberland He has visited India twice, and besides having a large number of friends amongst educated Indians, has studied Indian questions more particularly than most other members of Parliament If the Liberals secure the majority, he is sure to be given an office in the Ministry, and no office will be more appropriate than the Indian Secretaryship or Under-Secretaryship, and in case he accepts this office, he will resign his official connection with the Congress organization

NATIONAL REJOICINGS

The Hindu —The success of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is certainly an event over which the whole nation may rejoice. We remember what hard words were said of our veteran patriot on the last occasion when he failed at the elections of 1886 The more rabid of Anglo-Indian papers which are always on the look-out for some incident which will enable them to point the finger of scorn to the Indian, philosophised on the unpractical ideal of a native of India entering the Parliament. It would seem that if for nothing else, at least to gag for the moment the mouths of those calumniators of the Indian race. Providence had willed otherwise, and the good voters of Central Finsbury who won the seat for Mr Dadabhai deserve all the honor and respect which we can show them for the great confidence which they have reposed in our distinguished and illustrious Parsee brother The *Pioneer* received to-day writes in a tone of bitter but suppressed disappointment The *London Times* with all its intense conservatism is a more generous critic of Indians than the savage *Pi* The latter affects to doubt "the wisdom of the 2959 voters who have sent" Mr Dadhabai "to St Stephens" and finds fault with the *Times* for the observation it made that the return of a native of India to Parliament "is interesting and even romantic" Such an exhibition of needless petulance and narrow-mindedness is not likely to draw closer the cords that bind the rulers and the ruled in India The *Pi* only serves to make itself ridiculous in the eyes of all fair-minded people, Europeans or Indians, and to widen the gulf which separates the two races in India But our countrymen can well afford to ignore the insulting language of blind partisans like the *Pioneer* and even to forget it in the unmistakable evidence of English generosity furnished by the citizens of Central Finsbury. It is of the utmost importance that the whole of India from Cape Comorin to Himalayas, should be stirred to spontaneous activity and our countrymen in all parts of India should devise national modes of congratulating themselves, the Liberal voters of Central Finsbury and Mr. Dadabhai Telegrams should be sent in hundreds and thousands to the Liberal Association of Finsbury through Mr Dadabhai, thanking them for their appreciation of the merits of our countryman. Public meetings should be held in all parts of the country, in towns and villages, where the resolutions should be ratified All this must be taken in hand without loss of time. Pre[illegible] and [illegible] which are the time-honored [illegible] ought to be avoided There must be such a regular shower of telegrams in Central Finsbury during the next few weeks, that they ought to mark an event in their annals and leave no doubt of the national awakening in India and the spirit of enlarged nationality that is just budding forth in the hearts of the Indians. Two distinct ends [illegible] One is to demonstrate [illegible] in Dadabhai and thank the voters of Finsbury [illegible] to express in a fitting manner the joy we feel [illegible] are [illegible] the Liberals. A proposal is made that the 5th of August on which Mr Dadabhai will take his seat in Parliament should be observed as a day of National festival this year and in the years to come. It is also thought necessary to present Mr. Dadabhai with a purse to compensate in a manner for the expenses which he has incurred and to strengthen his hands But to do all these, our countrymen must be roused to enthusiasm, and we shall be glad to have substantial proof of the same The possibility of a Native of India entering the august House of Commons has been effectively demonstrated, and this fact in itself is worthy of the most marked recognition and an expression of spirit similar to that which Lord Ripon's departure from India evoked

OUR ENGLAND GOING YOUTHS.

The Deccan Gazette.—Amidst the growing anxieties of our young men to receive education in Europe, it becomes our duty to take a forecast of the future of the Indian society. We yield to none in our appreciation of the numerous blessings which have been conferred upon our society by such of our countrymen as had the advantage of completing their education in England, and we should like our juvenile countrymen to proceed in increasing numbers to study in Foreign Universities from year to year. Nevertheless it cannot be ignored that the country is threatened with serious evils from the mistaken impression that is fast gaining ground in certain quarters that a mere trip to the "Happy Isles" can change one's fortune Swayed by this erroneous conviction, how many of our young men have blasted away their whole career? For the welfare of society, therefore, it is of the utmost moment that the subject should be studied in all its aspects and with all its merits and demerits to determine as to whether the policy which has hitherto guided us in sending our boys to England should be pursued unaltered Foremost of our complaints is that our countrymen do not care to travel beyond the beaten tracks of Law and Medicine. How few study Science, Mathematics, Geology, Botany and the like which requires exercise of the brain? The profession of Law is being daily so overstocked that our England-returned countrymen hardly find their earnings a consolation to themselves and their family after so much privations and sufferings! *Cut off from society and friends* and torn away from the bosom of their parents they had ventured upon the perils of an extremely tedious voyage, led by the visionary prospects of a civilized foreign life Do they all realise their ambition, and on their return home reap the golden harvests of their labour? Their mode of living has changed considerably, and become costly, their ideas expanded and their tastes altered If their income is small, they are doomed to life long misery and pass their days in untold sorrow and disappointment.

Having regard to the pitiable pecuniary circumstances of a large number of our countrymen who had educated themselves in an English *Alma mater*, and to their growing hankering for accepting Government service which they had never dreamt of when they left these shores to complete their education in England it is exceedingly necessary that our impulsive young men should before proceeding to England, measure their desires by their capabilities and not their capabilities by their desires. If the [illegible] of their school life at home favour such an idea and give rise to hopes that their future will be as successful as the past, then [illegible] they to be considered fit to try the rigours of the English climate Equally with the country which will gain immensely by such men, they too will gain immensely by their education in Europe For him whose career has been a signal failure here—unable to stand the comparatively easy tests of our own University, it is simply foolhardiness to hope to cope with the severe educational tests of a foreign university. It is very improbable that *[illegible]* change in Oxford or Cambridge or Edinburgh that he will return home a D. L a Wrangler or an M. D. Having once tasted the pleasures of living like a Briton, he will perhaps no more to revert to his old style of living when he comes back to his native country How can he satisfy the aspirations of his younger days if his earnings do not befit his position. Such youths make themselves infinitely more miserable than what they would have been if they had not stepped beyond the precincts of their homes

The unhappy fate that has overtaken a young Indian law student in England has alarmed our countrymen exceedingly and supplies matter for very grave consideration It illustrates the evils of remaining without a guardian in England amidst the bewildering temptations with which English society is full. The Indian student unaccustomed to such novel spectacle at home not unoften feels inclined to enjoy the luxuries of his new world, the result being his mind is distracted, his studies are neglected, his moral nature is unstrung and his whole future spoilt The prospects of our young countrymen in England are involved in this one question, and it is the height of foolishness and unwisdom to let them loose in England the moral atmosphere of which is not always favourable to a new comer They ought to be placed in charge of well-tried guardians Great judgment will have to be exercised before packing them for their voyage Their intelligence and force of character should be properly tested before they are sent out which alone will make them stand or fall

We hope we shall not be misunderstood by what we have said in these lines and regarded as opposed to the idea of crossing the seas from caste prejudices upon which so many of our Hindu countrymen base their objection We have upheld the advocacy of such voyages repeatedly in these columns. Furthermore, we would have every one of our well to do countrymen travel in foreign countries for disciplining his mind and perfecting his education Why should not our big Landholders and millionaires go out to gather experiences by coming in contact with other nations and saturate their minds with the virtues of their character and with all that is worth learning, and impart to their countrymen the salutary result of their travels

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Saturday the 30th July 1892 at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort, Bangalore.

I. Cash account current, mortuary return, Itinerant Medical Officer's return and progress report of works for the month of June 1892.

II Supplemental Budget Estimates for 1891 92, viz., from 1st April to 30th June 1892.

III. Letter No 3075, dated 22nd June 1892, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, informing that the services of the Sanitary Engineer cannot be spared for reporting on the sewage of the Bangalore City.

IV. Memorandum together with Senior Surgeon's letter No. 2330, dated 16th June 1892, as regards the City Incurable Wards.

V. Letter, dated 12th June 1892, from Mr. Standish Lee for a plot of ground in Avenue Road.

VI. Estimates of works as follows :—

1. Estimate for repairing Municipal School, together with Mr C. M. Leonard's opinion thereon, Rs. 166.
2. Estimate for rivetting the sides of gunta in the Sampangi Tank, Rs. 439.
3. Estimate for repairing old Taraguppete drains, Rs. 325.

VII. Application from Gulam Ali Khan, claiming the pay disbursed to his substitute appointed during his absence on leave.

VIII. Application from Advocate Mr. Narasimmaiengar on behalf of the contractor Ahmed Sha Sahib for the adjustment of his claims of Rs. 200, for work done and things supplied to the Municipality.

IX. Petition from one Kankanhalli Venkatakrishnaiya and others, complaining about the food served in Parmaiya Chattram in the City.

X. Papers regarding the amount of security deposit required from Store-keeper Annantaramaiya of Municipal Executive Engineer's office.

MIR SHUJAYAT ALI KHAN,
President.

21st July 1892

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 18th July.—News has been received of a frightful volcanic eruption which has utterly annihilated the island of Sangir near the Celebes group. The whole of the population numbering 12,000 have perished.

Fierce tribal fighting has taken place in Morocco, in which 300 were killed.

London, 20th July.—According to the latest returns —

262 Conservatives
72 Unionists
274 Liberals
6 Parnellites and
71 Anti Parnellites have been elected

The Conservatives have gained 16 seats, Unionists 9, and Liberals 76.

London, 19th July.—It is stated that the Queen and Lord Salisbury have agreed that the Ministers shall meet the new Parliament, when it is probable that Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the Address in order to force the Government to resign.

St. Petersburg, 19th July.—The latest reports of the Russian grain crops state that prospects are improving.

In consequence of riots that have taken place at Astrakan, Saratoff and Khavalinsk in which a frenzied mob sacked the cholera hospitals and murdered the doctors, a proclamation has been issued stating that henceforth rioters will be tried by Court-Martial.

The plague has appeared at Khorassan.

Allahabad, 19th July.—An atrocious case of poisoning all the members of a native family occurred at Rawalpindi yesterday. Some sweetmeat left on the threshold of the door was picked up by the children, who ate it, giving some of it to their mother. One child died immediately and the other three are in hospital The matter is now under enquiry.

Allahabad, 19th July.—It is reported from Gomal Pass that the Waziris have killed three men of the Zhob Valley near Kajuri Kach. Two others, Sowars carrying postbags, were also attacked in British territory east of the Zhob Valley. Those Waziris are believed to be the bad characters of the tribe incited to raid probably by the presence of Afghan outposts at Wana and elsewhere on the Waziristan border.

Allahabad, 21st July.—It has been decided that the Imperial Service Troops of Native States shall be eligible for admission to the Order of Merit under the same conditions and restrictions as are applicable to native soldiers of the Regular Army.

A Quetta correspondent reports that the Hazaras now in rebellion carried out two successful ambuscades against the Afghan troops, capturing some thousand Snider rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Simla, 22nd July.—Rumours still come from the Khyber that Amin Khan is gathering a formidable force to attack the loyal Chiefs.

It is also reported that General Ghulam Haider has attacked and driven out Umra Khan's force from a position in the Pass beyond Asmar.

Regarding the Hazara revolt the opinion seems growing among Afghan correspondents that this may prove the beginning of the end of Abdur Rahman's rule in Afghanistan.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1892

THE NEW PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

The elections in England are now over, and the different parties will reckon up their gains and losses Mr Gladstone has gained considerably, but not so much as many of his followers anticipated and hoped He can scarcely be said to have a working majority, and the strife of parties will set in. We may expect to see great changes before long with regard to the arrangements in Parliament, and the men who have been in for the last six years may find themselves out The contest has been very severe, and the strife in the House will be equally severe The Prime Minister will be challenged, and he must be defeated, Mr Gladstone taking his place The man with a majority must rule, but it remains to be seen whether he has a majority great enough to retain him in office Mr Gladstone will have to reduce the pledges he has made, if he does not, many of his followers may desert him and his majority may disappear He will be placed in a very difficult position, and all his abilities will be required to get through the troubles he is sure to meet with But we wish to see how the new Parliament may affect India, instead of trying to map out the course the parties at home will pursue What gain has India made in the House just elected? With the exception of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji the new is no better than the old, perhaps not quite so good. We spoke of this gentleman's success in our last issue and we shall refer to it afterwards, but we must ask here what India has gained besides him Scarcely anything. Mr Digby failed to get a seat in the House, though had he done so he would have been a great acquisition, he would have helped India very materially But unfortunately the people whom he wished to elect him could not be induced to do so, and so he has been left out in the cold This is a great pity, but it cannot be helped, this country will have to get on without him Then again, Sir W Plowden lost his seat at Wolverhampton, and this is a decided loss to India He took a real interest in the country, he knew it well, and though he had been a civilian he had none of the narrow mindedness, that exclusiveness so common to this class. His views were always broad and clear, he did justice to the people, and wished to forward their interests He is a friend of the Indian National Congress, and has more than once spoken about it in the House On all questions Indian he has taken the right side, and it is a great pity he has lost his seat Mr Seymour Keay has been returned to Parliament, but it is to be feared he does not possess much influence in that assembly He has managed to make himself very disagreeable to many of the members, and he is looked upon as a bore of the first water Even in India he is not much thought of, and it is to be feared he is not much trusted There is too much of the adventure about him and he thinks more of himself than of this country Sir Richard Temple has been returned, but his advocacy of India is not worth much In his eyes everything the Government takes in hand is the best, this body cannot go wrong, India is in the most prosperous condition it is possible to conceive, everything is going on well, and all required is that the present order of things should continue. As he has conducted himself in the past, we may be sure he will do in the future, and consequently India has very little to expect from him Mr Maclean has lost his seat for Oldham, and this may be a gain to India. He was a bitter enemy of the people of this land, he was always ready to sell their interests whenever England required this, he subordinated this country to his own, and it is not to be regretted he is out of the House Still as *Rais and Rayyat* points out it might be well if he and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji could meet in the House The latter could answer the former, there would be a good fight, and the truth would be elicited It would have been a good contest between the two men, India and its affairs would have profited thereby Mr Maclean and Mr Naoroji see things from opposite views; they give their opinions fearlessly, and though the former is wrong, the very correction of his errors might do good But India must be thankful that the latter has been sent to the House, for in him is contained a vast amount of power He is thoroughly acquainted with Indian affairs, he takes the deepest interest in everything connected with the country, and we may be sure that he will never allow an opportunity to slip by which he can help forward the interests of the people In fact it may be said that as Mr Naoroji has secured a seat we scarcely require any one else to represent India in the House From whatever point the election may be viewed something of good may be seen. It gives hope to the people of this land, they feel now that they form, really form, a portion of the great empire over which the Queen rules, they feel raised in the political scale by what has taken place, and they will be sure to profit by it This is independent of what Mr Dadabhai Naoroji may do in the House If he were to do nothing which is not at all likely his election would be a blessing, and a great one. So that although India has not gained much besides Mr Dadabhai Naoroji the country must be thankful that he is now a member of Parliament

THE MUNICIPALITY C AND M STATION

The rate-payers of the Civil and Military Station had a meeting last Wednesday morning to nominate candidates for the coming Municipal elections, and everything went off very successfully There were not so many present as might have been expected, but the number was representative of the resident European and Eurasian community of the Station There was good work done at the meeting, and all present went away satisfied For sometime past the affairs of the Municipality of the Station have not been in a very satisfactory condition The President and the British Resident have interfered with and sat upon the members, any measure passed at the Board could be vetoed by the latter, and the work of the members went for nothing So far was this interference carried that several of the members expressed their intention of resigning, and refusing to be re elected It was a wonder all did not resign in a body, and probably this would have taught the Government a lesson But the members did not resign, and now there are signs of something better with regard to the treatment of the Board by the authorities The Resident seems more disposed to do what is right than his predecessors, and he looks into everything connected with the Municipality, and has promised to put right what may be wrong Such being the case, the ratepayers have taken heart, and will send their representatives to the Board when the elections take place next month There is much to be done in the Station; the sanitation is bad, the roads are anything but good, while the water supply is as unsatisfactory as ever For the last forty years the authorities have been talking of a supply, but it has not yet got beyond this stage It has been talked, nothing but talk These subjects the candidates elected to sit on the Board will have to take up, more especially the last They will have plenty to do, we may be sure, and they will have to try their best to give satisfaction to all But the ratepayers have made a good start, and if they will act together much good may be the result It was a very good idea to nominate the candidates instead of allowing them to put their names forward It would be well if the ratepayers of the City followed the example of those in the Civil and Military Station They should call a meeting, and nominate the best men in the place, that is, those they believe to be the best. Of course others might be put forward, but this would not be very probable, for they would not stand much chance of being elected We trust the ratepayers will act on our suggestion.

Occasional Notes

The following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches —On the last day of June, 1890, Rs 13,88,39,000, June, 1891, Rs 16,28,44,000, June, 1892, Rs 16,20,05,000.

The word cigar is of modern date and is derived from the fact, that when the Spaniards first smoked cigars, they were smoked in the orchard or *cigarral* so called from its being the abiding place of those soothing sleep-producing insects, the balm crickets Hence *cigaro* a small roll, *cigaron*, a large roll, and ultimately a "cigar"

An event which foreshadows the development of a most important industry in India took place at the Government shell foundry at Cossipore a few days ago, when the first cast from an open hearth steel furnace was made The operation was completely successful, two tons of excellent steel ingots being turned out

Colonel Fraser, Political Agent in Ulwar has succeeded in arresting the men believed to have been directly concerned in the assassination of the Dewan of that State in May last One of the chief officials of the State has also been arrested charged with having instigated the murder The case is still under investigation

The *Indian Mirror* says that "the defeat of Mr J M Maclean, the sworn enemy of the Bengal race, is a notable event, which will probably be construed as a dispensation of Providence in these provinces. But we are not going to raise a shout of triumph over the man's fall He is down and that is sufficient punishment in itself"

The maintenance of the Sultan's harem cost Turkey 30,003,000 gold roubles, yearly £3,000,000 *Woman* says it is a perfect nest of intrigue and scandal, of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. When one of the ladies leaves the harem to marry (and about a hundred of them leave every year) she receives a dower of £7,500 The vacant places, however, are quickly filled up so that the number of odalisques never falls below 500

In connection with the youthful vigour with which Mr Gladstone is throwing himself into the electoral campaign, Mr Smalley has been recalling Sir Andrew Clark's testimonial to the constitution of his eminent patient "There is," said Sir Andrew, "no medical reason why Mr Gladstone should not live to be two hundred" Equally satisfactory is the remark made, says Mr Smalley, only the other day by an old friend of Mr Gladstone "He is a younger man to day than he was twenty years ago."

Viscount Cross, on June 27, entertained his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at dinner On June 28, the Gaekwar was present at the annual festival of the London Sunday School Choirs at the Crystal Palace, and expressed his desire to introduce similar singing into the country under his rule. Colonel Reynolds, Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, was especially appointed to accompany the Gaekwar on his visit to Europe He has since taken leave, reports a home paper, and Colonel James Fitzgerald, retired, late of the Berar Commission, has been appointed English officer in attendance on his Highness

During the past fortnight the weather has been particularly unhealthy at Bellary. Fever, coughs diarrhoea and cholera have played great havoc in a spasmodic way, one day 30 deaths, another 4 or 5 only, then up again to 30 These diseases have found some of their victims among the Europeans and troops, Dr Cowen's European maid servant followed Captain Read's infant, and Sergeant Major Cook of the Somersetshire Regiment also succumbed to an attack of cholera Almost a scare has been created among the residents, who are moving about from one bungalow to another to avoid contagion

News from Afghanistan is becoming more ominous every day Although the Amir's differences with the Government of India concerning Bajaur are assuming an aspect more favourable to an amicable settlement, his troubles in Hazarajat, in the centre of his own dominions, are thickening fast Indeed a telegram to day states that the opinion seems to be growing among Afghan correspondents that this rebellion of the Hazaras may prove the beginning of the end of the rule of Abdur Raman's rule in Afghanistan We can hardly believe this, for if there were any real danger of such an event Gholam Hyder and his troops would have been drawn away from Asmar in support of the Amir

The Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to the House of Parliament recently, says the London Correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, and made a study of our legislative system with which he was previously well acquainted—in theory at least—through the medium of the very thorough English education which he has received He was attired very plainly in a red Mahratta turban and clothes of European cut, which might have been turned out by any tailor in Bond Street On arrival at St Stephen's he was received by the officials and conducted to the House of Lords, where he remained only a short time He subsequently visited the House of Commons, and from a position in the distinguished strangers' gallery, listened to the debate on the subject of the dissolution Before finally leaving the precincts of the House he had a friendly conversation in the lobby with Sir James Fergusson, with whom he was intimately acquainted when the Post master General was Governor of Bombay

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says — The report of the working of the Poona Arbitration Court for the last year, which has lately been issued, is both interesting and instructive The Arbitration Court has been sixteen years in existence, and within this period, it has done an amount of work, which is highly satisfactory Only during the last year, 1886 suits valued at over two and a half lacs, were filed, showing the dignified position the institution has attained, so far as the confidence of the people in its decisions is concerned The result is no doubt encouraging Then, there is another aspect of the matter which deserves serious consideration At a time like this, when litigation is eating into the vitals of the nation, the supreme importance and usefulness of institutions like the Poona Arbitration Court cannot be over estimated Indeed, the best interests of the country will be served if the number of such institutions increase We take this opportunity to say that the Zemindari Panchayet of Calcutta, which has the same object in view as the Poona Arbitration Court, is doing good work, though we must say we would like to see it extend its sphere of action and usefulness

Local and Provincial

The Resident —Colonel, Mrs and Miss Peacock returned to Bangalore last Thursday from Mysore where they went to attend the races

The Maharajah's Guests —Those invited to the capital by His Highness have returned to the places from whence they came A large number of people accepted the invitation sent out by the Maharajah

The Central College.—The distribution of prizes to the successful candidates at this institution took place last Tuesday evening, Mr. Thumbu Chettyar, Chief Judge presiding Everything went off very satisfactorily, and the room was crowded with the pupils and their friends.

The Weather —Scarcely any rain fell during the last week, and more is much required A high wind has been blowing for sometime past, and this is, at times very uncomfortable There is a good deal of fever going about besides other complaints We ought to have good rain now.

MR. COOK.—This gentleman, Principal of the Central College, left for England last Thursday night on a year's furlough to England. A large number of his friends, including pupils were present at the Station to say good bye, and wish him a pleasant voyage home. During his absence Mr. Cait will act for him.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is bad at the present time both in the Pettah and the Civil and Military Station. Cholera is still prevelent, and several deaths have occurred from the terrible desease. The sanitation is everywhere defective, and this is one reason why the place is so unhealthy. Everywhere there are signs of carelessness on the part of the Municipality.

We specially invite the attention of the general public of Bangalore to the following information sent by the President, City Municipal Commission, for publication :—

Cholera Medicines are available at every Police Station and can be had on application. An Hospital Assistant is kept specially on cholera duty. On application to him at the Taluq Catcherri he will visit patients at their homes free. Persons wishing to get their houses disinfected will be attended to on application to Sanitary Inspector Gulam Ali. Poor house-holders unable to get their premises cleaned may apply to Gulam Ali for assistance.

(SD.) MIR SHUJAYET ALI KHAN,
President

A STUDENT EXPELLED.—Moonamalho Makerie, a student of the London Mission High School and holding a Government Scholarship of Rs 4 per mensem was yesterday expelled the institution for the following serious offence committed by him. This student, who was in want of some school books, is reported to have submitted a requisition for the same to the Principal for signature which was declined. Whereupon he took upon himself to write one and append the Principal's signature thereto. This document having been returned by Moonamalho Makerie's relative, to whom it was farwarded, to the Principle for further enquiry, the deception was found out and this unfortunate student was expelled with ignominy as a warning to others.—S.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 1892.

The following is a list in the order of merit of those candidates at the Mysore Civil Service Examination, held in July 1892, that have obtained not less than one-third of the total number of marks in the compulsory subjects and not less than one-third of the total number of marks in the optional subject selected. This list has been published by Notification, dated 21st July 1892.—

K. S. Chandrasekharam, B. A., (1889) B L—Optional subject History.

K. R. Srinivasiengar, B. A., (1889)—Optional subject Mathematics.

C Hanumantha Rao, M. A., (1889) B. L—Optional subject History.

M. Shama Rao, M. A., (1880)—Optional subject History.

Koratha Jacob, B. A. (1892)—Optional subject Biology and Zoology

M Changaiya, B. A. (1891)—Optional subject History.

Thodla Raghavaiya, B. A. (1892)—Optional subject History

Ambale Subramanyam, B. A. (1890)—Optional subject History.

THE LATE MR. EUGENE LOVERY.—The death of Mr Eugene Lovery, of the Mysore Forest Department, which occurred yesterday morning, (the result of an attack of cholera,) was known throughout the station the same day, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him and the family of which he was a member. Mr E Lovery belonged to a family that has given many good servants to the State and the public. His father was a Munsiff in the Mysore service in the days of the late Maharajah; his uncle is the well known Mr B. Lovery, formerly Principal of the Patcheappah's School, Madras, and recently Sheriff of Madras. One of the deceased's brothers was manager of the Coorg Chief Commissioner's office, and died in September 1890. Another brother is now the Manager of the Dewan's Office, Bangalore. The deceased was educated in St. Joseph's College, and the Central College, Bangalore. He entered the Mysore State service in 1878, and at the time of his death held the appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shimoga District. He was only 37 years old. He leaves a widow and three children. The deceased had, we believe, returned from duty in his district on Tuesday evening, and was seized with cholera a few hours after his return; the attack terminated fatally about 9 a. m. on Wednesday morning.—B. S.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 21st July 1892.

The 14th July.—No 568—G. F. 28 92.—Colonel A. H. Macintire having returned from the six months' leave on private affairs published in Notification No. 407 of the 16th January 1892, resumed charge of the duties of Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Officer in charge, Amrit Mahal Department, from Captain R. G. Jones, on the forenoon of the 1st day of July 1892.

No 570—G. F. 30 92.—In pursuance of the orders contained in Notification No. 105 of the 22nd June 1892, Mr. B Gopalaiengar reverted to his appointment as Assistant to the Amrit Mahal Officer, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1892.

No. 770—G. F. 12 92.—The 42 days' privilege leave of absence granted to C Venkatachalaiya, Amildar of the Sira Taluk, in Notifications Nos. 103 and 53, dated 20th June and 1st July 1892, respectively, is hereby extended by 14 days.

No. 635—G. F. 76 92.—Mr. P. Panchanatha Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, was granted two days' casual leave of absence on the 14th and 15th June 1892.

No. 631—G. 177 92.—K. Subba Rao in charge of the Kumsi Sub Taluk, Shimoga District, was granted 15 days' privilege leave of absence from the 4th June 1892.

No. 630—G. 173 92.—C. Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Koppa Taluk, having returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 99 of the 11th June 1892, on the forenoon of the 16th June 1892, the unexpired portion of the said leave, namely 6 days, is hereby cancelled

No. 632—G. 175 92—Assistant Surgeon G. G. Noronha of the Kolar District is granted privilege leave of absence for 31 days with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same

General Summary.

THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.—Under the new scheme of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Garstin for the separation of the Revenue and Magisterial duties in a District, which comes into operation on 1st October next, eight Stationary Sub Magistrates are to be appointed in this District.

ANANTAPUR NEWS.—A CORRESPONDENT WRITES.—There have been heavy rains in the District, and about 10 or 12 tanks have overflowed and the bunds have given way. In the Anantapur town, water has been rushing into the tank on all sides, and a complete water-spread is the only scenery wherever we turn

THE VOLUNTEERING MEMORIAL.—A memorial that was submitted to the Government of India, signed by about five hundred native gentlemen of Bengal praying to be allowed to enlist themselves as volunteers will shortly be submitted to the Imperial Parliament by Mr Schwan, M. P. He will, we notice, ask questions regarding the memorial.

THE NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT BUILDINGS.—A notice has been posted up in several parts of the new Small Cause Court Buildings, intimating that all persons found spitting, cleaning their fingers on the wall or rails, or committing any kind of nuisance in and above the Court, will be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

MEN IN PLACE OF BULLOCKS.—A CORRESPONDENT WRITES.—Owing to insufficiency of rain last year and the consequent scarcity of fodder this year for cattle, numberless bullocks died during the famine, many of them having succumbed to the prickly-pear diet. The want of bullocks is now so much felt that in some parts of the Bellary and Adoni taluks men are actually yoked to the plough in place of bullocks.

THE INDIAN MATCH FACTORY LIMITED.—The above Factory has after a great deal of experiment found out wood suited for making match boxes and match sticks. The match sticks made of this wood would be far superior in respect of free ignition and steady burning, to the wood of which ordinary European matches are made. The Sunderbans will furnish this wood in abundance. Cheap wood and cheap labour would certainly enable the company to achieve a fair success.

CHOLERA.—Cholera has been making much havoc in our town. It is unfortunately of a very virulent type and we hear that on an average a dozen deaths occur daily from its attack in spite of all care. It is time the Municipality, which has been no doubt working hard, should double its exertions and put down this hydra-headed monster in its present infant stage, lest it may defy all obstruction to its progress in its advanced stage. The late shower and the frequent over clouding and occasional bare drizzling have done this. A few more showers will no doubt undo this mischief. It is in our power only to hope for more rain, but can we compel Neptune to satisfy our wants?—S. B.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—During the audit of the accounts of the Government Press, Fort St. George, by Mr. J. L. Pinto, Government Auditor of the Accountant General's Office, it was discovered that a sum of about Rs 3,000 and odd could not be accounted for. Mr. R. Hill, the Superintendent of the Press, at once gave information to the Police when the clerk who was responsible for the money, was arrested and taken into custody. The case is now pending inquiry with a view to ascertain those who are implicated in the embezzlement.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF SERVICES:—A few months ago Iyasawmy Iyer, a Sub-Inspector of the Salt and Abkari Department, was, while on detection duty in Malabar, murdered by a toddy drawer with his knife. The Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue hereupon recommended to the Commissioner that as the deceased Inspector had died in the execution of his duty and had left behind him a young widow unprovided for, she might be granted a bonus of Rs. 1,000, but Mr. C. S. Crole recommended to Government that a monthly pension of Rs. 10 be granted the widow. This has now been sanctioned with retrospective effect from the date of her husband's death.

CAPTURE OF COBRAS.—On Wednesday last a native was passing by the Police Commissioner's Road, Egmore, when he noticed a cobra near the edge of the Commissioner's compound. He drew the attention of a Policeman to the same, and the latter directed a dog killer, who was in the Commissioner's compound, at the time, to destroy the snake, but instead of doing so, he laid hold of it, and finding a snake's hole near by, thrust his hand into it and drew out another cobra. He put his hand, a second time into the hole, and drew out twenty eight snake's eggs. The circumstance was reported to Col. Cox the Commissioner, who had both the cobras destroyed and gave the dog killer a reward of one Rupee.

ANGLICISED BABU.—Here is a painful case which comes from Burdwan. A young Bengalee, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, went to England and resided there for six years. "What he did there we do not know; but he came back neither a civilian nor a barrister. Well, he applied to the district Magistrate of Burdwan, a few days ago, for an order to compel his father-in-law to restore to him his wife, whom he had married before leaving for England, with the result that the father-in-law was called upon to appear and show cause. The father in law did appear by a pleader, and presented a petition on his own behalf and another in that of his daughter, wife of the England-returned Baboo, the latter petition accompanied by a couple of letters addressed to the Baboo from England by an English woman who describes herself therein as is wife, with a daughter by him into the bargain! The Magistrate dismissed the Baboo's application after perusal of those letters."

Extracts.

PRESENTATION OF A PURSE TO MR. DADABHAI.

The *Hindu*.—Some of our countrymen deem it essential to present a purse to Mr. Dadabhai in appreciation of the remarkable courage and singleness of purpose he has exhibited in fighting his way to the House of Commons. The suggestion is most appropriate and deserves the cordial response of the whole country. Since the year 1886 Mr. Dadabhai has been staying in England solely to win a seat in the House of Commons. Such a long stay must have caused a good deal of expense to him who is not at all a rich man. Nor could we be oblivious of the arduous duties that would devolve on him after the new Parliament assembles, as the member for India. It is therefore of paramount importance that this country should substantially strengthen his hands. Mr Dadabhai is a real patriot, and his life long devotion to the welfare of his motherland can hardly be adequately recompensed by any amount of pecuniary award that is proposed to be made. And therefore any amount we can raise can hardly be too much. If our countrymen are not moved by the example of Mr. Dadabhai, we do not know what else can move them. Mr. Pranjiwandas Calliandas of Bombay, points out in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* "the desirability of starting a public subscription to pay the Member for India a sum of one lakh of rupees annually for the services he will perform in the Imperial Parliament on behalf of India." He adds "It were easy matter to contribute one lakh of rupees every year from the three Presidencies; and in this form we can show our gratitude to the worthy gentleman for his disinterested labour of the past years. Besides, it were sheer hardship on Mr. Dadabhai to let him adrift at this juncture, and in the interest of the people of India, I trust my suggestion will receive due consideration. We, in Bombay, are zealous to do our best in return for the public service rendered by our worthy townsman." Mr Meenatchiah of Bangalore also writes to us suggesting that the presentation of a purse would be most suitable. Mr. Meenatchiah has lived in England and he knows what status according to English ideas a Member of Parliament has to maintain and what cost this entails on him. Mr. Dadabhai is not a very wealthy personage and therefore any aid rendered him in this direction cannot be considered superfluous. Mr. Meenatchiah generously offers Rs 500, if a subscription list is started and if the suggestion finds favour with the public. The only evidence of approval in this case, however, it must be clearly understood, is not mere words but the actual payment of money. If our other well-to-do countrymen are as liberal as Mr. Meenatchiah, we have no doubt that the proposal will end in a tolerable success. On demoralising tom fooleries, on nautches, fireworks and other ephemeral pleasures, not to speak of mistaken forms of charity, thousands and thousands of rupees are thrown away by a vast number of our countrymen. If they but take a prominent part in this truly philanthropic movement, India's sense of self-respect will be vindicated. Political privileges are precious and they need not be grudged their price, if we are truly earnest about obtaining them. We commend the suggestion to our countrymen. However, we wish to add that unless they resolve to back up the proposal in a manner that would reflect credit on themselves and their country, they need not seriously attempt it. The history of public subscriptions in India is a sorry and disappointing one, at least so far as our Presidency is concerned. And we shall be glad to know that in this particular case at least, there is no reason for disappointment. As to the excellence of the suggestion there cannot be two opinions, but as to the extent to which it is possible to realise it, we must wait before expressing a decisive opinion.

INDIA, AND THE ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

The Hindu.—The general attitude of Indians hitherto has been one more or less of neutrality towards the two historic parties of England. This was the course dictated by some of the wisest of Indian statesmen and it was no doubt based on eminently practical and prudential considerations. India, at least the Indian party of reform, is in the position of a petitioner at the gates of the House of Commons. Parliament is the highest appellate authority. And whether it be for the redress of grievances caused by the powers that-be in India or for the sanctioning of new privileges, the Indians have to appeal to the sense of justice of the members of both Houses of Parliament. Why then should we identify ourselves with one party and thus court voluntarily as it were the displeasure of the other? India has no vote of its own. Therefore Indian opinion is no important factor in the eye of the English politician. It has no interests for which the British Elector care and it cannot to any extent exercise a direct and appreciable influence on the elections or the conduct of public affairs. But to these arguments was opposed the fact that the Liberals, true to their instincts and traditions, are more friendly to Indian aspirations than the Conservatives. The Liberal creed is capable of indefinite expansion, and what attracts the Indians to it is its main [illegible] possibilities. In theory there is nothing which the most Radical Indian Congresswallah aspires to, that cannot be brought under one or other heads of the all-embracing tenets of English Liberalism. It may be admitted that India is indebted both to Conservatives and Liberals for many a blessing conferred on it. But it is not merely the actual results attained that excite the imagination and extort admiration. The utterance of noble sentiments, words of timely encouragement, a genial recognition of important principles, a readiness to offer us the right hand of fellowship, be it of a purely theoretical nature, and a temper of mind which does not believe in every absurd story against a fallen nation, these are the qualities which win men's hearts and irresistibly draw them close. The Liberals answer to the above description, and the Indian mind naturally clings to them with hope. There is therefore a distinct proneness in our countrymen to lean to the side of Liberals. It was also held by some that without throwing our lot with one party or the other it is impossible to get a hearing. India is like an orphan, not having even a godfather. It is the interest of neither of the parties to grow warm on its affairs, as it is entrusted to the special care of none. To the weighty considerations thus urged we may add the opinion of some thoughtful ultra-Radical Englishmen that no good can ever come out of Conservatives spontaneously, and that India's future rests solely on the amount of sympathy which it evokes from the Liberals—the immemorial advocates of liberty and freedom and the inexhaustible store house of all generous and noble impulses of human nature. It is extremely difficult to balance the arguments thus adduced on both sides and to resolve to incur the displeasure of one party to enlist the good will of the other. While this mental struggle was going on, the General Elections have tended in a great measure to the solution of the problem. It is impossible after the splendid testimony that the 2959 Liberal voters of Central Finsbury have presented the Indians with, to resist the temptation of singing aloud the praise of the Liberals and strengthening the relations which bind them to us. It is a Liberal constituency that has enabled an Indian to realise the dream of sitting in Parliament. It is a Liberal nobleman, Lord Ripon the just, that addressed to Mr Dadhabai the first hopeful letter of congratulation on the eve of the election. It is under the banner of immortal Gladstone that Mr Dadabhai would march forward to debate in the Mother of Parliaments. And it is adherence to Liberalism that conferred on India the unprecedented honor of having one of its worthy sons in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The Conservatives, the rank and file of them, not only looked with abhorrence on the very idea of an Indian entering Parliament, but the head of that party had the peevish insolence to insult our best representative as a "black man." Therefore let Indians offer their sincere prayers on behalf of Liberals, and let the Liberal Party be henceforward revered and respected as the party that created for us a valuable precedent and was the means of conferring on India a rare distinction. Verily there is nothing which approaches in grandeur and sublimity the Liberalism of England. It stands unique among the political creeds of the world, and is destined to achieve triumphs in the future by the side of which its past results will look a veritable child's play.

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION

THE OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—All honour to Central Finsbury for returning Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament. It is of no importance whether the majority is three or three thousand, for the triumph of the principle is what we look to. It is for this that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji at considerable personal sacrifice has been fighting for the last seven years and his success is a source of congratulation, not only to himself personally and his friends and immediate supporters, but also to the whole country. The 'Black Man's' audacity in seeking entrance into St Stephen's no longer astounds the British elector, and the generous action of Central Finsbury opens out a new era in the modern political history of India—an era the importance of which it is impossible to over estimate, and the results of which may be much more far reaching than we or our successors in the immediate future can imagine."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"We are very glad that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has been elected, but we should say that the incident does not turn our heads. There is no doubt of it that he is the fittest man in India to represent her people. It is quite possible that there are people who might have preferred other Indian gentlemen having other qualifications and advantages, but Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has had a training that many have not. It gives us great comfort to reflect that a very good Indian has been selected, and that he is not the man to bring shame or humiliation upon his country."

The *Bengalee* writes:—"The return of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji is a distinct gain to the empire. It consolidates the connection between England and India. It bears eloquent testimony to the unity of the empire. The natives of India will feel that they are part and parcel of a great empire, into whose governing councils they might be admitted. The boast of the ancient Romans, (*Civis Romanus sum*) is theirs as much as it belongs to their European fellow citizens. The British electorate have honoured one of their number with a seat in the highest council of the empire. We know of no event which is calculated to stir in a more powerful manner the sense of national self respect. India will now be represented in Parliament through one of her own people. Her grievances will be voiced in Parliament through one of her own representatives. What is more, and in this respect there is a distinct gain to the English Parliament as well as to the people of India, it will no longer be possible to put forward a garbled statement on official authority about India in the presence of an expert like Mr Dadabhai Naoroji."

The *Jame Jamshed* says:—Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has at last been returned to the British Parliament. The event will be recorded in the annals of the histories of England and India. All honour is due to the British, born and bred in freedom, that India should at last succeed in sending its representative to the British parliament. The bright and excellent example furnished by the magnanimous liberal minded and justice-loving Englishmen will never be forgotten by the inhabitants of this country. There is boundless joy and merriment in the native communities of the vast continent of India.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Now the question of questions at this moment is what should the people of this country do to mark their appreciation of this glorious event. Our first duty is to express our unbounded gratitude to the electors of Central Finsbury for the obligations they have laid us under by electing Mr Dadabhai. Our second duty is to congratulate Mr Dadabhai himself for the unprecedented distinction of which he has been so deservedly the recipient. Our third duty is to recoup him the heavy expenses he must have been put to during the last six years.

The *Mahratta* says:—The electors of Central Finsbury by choosing a native of India as their representative have clearly testified to the world that they could rise above petty considerations of race or nationality, where the interests of 288 millions of their fellowmen were at stake. They have thus not only laid India under deep obligations, but have also immortalized themselves for all times to come. The election of a native of a dependency like India to the British Parliament is an event unique in the history not only of England or India, but of the whole world. It marks a new stage in the struggles of India to regain political privileges, and hence the 6th July of 1892 will always remain a red lettered day in the annals of the British Empire.

The *Din Bandhu* says:—The Indian patriot statesman, economist and journalist—India's 'Grand Old Man' and Lord Salisbury's "Black man"—has at last been elected a Member of Parliament, and whole India rejoices at the event. Being the first native of India called to the Great Assembly of the ruling nation, the event will ever be memorable in the annals of India. No worthier selection could have been made by the good people of Central Finsbury to represent primarily their own interests and indirectly the interests of the dumb millions of India. Mr Dadabhai has, by patience and perseverance, at last realized the dream of his life. He has a noble career before him, and with the help of his staunch English friends both in and out of Parliament, he can render signal service to this country.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND NATIVES OF INDIA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The silver question has hitherto been far too much discussed as though it were principally a [illegible] question of [illegible] natives of India. This view is far from [illegible], and it is satisfactory to note that [illegible] native public opinion on the subject, and to [illegible] meetings [illegible] vital interest the people of India have in the proper settlement of this important and difficult question. At [illegible] Indian Currency Association special attention was paid to this point, and it may not be out of place to summarize [illegible] points [illegible] natives of India [illegible] directly interested [illegible] in getting for a reform of the Indian currency.

First and foremost the [illegible] taxation of British India depends to a very large extent on the number of rupees that have to be remitted to England every year in payment of the Home Charges. [illegible] silver is depreciated, the greater is the number of rupees that are required to be remitted. This formidable item—loss by exchange—represents in fact a [illegible] conditional tax for which no value of any kind is received. Natives of India are fairly entitled to say to the Government [illegible] have conferred [illegible] [illegible] value to the [illegible] third, you have [illegible] of the general revenues of the country. If the Home Charges cannot be reduced [illegible] exchange [illegible] by loss of exchange [illegible] proper [illegible] of the currency [illegible] between England and British India. If the currency laws [illegible] have imposed on British India an annual loss of upwards of three millions sterling, we have [illegible] that the laws may now be so amended as to relieve us as speedily as possible from this excessive and most unprofitable charge. The same power that made the existing currency laws of British India can [illegible] amend them, and it is a question of national importance that these laws be amended to check the ruinous loss that is now entailed by the depreciation of silver.

The remittances which the Government of India has to make to the Secretary of State are estimated for the current year at 17½ millions sterling for the [illegible]. The total sum remitted by the Government of India to England from 1871 to 1891 was 282 millions, and the actual loss in this by exchange was no less than 66 millions sterling.

It is desirable that natives of India should fully realise what this terrible charge for exchange really means, what taxation could have been remitted, what roads, railroads, bridges, canals and other public improvements might have been made, had this crushing charge been avoided. For the past 20 years the currency laws of British India have occasioned this grievous hemorrhage, and the practical question for consideration now is how much longer this blood-letting is to continue, and what is the best remedy for the fatal disease from which this country is now suffering.

No one in his senses can seriously believe that a loss by exchange of 66 millions sterling in 20 years is a small matter, or that national prosperity can be promoted by the possession of a fluctuating standard of value, but few persons appear to realise adequately the vital nature of the issues that are at stake, and the urgent need of reforming the currency laws of British India before political disaster supervenes as the result of gross financial mismanagement. The *Friend of India* and *Statesman*, writing on this subject in 1879 remarked "The humiliating truth is that the Empire had gone through terrible suffering, and the Government had thrown ten millions sterling from the Treasury into the Hooghly, from sheer downright incapacity to deal with the question."

This expression of opinion cannot be treated lightly as the rhetorical utterance of some irresponsible journalist. It expresses forcibly the view which is more and more commending itself to most sober thinkers viz., that in this matter of currency reform the [illegible] interests of the British India have altogether been lost sight of, and subordinated to what are supposed to be the interest of gold capitalists in England.

The Government of India is known to have made from time to time the strongest representations on the subject. But India in Parliament is weak, and when the interests of India are supposed to conflict with the interests of any [illegible] section of the community in England the India Office has neither the moral weight nor the power to defend Indian interests as they ought to be defended in Parliament in a grave matter in which the financial stability of British India very seriously depends.

The question under discussion has a most important interest for native princes and managers of Native States, who are engaged in developing the resources by means of railroads, telegraphs, machinery &c., all of which have to be purchased in England at gold prices and paid for in Indian silver. Loss by Exchange is equivalent to a heavy import duty, which *pro tanto* checks the employment of English goods, and thus inflicts at the same time a needless loss on both producer and consumer.

If it be an important object, as it doubtless is, to encourage the use in India of English goods, and to promote all branches of trade between England and India, it seems indispensable [illegible] that the Indian currency should be established on a sound and stable footing.

Natives of India visiting England for business, recreation, or pleasure are now [illegible] subjected to the same grievous loss by exchange. [illegible]

These are only a few of the numerous reasons which must suggest forcibly to [illegible] natives of India that the reform of the Indian currency is a matter in which they have a vital interest. It is, in fact, a common platform in which their interests are jointly identical with those of the Europeans who are domiciled in this country, and there seems to be every reason both of patriotism and self-interest, why they should join heartily with their European friends in pressing on the notice of the new Parliament the extreme importance of this reform [illegible].

But the result of the proposed International Conference whatever it may, the question of reforming the Indian currency is a matter urgently claiming the attention of Parliament. It ought to be settled independently, with no regard to America or to the hopes and fears of other European States. When England has once clearly shown to the world that it is prepared to set its own house in order, there will be a better chance of bringing some measure of agreement in an International Congress. That England will ever voluntarily come out to pull the silver chestnuts out of the fire for America seems little likely, while India is being steadily sacrificed to the idol of gold monometallism. The reform of the British Indian currency is incomparably the most important question which has arisen in India since the direct government of the country has been assumed by the Crown, and great issues for India unquestionably depend on the action that may be taken by the new Parliament. Any Government that shows itself strong enough to settle this important question will earn the lasting gratitude not only of natives of India, but of all who are connected with this country either by official or business ties.

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THE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 29th July—The Conservative Leaders in Central Finsbury have taken the necessary steps for the scrutiny of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's ballot, and state that they have obtained sufficient evidence to establish the return of Captain Penton

Mr Peel, the Speaker of the House of Commons, will probably be re elected unopposed

The process of swearing in the members of the House of Commons will be got through rapidly by an agreement of the Whips of both parties.

It is not certain whether there will be the usual Royal Speech, but about the 9th proximo Mr Gladstone will move a Resolution condemnatory of Lord Salisbury's Government with a view of obtaining an adverse vote and compelling the Ministry to resign

London, 24th July—Two hundred Indians gave a banquet last night in honour of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr Bhownaggree presiding The greatest enthusiasm prevailed Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, responding to the toast of the evening, said that his election showed that England sincerely wished for the welfare of India *Only Indians, he said, were able* to show Parliament where the shoe pinched in India, and the British Parliament alone could adequately deal with certain Acts requiring amendment

The *Times* says that it is altogether unlikely that Lord Salisbury will retain office in the teeth of an adverse division of the House

Simla, 23rd July—A private report has arrived from Balka stating that eight Russians disguised as merchants has arrived there in Karki and Karchyk, and after a few days stay visited Hazarajah and then returned across the Turkestan frontier to Sherabad They are said to have been cordially received by the people at various places

The women lately sent to Kabul from the Amir's General in Hazarajat as evidence of his pretended victory over the Hazaras have been publicly sold in Kabul at prices ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 10 The latter price is the *maximum for a young woman* fixed by the Amir, who has issued a proclamation that a similar disgrace awaits the female relatives of every rebel against his rule

Allahabad, 26th July—Recent news fully confirms the report that the rebellion is spreading among the Hazaras in Afghanistan The Amir's troops are said to have lost 600 or 700 men killed up to date, while it is certain that the rebels have captured large numbers of Snider rifles.

London, 27th July—The petition against Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's election for Central Finsbury was officially lodged yesterday

28th July—Mr. Gladstone arrived in London yesterday and met with a perfect *ovation at the station* and along the route to his house

Last night he held a conference with the leaders of his Party

London, 29th July—Nothing is yet known regarding the composition of the Liberal Cabinet or the programme that is proposed to be followed The divergence of opinion among the Liberal Party continues, some insisting on the precedence of Home Rule, while concurrently presenting British reforms, others on the other hand urging the precedence of British reforms

London, 28th July—The *Times* in an article on the Afghan Question says that since Ameer Abdul Rahman will probably decline to visit India the despatch of a Special Mission to Cabul to remove the existing causes of the present tension is necessary.

London, 28th July—The *Times* of to day states that the Sultan of Morocco has asked Russia to accredit a Minister at Fez, hoping thereby with the aid of France to render himself independent of the other Powers

Simla 29th July—Detailed accounts of the fighting on the 4th instant between the Hazaras and the Afghan General Faramorz Khan commanding the Herat forces describe the action as most sanguinary The Amir's Irregular Levies lost twice as heavily as the Hazaras The latter nevertheless *subsequently abandoned their position* and went to the south of Ourgzaou, where they built *sangars*, intending to make another effort to drive out the Amir's troops during the Moharrum

News has been received of the arrival at Bamian of large reinforcements of Tribal Levies from Bala shan for the Amir, who is also making a forced levy of ten men per village from Jellalabad and the neighbouring districts

London, 30th July—Mr. L Lyell, Liberal Candidate has been elected for Orkney and Shetland Counting Sir Thomas Sutherland as being elected for Greenock, Mr. Gladstone now has a majority of 40

London, 30th July.—It has been decided that the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament shall be of the briefest nature

London, 29th July—At a meeting of the British Medical Association held at Nottingham a *Resolution* was adopted admitting women to practise as doctors

Allahabad, 29th July—Heavy and incessant rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi The line between Dirak and Dhi stations has been completely washed away together with 120 feet of girder bridge, rendering the running of trains impossible till the break is repaired

Allahabad, 29th July—The recent attacks upon isolated parties of Sowars belonging to the Zhob Valley Levy were made by bad characters among the Mahsud Waziris In one case eight of them had Martini rifles

The friendly Mahsud Headmen who have boycotted the Afghan outpost at the western entrance of the Gomal have asked for troops to be sent to keep order in the Pass Accordingly two squadrons, 200 of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 300 of Native Infantry have been ordered to march to Kajuri Kach. This force consist

suffice to prevent further attacks and and restore confidence among the Wazuis. Colonel Davidson, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, will be in command, if available; otherwise Colonel Egerton, of the same regiment. The force was to leave Dehra amail Khan to day, marching by night by four regular stages.

News from Kandahar, dated the 23rd instant, states that orders were issued for the Deuzghan Hazaras to be attacked in force on the 26th instant. A large party of Dehzangi Hazaras who went to Kabul were well received by the Amir at Paghman, and were sent back to try to induce the rest of the Hazaras to make submission. It is reported from Mashad, however, that the Dehzangi and Beand tribesmen have closed the road between Kabul and Herat. The Amir's troops, consisting of one regiment each of Cavalry and Infantry, are said to have had a fight with the Taui tribe near Daragi and to have been defeated.

Sirdar Sharudil Khan, Governor of Khost, has been summoned to Kabul, presumably to advise the Amir on the present position of affairs

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

It may with truth be said that the railway has brought about a revolution in India. Not only with regard to travelling is this the fact, but in many other particulars. It has aided the spread of education very materially. Youths come from all parts of the country to study in the large towns, and even go to distant places to attend institutions that they select. The people of one part of the country become acquainted with those who live in another, and thus the isolation of former times is done away with. The country has been opened up by these roads, and people, who in former times would scarcely have gone outside their villages now travel to distant places. The spare produce of the land can be sent where it may be required, or it may be sent to those parts of India where a scarcity may prevail. But the many uses of the railway will occur to our readers, and so we need not say anything more on this point. We will to day give a few statistics in connection with the different lines in India. There are in this country 17,562 miles of railway, besides lines in course of construction. This is, we believe, but a beginning of the net-work of rails that will eventully be put down, and in the course of twenty years there may scarcely be a town in India that has not a railway running near it. We find that during last year the additional mileage was 874. The principal works completed during last year were the Kristna bridge and some extensions of the Madras Railway. The former is a magnificent work spanning that river at Bezwada. It took a long time to get through, and workmen had to be brought from the Punjab where they had been employed on a similar undertaking. But a greater work than this was taken in hand last year—the bridge over the Godavery. This is a gigantic affair, and will take some years to finish. The river is broad, and, at times, the current is very strong. This will be the greatest undertaking on the East Coast Railway, and will cost a large sum of money. But the line is much required, and, no doubt, will pay well, for it will tap the rich districts of the Kristna and Godavery. When this line is completed passengers can go direct from Madras to Calcutta instead of going a long way round. Then the Khojak Tunnel near Quettah was opened during the year, and this shows the way into Southern Afghanistan. Should trouble again arise in this country the line will be found of the greatest use. The increase of railways, of course, means increase of traffic. We are told that during the year 1891 92 the grain and seed traffic was seven and three-quarter millions as compared with five and a half millions for the previous year. This is very satisfactory, and we are told that a quantity of grain was shipped to England during last year. The works sanctioned or in actual progress amount to 1,097, the chief being the Assam, Bengal Mu Valley and Magri Attock Railways We ought to mention the Hindupur line now in course of construction, and which will be of so much use to this place when it is finished. In a report lately published we are told that—" Sundry preparations for military possibilities are observable, six thousand wagons being reported fit for artillery and stores, and over seven thousand adopted for carrying horses, while fitting double couplings and interchangeable brake-gear has made good progress." In coaching traffic, the third class as usual, is by far the most important item, being 97 per cent. of the whole increase on last year's earnings. We are told that during the year 1891—92 the goods tonnage increased by 15½ per cent., chiefly in wheat and seeds. The working expenses, however, do not compare well with former years. The ton mileage increased 26½ per cent. while the earnings increased only a little over 20 per cent. The persons employed on the railways are just over quarter of a million Natives, 4,626 Europeans and 5,936 Eurasians. The Europeans show a slight falling off, the Eurasians a slight increase. There are 8,000 efficient Volunteers. The cost of the police force varies much, but the average is Rs. 58 per mile of line opened. During the year 1891—92 there were six serious collisions of passenger trains, and twenty-three of passenger and goods trains. The killed and wounded, other than by their own fault, were 56 and 135 respectively. The general average working expenses are 47 per cent. of earnings, exclusive of sinking fund charges, but inclusive of military lines and loss by exchange on interest paid in England, and a small portion of interest paid on lines under construction. The average return on all lines on capital expenditure is 5½ per cent. inclusive of 3¾ lakhs carried to the sinking fund of some of the lines. The net loss to the State during the year 1891—92 was 38½ lakhs of rupees. These are a few items connected with Railways in India and will be seen on how vast a scale these have been constructed. If Railways by any accident were to cease to exist the industry of the country would be at once paralysed; the revenues would be ruined, and people would not know how to get about from place to place. All the old methods of communication have almost ceased, and people now travel almost entirely by railway. But, as we have said, the system will be in course of time very much extended, and every part of the country will see the iron horse flying along, and taking passengers from one place to another. In a short time the Hindupur line will be opened, and this will be a great saving of time and money to passengers, for there will be no need to go round by Arconum to get to Bombay, Hyderabad and other places. In the same way lines are being constructed in all parts of the country.

Occasional Notes.

The *Statesman* hears that another sensational case involving the conduct of a District Magistrate, is likely to come up before the High Court shortly.

Kuch Behar is inundated in parts in consequence of the late very heavy rains. The Maharaja and his officials are distributing relief to the poor.

The public meeting in connection with the Madras Branch of the Indian Currency Association will probably be held on the 4th instant.

A boy, said to be four years old, who is being exhibited in Hyderabad possesses a healthy body and face, talks well, but is no bigger than a couple of spans in height.

The value of elementary education in Madras has just been illustrated by the fact that out of 156 candidates who appeared for the Telegraph Department, held recently at Madras, 120 failed in spelling and hand-writing.

News has been received at Hyderabad of a find of what are said to be gold and lead mines at a place called Manganoor, about eighty miles from Warangul in the Nizam's dominions.

It is stated that the Amir's forces lost 800 men in the recent fighting with the Hazaras. The amount of the ammunition which they captured is much larger than was at first supposed.

The *World* says that during the stay of the Gaekwar of Baroda in London he has been undergoing treatment, involving a slight operation on the throat, at the hands of Mr. Lennox Browne, in association with Dr. Nevins and Dr Batuk-ram, the personal medical attendants of the Maharajah.

The General Officer Commanding Burma District has issued the following notification:—" Officers Commanding Native Regiments are reminded that ganja is absolutely prohibited by the Excise Act, 1881 All ranks are forbidden to have in possession, or to smoke, or to otherwise consume ganja. In future any man being found in possession of, or smoking, or in other way consuming ganja, will be tried by Court-Martial for neglecting to obey orders under the 70th Indian Article of War This order will be read periodically on parade."

A passenger who travelled recently from Bombay to Wadi in a Madras through carriage lighted up by gas on the new process says:—" The contrast between the old and new methods of lighting is most marked, and the comfort of the new is so great that it is sure to be adopted shortly throughout India The smallest print could be read with ease in any part of the compartment and in any position."

A curious scene was witnessed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, last Thursday. In the course of the hearing of a case a man named Mr. Andrews, was called as a witness, and saying that he was a Buddhist, desired to be sworn accordingly. He then struck a match and setting fire to a piece of paper repeated the words " burn, burn, paper, burn, and so may I burn if I speak the untruth."

Local and Provincial.

Durbar Holiday.—To day will be observed as a holiday on account of the *Namakarnam* ceremony of the Third Prince of Mysore

A Holiday.—Thursday next, the 4th August being the last day of the Mohurram Festival all the Courts, etc., in the Civil and Military Stations will be closed

Mr. Abdul Rahman, the 2nd Magistrate, avails himself of casual leave from the 2nd August. Mr. Subba Rao, Chairman of the Bench Court, will perform his duties during his absence.

Release of Prisoners.—It is intended, we believe, to release a percentage of well-behaved prisoners in the jails of the Province to-day in honor of the birth of the Third Prince of Mysore.

Capture of Elephants at Mysore.—A herd of over 40 elephants was successfully captured to-day, (29th instant), at the Chamrajnagar Keddahs. Great credit is due to Mr. Shamiengar, Assistant Superintendent, Keddahs, for this success.

The Mysore Civil Service.—The Durbar has decided that defective eye-sight in candidates for the Mysore Civil Service shall not be considered a bar, if the want is remedied by proper spectacles and certified thereto by the medical board.—S.

The Comptroller's Office.—In consideration of the increase of work devolving on the officers of this Department the Government has sanctioned the entertainment of two accountants on salaries of Rs. 30 to be raised by 5 annual increments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 25.—S.

Railway.—The scheme for a railway to Kolar Gold Fields, we are glad to see, is fast developing itself. The Mysore Durbar has placed the services of Mr. Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Engineer, at the disposal of the Railway Branch for employment on the said railway.

A New School at Mysore.—A school has been started at Mysore solely for the education of Brahmin ladies, the wives of the officials in the service of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. Miss E. Maiden has been appointed as Head Mistress and will shortly proceed to Mysore to take up her appointment.—S

The P. W. Department.—Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R. E., assumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, on the forenoon of Saturday last Mr. W. McHutchin, who has officiated for Colonel Campbell, has reverted to his permanent appointment as Assistant Secretary, P. W. Department

Taking Unlawful Possession of Railway Premises.—The Kabulees who travelled by train from Bangalore, are reported to have alighted at Arisekere, and taken possession of the railway grounds, using the crossings as public thoroughfares The railway authorities at that station, finding that their attempts to eject those men were unsuccessful, summoned the Assistant Police Commissioner. Mr Chingiah Chetty by wire who, on arrival succeeded in persuading the men to quarter themselves within taluq limits, under the espionage of the taluq Amildar and a picquet of Police Constables, who will watch their manures.

Malur affairs.—Mr. C Madiah B. A. the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, arrived at Malur with his usual staff, on the 19th Instant, to give a partial remission of the usual amount of assessment, payable to Government by ryots. Where the crops entirely failed, partial remission was given for paddy fields for which an attempt was well made and where attempt was not made the full assessment was demanded As for other crops, such as raggi, &c, no enquiry was made and no remission given whether the crop entirely failed or partly produced, the consequence being that many a ryot who expected some help from the Government for the failure of the latter crop was disappointed. Nevertheless the ryots for the most part are satisfied.

This is the first time that Mr. Madiah visited Malur, as a jamabundy officer, ever since he took up his place as the head of the district and by his personal visit the people of the taluk, are very much benefited. This officer's visit was a terror to many of the taluk officials, who were wrong-doers and who did not however escape the notice of the able, energetic and impartial officer who went into the ins and outs of the Taluk administration, not being tiresome of the special works his hands were full of, unlike the ordinary run of jamabundy officers. During his short stay he visited some of the Hobli kusbahs and villages and that the following men, who were a source of trouble to the public are brought to justice for their offences —

Gopala Row, Kashbah Shekdar, otherwise called Revenue Inspector of Malur, was suspended from duty and pay for one month and a deduction of Rs 5 to his salary was made.

Ramagowda, the well known patel of Santapalli, was fined Rs 50 and suspended from duty and pay for one year.

Gopaliengar, Shanbogue of the above village was suspended for one year.

Habibulla Sahib, Shekdar of Narsapoor was suspended for three months.

The head Goomasta of the Malur Taluk was found unfit for the post and he was therefore made Revenue Goomastha and the latter was ordered to take up the former's post by the Deputy Commissioner.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

MUZARAI DEPARTMENT INSPECTION NOTE.

I proceeded to Ganjam on the 23rd instant in company with the Town Magistrate Mr. Raghavendra Rao to see if every arrangement that was necessary for the celebration of the Tippu Sultan's Urus, which was to come off that day, was duly made. I found that the Nazim of the Gumbuz had already received full instructions on every point of detail from the Town Magistrate and the arrangement in consequence was all that could be desired.

The taking of sandal in procession from the Masjid-i-ala, the application of it to the tombs, and the public feeding—which three formed the essential parts of the days ceremony—all went off well without hitch. There were seven or eight thousand people collected on the occasion. The police arrangements were satisfactory ; but the Taluk Amildar who, as local Magistrate, should have been present on the occasion failed to do so, and it will be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

2. During my inspection of the Gumbaz and its garden, I have noticed a few circumstances which I note hereunder for the attention of the Nazim to whom my remarks will be communicated through the Town Magistrate.

3. A number of ponies apparently belonging to the pilgrims were seen grazing in the garden. This should be put a stop to in future. These animals were found destroying young plants and also otherwise committing damage to the garden.

4. The Sawars who came from Mysore to escort the procession, picketted their horses in the Tope close to the entrance. There is no objection to the horses being picketted in the Tope, but it should be done at the eastermmost end of it and not at near the entrance as was done.

5. Sweetmeat shops were allowed to be opened in the compound and also a few sundry bazars, on the road leading to the Gumbuz. This is objectionable. It is essential that the road leading to the gumbuz should be kept clear of all obstructions when procession enters the gumbuz during which there is a large rush of people. These shops in future should be allowed to be opened only on the vacant space opposite to the entrance and to the North of the main road.

6 Doddiah's shed for feeding the pilgrims, which is also very near the entrance is likewise objectionable and unsightly. It should be removed to the field opposite to the Gumbuz. The said field, it would appear, is a private property. Early steps will be taken to acquire it by purchase. When so acquired, a portion of it may be utilized for Doddiah's shed and the remainder for cart stand.

7. Guava trees have grown so wildly and closely in the garden that the whole presents an appearance of a jungle. The garden has become swampy breeding malaria, owing probably to the great moisture retained under the trees. Their roots have become much twisted and twined stunting the growth of the trees and rendering the yield poorer every year. In the interests of sanitation, I would remove all the guava trees and get the whole ground dug up to a depth of not less than one foot and planted up with plantain and other moisture absorbing trees. I am informed that the right to gather guava fruits is also included in the lease of the garden granted to the present contractor ; if so, I would award him a reasonable compensation for the loss of the crop. The loss, I am convinced, will not be much seeing that many of the trees are unproductive. A few open spaces measuring say 20 × 10 feet each should be left at intervals in the garden unplanted to provide room for the pilgrims to cook their food and no cooking should be allowed in future by the side of the Kharkhand, where there is a nice walk and a flower bed.

8. The Nazim unauthorizedly inscribed his name on the parapet walls of the two new wells, lately constructed. This act of his, appears to have given much offence to several members of the Mohamedan community. Some have complained to me about this during my visit. He should not have done this without sanction. The inscription complained of should therefore be removed at once.

9. Before I conclude, I must observe that there is a sort of general repugnant feeling towards the Nazim I understand that this is due to the indifferent treatment he affords to his co-religionists, priding himself on his ancestry. I trust he will give no cause for dis-satisfaction in future.

A. SREENIVASA CHARLU.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 28th July 1892.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Comptroller, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Circular No 1770, dated the 13th July 1862.

Under Government Proceedings No, 3719 57—Circular 53 of 31st May 1892, the Comptroller has the honor in modification of Circular No 1740, dated 12th March 1890, to state that the permanent and temporary remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels should be paid annually at the Head-quarters of Taluks by the Amildar himself and not through the agency of the Shekdar. Payments should be made as the parties appear on receipts obtained from them, the whole of the payments should, at the close of the month, be entered in the form of the detailed bill annexed to Circular No. 1740, dated 12th March 1890, signed by the Treasury Officer and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner and submitted to this office accompanied with the payee's receipts.

The 21st July.—No. 1013—L. F. 64 92.—Mr. B. Gopal iengar, Municipal Commissioner of Fort Division of the Bangalore City Municipality, resigned his membership on 22nd June 1892.

The 22rd July 18[redacted]—No[redacted]283—G. 312 92.—Mr. Abdul Rahim Mekri, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr. C. Handin, Assistant Superintendent of police, resumed charge of the Bangalore District Police Office on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

No. 1231—G 313 92—Mr Handin, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Mysore, delivered over, and Mr. P. R W. Wetherall, Superintendent of Police, resumed, charge of the Mysore District Police Office on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The 23rd July 1892.—No 1342—G 323 92.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have much pleasure in announcing for the public, the birth of a Prince to His Highness the Maharaja at 12-45 P. M. on Thursday, the 21st July 1892. They direct that, in honour of this most auspicious event, the 1st of August 1892, fixed for the *Namakarnam* ceremony, be observed as a general holiday throughout the Province.

No. 1343—G. 324 92.—Mr. K. S Chandrasekaram, B A, B L, and Mr. K. R Srinivasaiengar, B A, and Mr. C. Devaraj Ars (Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police) are appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The 22nd July 1892.—The services of Mr. C. A Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Engineer, Belur Range, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Railway Branch for employment on the Kolar Gold Field Railway.

Mr. C Varadaraja Pillai, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts of Mysore is granted 5 months' furlough in India, in extension of the 6 months sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 26—6, dated 25th January 1892.

General Summary.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.—The defalcations in the Government Press are now reported to amount to Rs. 18,000

A DISHONEST CASHIER.—About ten days ago, Vengoo Pillay, the Cashier of the Government *Gazette* Press, was taken into custody by the Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect to certain moneys belonging to Government. It was at first thought that something like Rs 2000 has been made away with, but a recent overhauling of the accounts has disclosed a defalcation to the tune of between ten and eighteen thousand Rupees.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A number of the leading members of the native community have issued a notice convening a public meeting of the native community of the City of Madras, at Pachaiyappa's Hall, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 6 P. M, with the object of giving expression to their gratitude to the electors of Central Finsbury for returning Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament, and of conveying their congratulations to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji for his self-denying labours in the interests of India

STRANGLED TO DEATH.—An Ooriya servant in the employ of Baboo Wooma Churn Chuckrabutty, of Jaggutbullubpore, within the District of Hooghly, on Saturday murdered the little daughter of his master by strangulation in order to steal certain ornaments worn by her It would appear that the Ooriya had been in the service for a long time and used to look after the girl On Saturday last when she went for an airing she had on her person ornaments valued at Rs 400 or Rs. 500. The servant took her to a solitary place behind the cow shed of his master's house and there strangled her. He then hid the corpse in a heap of ashes that lay behind the cow-shed, and secured the ornaments. He returned to the house, and, after taking his morning meal, decamped with all his belongings He was, however, arrested on Sunday at Jhapords, where he had offered the ornaments for sale to a goldsmith, who, suspecting something wrong, communicated with the police —S.

A SENTENCE ENHANCED.—In June last Gavide Ramanaidu appealed to the High Court against the sentence of 3 year's rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam in C. C. No. 9 of '92 on a conviction against him of having caused grievous hurt to Gudu Sanyasi with an adze on the 15th February, 1892, at Rabakonda in the Vizagapatam District Accused pleaded that the wound was caused accidentally and cited three witnesses in support of his contention. The Sessions Judge, however, found otherwise, but acquitted the accused of the graver charge of murder, and passed the sentence appealed against The matter came up before their Lordships the Honourable J. J Sir Tiruvarur Muthusawmy Iyer and J. W, Best, who after reading the records of the case, directed the issue of a notice to the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced with the result that their Lordships to-day found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. and enhanced the sentence to one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HINDU THEOLOGICAL HIGH SCHOOL.—A correspondent writes :—" The unveiling ceremony of a full size photo of Rajah Bhaskara Setupati of Ramnad, the first Patron of this institution, was celebrated on the evening of Thursday last in the Lecture Hall of the school. The students and the masters assembled at quarter past 5 and the proceedings commenced with a Hindu prayer. Brahmasree R. Sivasankara Pandiyaji, the Head Master, then explained in a few words the object of the meeting. He said that the meeting was held for the purpose of expressing gratitude to the Rajah of Ramnad for his having given the institution a princely donation and for his having kindly consented to become its first Patron. The day was specially chosen for the ceremony, as it was the birthday of the Rajah He, the speaker, had wired that morning birthday greetings to the Rajah, Mr Pandiyaji then spoke at length on the charitable qualities of the Rajah and praised him for the encouragement he has always shown towards movement having for their aim the educational, moral, and religious progress of India He also spoke in praise of the exertions of the two Honorary Secretaries of the School. A full size photo of the Rajah of Ramnad, covered with silk cloth, was brought in and unveiled midst of much cheering The Pandits then read laudatory stanzas composed in honour of the occasion describing the various good qualities of the young Rajah. The meeting terminated in the usual manner "

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE EARL OF LYTTON.—At a meeting at Earl Cowper's residence in May last it was resolved to take steps to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Lytton In pursuance of this resolution, it was moved by the Marquis of Salisbury, and unanimously agreed, that a special committee consisting of Viscount Cranbrook, Earl Cowper, Sir Alfred Lyall, the Earl of Lathom, Mr Alfred Austin, Viscount Cranborne, Sir Philip Currie, Sir *Villiers Lister and Maj Gen. Sir Owen Burne,* should be empowered to take such action in the matter as might seem to it expedient The special committee having met at the Privy Council Office on the 20th ult. for the purpose of considering various suggestions that had been made on the subject, came to the conclusion that subscriptions up to a maximum limit of five guineas should be invited from those who might be disposed to join in commemorating the late Lord Lytton's genius and public services by placing a medallion tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter have given their sanction to the erection of this tablet ! Mr Alfred Gilbert, A R A, has promised to undertake the work in question , and Messrs Scotland and Co, Bankers, of No 1, Cavendish square, London, have consented to receive subscriptions towards it Sir Villiers Lister (Foreign Office,) and Sir Owen Burne (India Office) have agreed to act as hon secretaries and treasurers of the fund

THE AKOLA JAIL RISING.—From the details received at the Residency it appears that the recent rising in the Akola Jail was a far more serious affair than it was at first thought. Unlike the disturbance at the Chinchulguda Jail last month which was quelled without any bloodshed, the rising at Akola was not put down until four of the prisoners had been shot dead. But for the action of Colonel Lane, the Inspector-General of Police in the *Berars, who went up to the* mutineers, numbering some sixty convicts, alone and called upon them to submit quietly, matters would probably have assumed even a worse character and very likely there would have been a much heavier loss of life. It was very lucky that Colonel Lane happened to be at Akola at the time on his way to Hyderabad ; the first time he attempted to advance towards the men he was met with a volley of stones and gross abuse, but the second attempt was more successful and his words had the desired effect, for the prisoners sat down and submitted to be locked up for the night The head European jailor was severely beaten and injured, and there is little doubt that the outbreak amongst the convicts was premeditated. Colonel Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Berars, has gone from Amraoti to Akola to hold an official enquiry into the cause of the disturbance —A I

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—The Town Hall of Bombay was on Saturday afternoon the scene of a crowded, influential, and enthusiastic public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who has been elected a member of Parliament for Central Finsbury. The meeting was attended by no fewer than three thousand people, representing the various communities, classes and creeds, inhabiting this city, who took possession of the hall fully two hours before the time fixed for the meeting Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, who was called to the chair, opened the proceedings in a brief speech dwelling on the high-mindedness and fair play which the British nation had shown to India Mr. P. M Mehta delivered an eloquent speech in support of the following proposition, which was carried by acclamation :—" That in offering Mr Dadabhai Naoroji their most cordial congratulations as the first Native of India ever elected to sit in the British House of Commons, the inhabitants of this city, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their boundless satisfaction at the success which has crowned his unselfish and devoted exertions for the welfare of this country, and which have earned for him the respect, affection, and admiration of all its people." Mr. Javerilal Umashanker Yajnik seconded the proposition, Mr. W. A Chambers supporting it in a speech which often elicited loud applause from his hearers. Mr R. M. Sayani then proposed that that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the Electors of Central Finsbury for their generous and high-minded action in electing Mr Dadabhai Naoroji as their Member in Parliament Mr. N. G Chandavarkar seconded the proposition, which was, at his suggestion, carried amidst great enthusiasm, the whole audience rising to their feet. Mr Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, who was cordially received by the meeting, proposed a committee to draw and forward address to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji and to the Electors of Central Finsbury, embodying the above resolutions, and to collect subscriptions to defray Mr Dadabhai's election expenses Mr Wacha, in a speech which was cheered throughout eulogised the worth and capacity *of Mr Dadabhai, who, he said, was now better* known as the G O M of India. Mr A M Dharamsi seconded the proposition, and it was carried by acclamation Mr. Hormusjee A

Wadia, Barrister at-Law, who had specially come down from Kattywar, made an excellent speech in support of the resolution which conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, and the other ladies and gentlemen who accorded their sympathy and support to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji in his election Mr. N. V. Gokhle seconded the resolution, which was, like all the other resolutions, carried by acclamation At the conclusion of the proceedings, a Punjabee gentleman recited verses, composed in the Hindustani language, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai and the electors of Central Finsbury which he recited with dramatic action suitable to the words A vote of thanks to the Chairman and, at the instance of Mr P. M Mehta, three cheers for H. M the Queen-Empress, terminated the proceedings—P I

Extracts.

CHEAP GOLD.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—The fallacy of the Currency Association's nostrum of a gold standard for India has never been more completely exposed than in one sentence of Mr Mackay's speech in Calcutta He says that at the same time that the Government of India shall arbitrarily declare the rupee, now worth 1 4, to be worth 1-6 "they will doubtless declare the English and Australian sovereign to be a legal tender for 13½ rupees" That will be pleasant news for possessors of English or Australian gold To day 'they can go into the bazar and exchange their sovereigns for 15 rupees and buy Indian goods to that amount. To-morrow the Government of India issues a *hukm*, and no one is to give them more than 13½ rupees' worth of money or goods Is the globe-trotter who comes out with gold sovereigns in his pocket likely to acquiesce in this arrangement? And the case of the globe-trotter goes on all fours with case of any other customer for Indian goods the only difference being that he brings out some gold in his purse and the trade-customer transmits it through some other agency. But Mr. Mackay's eloquence will never convince us that the Government of India can, by mere order, deprive gold holders of 1½ rupees from every sovereign which they spend in India There are two sides to every bargain and it is surely silly to pretend that India, thinking it has made a bad bargain, can go to Europe and calmly say, "I have given orders that my money which is only worth so much is to be worth so much more, and I shall calculate my debt to you at the new rate" We should like Mr Mackay to explain in what respect—except verbiage and mystification—his scheme of a gold standard differs from repudiation by India of a portion of her debts

MYSORE AND THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

Mysore is, we are exceedingly glad to learn, to take a part in the World's Fair at Chicago. We have received the following proceedings of a meeting of the Committee appointed in Mysore, held in the Dewan's Office, Bangalore, on the 21st July 1892, to consider what exhibits should be forwarded from the Mysore State to the Chicago Exhibition of 1893:—

Present—Messrs. L Ricketts (President in the chair), T. Ananda Row, Groves, R T Scaldwell, and J. Cameron (Honorary Secretary)

Read Mr Ballantine's letters inviting His Highness the Maharaja to forward exhibits to the Exhibition Also a telegram to the President stating that Mr. Ballantine could not come to Bangalore at present, but that he would write particulars. As the latter have not been received, it is resolved that letters be addressed at once to the American Consuls at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, asking for forms and such information as these gentlemen may be able to afford relating to the Exhibition.

With regard to exhibits it was unanimously resolved to collect the following articles at Bangalore, where, if necessary, a final selection will be made prior to date of despatch about the end of December —

A sandalwood trophy representing the product in its fullest commercial aspect. Sandalwood carvings, Sandal oil, Ebony inlaid with ivory including the inland door in the Bangalore Palace. Lacquered ware (Channapatna toys) *Teak*—Selections of timber, and if procurable, photographs of the teak forests. *Kurachi*—Timber worked into a carved door *Satinwood*—Specimens of timber carvings. Ebony model of an elephant with trappings for hauling logs &c., as used in the Kheddas Model plan of Kheddas worked in relief First class and ordinary specimens of the Vine, and musical pot, the latter from Bolur *Steelware.*—Especially musical wire of the finest quality. Specimens of gold quartz, iron ores, galena, (lead ores) antimony, corundum, mica and talc, Jail carpets and rugs. *Ivory*—With a set of Mr. Brown's photographs of the Kheddas and Mysore elephants. Photographs of historical places, temples, and water-falls, &c. Selections from Mr. Standish Lee's antique articles Spices and condiments used by the people of Mysore. Coffee, cardamoms and such products as the planters may wish to send Collection of ragi, with specimens of ragi flour Date sugar, Coconuts from Chiknayakanhalli with oil and soaps manufactured from. Arecanuts, gallnuts of T Chebula and T Belerica and Dampa candles. Kumblies, with specimens of wool and yarn from Chitaldroog Also an expensive Kumbly manufactured at Davangere Cotton, plain and manufactured various kinds of soaps as manufactured by Messrs Binny and Co, at their oil mills, Bangalore. Gamboge and wood oil from Hassan

Read docket dated 13th July from Mr. Standish Lee, intimating that certain articles could be supplied from the Mysore Artware Department at a cost of Rs 2,000

Resolved. That the Honorary Secretary of this Committee shall proceed to Mysore and make a selection of articles in conjunction with Messrs Lee and Subramiyer.

Proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Ananda Row that an application be made to Government for a provincial grant of Rs 5,000 to meet current expenditure.—S.

J CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI, M P

The Hindu—It would appear that Reuter's telegram about the scrutiny demanded by Captain Fenton is inaccurate The *Indu Prakash* received today says—"It is now ascertained that no demand has yet been made, that the news is baseless and that even if scrutiny is demanded the decision will take about four months, during which time Mr. Dadabhai will be at full liberty to take his seat and to exercise his privileges as Member of Parliament" This intelligence will gladden the hearts of our countrymen. If the statement that Reuter's report is incorrect proves true, the people of the whole of India would feel indignant, and very properly, at Reuter's agency blundering in such an important matter. We cannot conceive how such a mistake could have been committed But the enthusiasm which the success of Mr Dadabhai evoked in our countrymen would not, we believe, be lessened to any the least extent by such reports. Now that it transpires that even if a scrutiny had been demanded, it would take four months to publish the result, the meeting proposed to be held to congratulate Mr Dadabhai and thank the electors of Central Finsbury need not be postponed The *Indu Prakash* hopes that the meeting will take place soon in Bombay and it is confident that it will be worthy of that great city. A doubt seems to have arisen whether Government officials could attend it and the more distinguished of them preside over it The *Indu Prakash* lays stress on the fact that "there is no manner of connection between the Congress and the present Election, and no people need put themselves into a fright on that account" We can only pity the specimens of humanity who consider that in such a matter as this they ought to keep aloof. Mr Dadabhai was elected by the free will of the voters of Central Finsbury, British citizens. And as this is an event over which every Indian, official as well as non-official is bound to rejoice, it will be a dereliction of duty to one's-self if a petty feeling of distrust of the Government is made a pretence for standing aloof It is for no strictly political purpose that we meet. It is only to thank the English voters and to offer our congratulations to Mr Dadabhai. It is our firm belief that the orders of Government in regard to the relation that ought to subsist between its servants and political movements in India do not apply to meetings of this nature. The Anglo Indian officials of the Government think they are free to raise subscriptions, to entertain Sir Roper Lethbridge, to form Associations, and to agitate on what they consider their grievances But the proposed meeting does not even go so far. Its chief object is to pay a fitting tribute to the generosity and nobility of the English character and the remarkable elasticity of the British constitution. Mr. Dadabhai's elevation is a standing monument of England's greatness, and we can never believe that the Governments in India would be so shortsighted and so hopelessly imbecile as to construe the presence of officials in the meeting as a violation of the orders of Government. For the reputation of the Government of India and that of the local Government, we hope that they will take a sensible view of the matter. It is likely that on Saturday week, the 30th instant, Madras would convene a meeting, and it ought to be the earnest endeavour of every man, high or low, to make it as great and as thorough a success as it could be made. Men of experience and distinction who owe to English rule their distinguished positions and all the affluence they enjoy ought to be in the front rank to thank Britain for the honor it has done us This is no party question We do not meet to sit in judgment over the Government or its officers or to comment on the manner in which law is administered It is purely to vote a message of peace and joy that we assemble, and it is a movement of which every genuine Briton—may well be proud of The very mention of the name of England will give the meeting intense pleasure. And who are more entitled to acquiesce, if not to participate, in it than the sons of Great Britain in India? Preparations ought to be commenced forthwith and the meeting must be as unique as the event to celebrate which it is convened.

THE RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Hindu—The progress of the elections in the United Kingdom and Ireland has been watched in this country with profound interest. The growing sympathy between the people of this country and the British Liberal Party, the disappointments we have received from the Conservative Party, the indiscreet utterances of Lord Salisbury, the candidature of our very staunch friends of India including Dadabhai Naoroji, all these have given to the elections a deeper interest than they would ordinarily possess The people of India, more especially the class that has received an English education, are learning to understand English affairs They realise more clearly than they did in former years the influence of England in the destiny of this country, how their future is involved in the progress of liberal ideas among Englishmen and in the continuance of their ascendant influence in the affairs of the world. The movement for the federation of the Empire, the absorbing topic of Irish Home Rule, the advancement of democratic ideas generally, and similar great movements that excite public life in European countries rouse increased interest in this country It was true some years ago that the Conservative or Liberal Party made no difference to India. The more the party distinctions become distinct and emphatic in England, the greater is the difference in the treatment of Indian matters by the politicians of the two parties If the Liberals were in office instead of the Conservatives when the expansion of our Legislative Councils was taken up for consideration, if Mr. Gladstone and Lord Northbrook had the charge of framing the Bill instead of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross, we should have had a much more satisfactory measure than the one that was so reluctantly adopted by the Conservative Party As a fact what there is in the Act that has made it acceptable to the Indians was introduced into it at the instance of Liberal members of the House of Lords Lord Northbrook forced on Lord Cross his amendment in favour of an elective principle, in the Upper House, and Mr. Gladstone and some Radical members got the principle emphatically recognised in the Lower House. The election of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji would be impossible except under the auspices of the Liberal Party. We have said we do not exaggerate the good that Mr Dadabhai can do us in the House of Commons. The practical and immediate good he can do us one amongst 670 members must be very little His constituency, besides, is not India, but Central Finsbury whose interests he will have as a matter of duty to serve above all other interests. In the address he delivered to his electors, Mr Dadabhai disposes of Indian Reform by a mere mention of it. Still, we have not the slightest doubt that as in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, so in the case of this Indian Member, his English constituents will be glad to see their representative using his knowledge and experience on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. We are sorry that some of our Bengali countrymen have written about Dadabhai's election in a manner calculated to damp the spontaneous enthusiasm that the event has evoked. But these people are shortsighted and cannot see the more remote and indirect good that the presence of a native in the Imperial Legislature will do in the fulfilment of our political aspirations Speaking in the House of Commons and taking part in its deliberations an Indian like Mr. Dadabhai cannot but influence the English people in favour of extending the sphere of representative institutions in this country. He will necessarily be the centre of an Indian party in Parliament, and will be a help and inspiration to other members that may be disposed to befriend India The election of Mr Dadabhai by Liberal Electors has raised that party very considerably in the esteem and sympathy of the Indian people. Some of our best friends are in that party Not to speak of the general sympathy we have from the more prominent members of that party, we can always feel assured of the support of Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, and Lord Reay, in the Upper House, and Mr James Bryce, Sir Charles Dilke and others in the Lower House, who have known India personally and who are under a pledge to support every legitimate effort of ours to advance our political status. Then they are members who have publicly and practically identified themselves with the Indian party of progress and who are virtually as good as Indian members Mr Caine, Mr. Schwann, Mr Maclean Mr Bart, Mr Samuel Smith and a few others can be always relied upon to do their best in co-operation with Mr. Dadabhai to represent Indian people and plead for justice and redress in that assembly. It is indeed very much to be regretted that some of our best friends will not be in the next Parliament Nothing can compensate for the defeat of Mr Digby and Sir William Wedderburn, for whose labours outside of Parliament the Indian people are lastingly indebted to them Their unflinching energy, their intimate knowledge of India, and their position as sound and safe Liberals, will give them considerable prestige in the House and enable them to render efficient service to the Indian people. Some new Anglo-Indians have entered Parliament Sir George Chesney was for two years in India as a member of the Indian Government, and although he is an advocate of a spirited foreign policy and of unlimited military expenditure, he is not known to sympathise with Liberal ideas in Indian politics Sir Andrew Scoble having been an unofficial Anglo Indian for a long time, he may be expected to take a fairer view than Sir George Chesney of the conflict between bureaucratic intolerance and native self assertion Any how it may be hoped that neither of the two will do himself the discredit of supplying Mr Maclean's place or sharing in the bewildered optimism of Sir Richard Temple Altogether the result of the elections is full of hope to India. It may happen indeed that the Liberal Government may soon lose their small majority or the Irish members may desert them, thus rendering an appeal to the country inevitable, and the result may prove to be less hopeful to the Indian people. This is however a contingency about which we need not indulge in much speculation now. So long as the Liberals are in power, Indian matters will be treated with a marked disposition to be fair and generous. One thing, however, the last general elections prove beyond the possibility of dispute, and that is, the immense and unequalled power which Mr. Gladstone still wields on the thoughts and imagination of the British nation. He has now proved to his countrymen that he is more than a match to his Conservative rivals re-inforced as they have been by some of his oldest and most respected friends the present Unionists. The Unionists are deservedly crestfallen

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st August—Mr William O'Brien, speaking at Mallow yesterday said Home Rule must be the first work of the session, and that any attempt to shunt it would result in the ejection of the Cabinet Nevertheless, the Irish Members would insist in forwarding Radical Bills On this point among the Irish Members, he said, wreck Home Rule.

Berlin, 31st July—Prince Bismark has left visit to Jena, where he was received with boundless enthusiasm In a speech he made he bitterly attacked the Clericals He said he regarded as the faithful servant of the Emperor, but would continue to simply criticise his advisers

St Petersburg, 1st Aug—Cholera has appeared at Pobolsk and Tomsk.

Bombay, 2nd Aug—Government has again returned the Rajahs Power Irrigation Memorial to the Secretaries, saying that the rules laid down by the Secretary of State for the guidance of the public when they submit Memorials must be complied with

Referring to Sir Charles Pinchard's appointment to the Viceregal Council, the *Bombay Gazette* says that the Bombay Government will over the services of an able and energetic administrator, while the Public Works Department of the Government of India will have the advantage of the experience acquired in thirty four years of laborious service in the Bombay Presidency

London 2nd August—The Queen's Speech will be read on the 8th instant, when the Opposition will move a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government

Allahabad, 2nd Aug—It is reported from Gilgit that three Russian detachments have appeared on the Pamirs immediately to the north of the Hindu Kush One party is at Ak Tash, near Jagdambish Pamir, the second at Ighiarum, facing towards Kastagir, and the third at a place the name of which does not appear on the map. The Russians have thus actually occupied a part of the Pamirs which was the scene of Colonel Yanoff's exploits last summer. They have brushed the Chinese away and are enlisting the local Khirgis into their service

London, 3rd August—It is probable that the Parliamentary Session will close directly after the vote of want of confidence is passed The debate is expected to last two days

London, 3rd Aug—The Liberals have decided to position against the return of the Right Hon'ble A J Balfour for East Manchester on the ground of corruption and treating the electors

London, 4th Aug—The Conservative papers remark that the invasion of the Pamirs by the Russians is coincident with the accession of Mr Gladstone to power

Parliament was opened to-day, when the Right Hon Arthur Wellesley Peel was re-elected Speaker of the House unopposed, Mr Gladstone seconding him The swearing in of new Members before the Speaker was then proceeded with

Mr Justin MacCarthy has been re-elected Chairman of the Anti Parnellite new Committee, which includes Mr. Blake and Mr. Michael Davitt

Sofia, 4th Aug—The Bulgarian Government is publishing a series of ostensibly authentic Russian Secret Despatches showing that certain Russian high officials were concerned in fomenting plots to murder Prince Ferdinand. The Russian Government denounces the Despatches as forgeries.

Paris, 4th Aug—Seven deaths from cholera were reported in Paris yesterday, and seven also in Tours

Simla, 5th Aug Foreign Department—The services of Colonel Bowen, Chief Engineer and Public Works Secretary to the Mysore Government, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government

London, 5th Aug—The *Times*' in an article to day, says that England must treat the Russian advance in the Pamirs with indifference, though it is easy to exaggerate its importance It questions the entire accuracy of the Russian assertion that the movement is directed against China The *Times* approves of the despatch of British Officers now under orders for Gilgit, and urges the revival of the scheme for a mixed Commission to delimate the boundaries.

Mr Balfour has selected Mr. Burton, one of the Ulster Members, to move the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech in order to emphasise the importance of the capture by the Conservatives of five Irish seats

London, 6th Aug—The swearing in of Members before the Speaker still continues Amongst those who came up yesterday was Mr Dadabhai Naoroji who made an affirmation Mr Keir Hardie removed his cap only when the Speaker called him to order

Allahabad, 5th Aug—Lord Roberts will be the head of the deputation sent to Afghanistan to confer with the Amir on frontier matters, if the latter expresses his readiness to receive it. The place of meeting will be Jellalabad, Lord Roberts taking a suitable escort from Peshawar It is unlikely that the Government of India would have deputed the Commander in Chief on such an errand in other than circumstances of exceptional urgency.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
AUGUST 8, 1892

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

The time is now drawing on when preparations will have to be made for the assembling of the Indian National Congress. We have not of late heard much about this institution, but there is no reason to suppose that there is less interest evinced in it than formerly. In all probability it has become more consolidated, is looked upon as being thoroughly established, so that there is less need to talk about it. When it was first brought into existence it had to be continually presented to the public, its objects had to be set forth, and explanations had continually to be made. It is believed, however, that this stage has been passed and that the Congress will go forward in a steady, if not always in a rapid course. It may be said to have got out of its childhood, and may be viewed as on its way to manhood. We have heard an expression made use of to the effect that as the Indian Councils Bill has been passed there is no longer any use for the Congress. Some hold that the former will perform all the duties required by the people, consequently why have another institution running parallel with it? To this we would reply, that although the Indian Councils Bill is an advance on anything that has gone before, it is very far from meeting the want of this land. Only a portion of what was asked for has been given, and we feel sure it will not go far enough with regard to the measures it takes up. It will be for the Indian National Congress to show the way to point out to the Councils what they ought to perform, it should name the men who ought to be members when vacancies occurred, and, in short, to exercise a strict supervision over this institution. We may mention a few of the matters that require attending to. In the first place, there is the vast expenditure that is weighing down the country, taxes are imposed, but the money collected does not appear to benefit either the people or the Government, the reason being that it is not well laid out. The whole revenue system of the country requires to be revised, and the Indian National Congress should insist upon a step of the kind being taken. Then comes the Income Tax, an impost which, if it cannot be abolished, ought most certainly to be revised. As it now stands the system is a disgrace to a civilised Government, every person who receives an income of Rs 500, a year has to contribute a portion of it towards this tax. No one with a salary under Rs 100 a month or Rs 1,200 a year should be called on to contribute towards the Income Tax. In another respect this impost is bad. Its collection has to be entrusted to poorly paid officials, and we may be sure they make something out of the business. They tell people who ought not to be called on to contribute that they must pay, and in order to prevent this a present is given to the needy subordinate. It is well known that a great amount of abuse takes place with regard to the collection of this tax, and this would be lessened very considerably if the amount to be taxed was raised. This is a legitimate line of action for the Indian National Congress to take, and it should never cease its labours till a change has been accomplished. In the next place that objectionable enactment—the Arms Act—should be abolished. It is high time the people of India should be trusted, there can be no doubt about their loyalty, and why should this stigma be placed on them? This is a point the Indian National Congress must again take up, for although it has been brought forward at all the previous assemblies nothing yet has been done. But continued discussion on the subject is sure to produce effect in time, and therefore the institution must not lose heart. A good deal of what has been said about the Arms Act applies to the refusal of the Government to allow Native Volunteer Regiments to be raised. The people have requested this over and over again, but the Government has always given the stereotyped reply that it was unable to see its way to comply with their request, no reason was given, and the people were allowed to fancy just what they liked. A number of such corps would materially strengthen the military position in India, and yet the Government will not allow anything to be done. The Indian National Congress will have to take the matter up more strongly than ever, and point out to the Government the great error it is committing. Then we have education which requires fostering by the Indian National Congress so that the Government may extend it more than it seems to be willing to do at present. The question of education is a very wide one, and though much has been done much more remains to be done. Only the fringe of the population has been touched, and efforts must be made to strike out in all directions so that the very lowest classes of the community may be reached. This will take time, but the more attention that is paid to the subject the shorter will the period be. This is a point to which we direct the attention of the Indian National Congress. But there is one subject which we have not mentioned—the elective system. This must be kept constantly in view, and the members of the Congress must insist on it on every occasion. They will gain their object in the end, but the time when this happens may not be very near.

THE CITY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Preparations are now being made for the City Municipal elections, and in a short time they will come off. But complaints have reached us that in some places the best men have not been asked to stand. Influence seems to have more to do with the matter than it should, and if a man, however illiterate he may be, can obtain the promise of a certain number of votes he determines to put himself forward for elections. He may be scarcely able to write his own name in his vernacular, and he may be entirely ignorant of English. But because he has money qualification, that is, resides in a house of a certain value he is entitled to become a member of the Municipal Board, and to make laws and regulations for the Town. He may not have the slightest idea of what sanitation means, or he may be opposed to any change being made in this direction. But on the strength of his election he can vote as he thinks proper, but we may well suppose that he would give his vote as the Vice President directed. It would be a great pity if such men were brought on the Board while the place is filled with many of a superior standing. There are graduates of the University, there are advocates and educated merchants, who might be induced to come forward, if they were asked. There are many ignorant men who attach a good deal of importance to a Municipal Commissionership, and they are very anxious to get on the Board although when they got there they would be like a fish out of water. They like to march about the place with a Municipal peon at their heels, and they think this shows dignity and honour, they gain respect from their neighbours and are looked upon as little great men. But the rate-payers should be careful whom they recommend for their support, for a good deal may depend upon this first election. If it goes off well, people will look with favour upon the change, but should inferior men be allowed to prevail over the interests of the people it may be said that the elections are not worth much and that the place might as well be without them. Another point. On the day of election as many rate payers as possible should come to the poll, if many stay away it will be said that people care very little about the institution, and consequently will not go out of their way to make it a success.

Occasional Notes.

At the close of last year, the total number of rupees coined in India since the year 1835 amounted to 3,17,39,14,216. Of this amount about 128 crores were coined in Calcutta and 179 in Bombay.

Mr Walter Morgan, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, has been granted two month's leave on medical certificate. During his absence Mr V M Ramiengar, the Manager, will act for him.

The new Law College building is to be erected on the Esplanade to the west of the new High Court building, and will be of the same architectural design. The line of buildings will then stretch from opposite Popham's Broadway to Parry's Corner.

There is now being exhibited in Ceylon a specimen of a "jungle man" imported from China. The creature stands about two feet in height, has a head and face like a monkey, and a body which, but for its diminutive size, appears to be similar to that of a human being. The hands and feet are perfect. This missing link is reported to be about three years old.

Visitors to the Chicago Exhibition will be able to travel through the ground and buildings without exertion. Electric launches are to ply on the lagoons from point to point and elevated electric railways through the grounds. Moreover, inside the buildings and over the exhibits will be travelling cars, similar to that in the machinery room of the Paris Exhibition of 1889 but worked by electricity. The project for an Eiffel Tower has apparently been given up, but there will be three smaller towers, 300ft high, for visitors to get a view of the whole exhibition.

The North China *Daily News* tells the following gruesome tale:—"A woman living near Kahsing last month had a grandson who was sick, and she called in all the doctors in the place to cure him. As none of them succeeded she applied to a doctor from some other place, and he told her that the cure was a mixture of human brains. The woman went to a foundling home, purchased a baby girl one year old, killed it, and gave her grandson the brains, which ghastly remedy, however, had no effect, for he died. The people of the place hearing of the horrid deed, had the woman arrested, but nothing was done to the doctor who caused the woman to act as he bid."

The *Saturday Review*, in referring to the Indian Currency Association, remarks:—"The adoption of the gold standard by India might lead to the demonetisation of silver all over Europe, and even in America, and might send the price of the metal down beyond anything yet dreamt of. If so, the loss to India must be enormous, and political results might be of the most serious character. We have difficulties enough in India already without thus creating a fresh difficulty that might prove worse than anything we have had yet to face—might, in fact, shake our rule to its very foundations."

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* from Tellicherry:—"In a recent issue of the *Madras Mail* reference was made to a Civil Suit of a gigantic nature disposed of by the Subordinate Judge of Palghaut, Mr V. P. de Rosario in connection with which it was stated that 500 witnesses were examined and 1,000 documents filed. Will you, in justice to the very hard worked and popular Sub Judge, permit me to rectify your figures. The number of witnesses examined in the case was 918, and 6,271 documents were filed on both sides in support of the respective contentions of the parties concerned. The suit itself is in respect of 3,100 items of landed property. With these figures before one it would be interesting to enquire whether any Court in the Presidency, or for the matter of that throughout India, can lay claim to have had in one suit the consideration of such an enormous mass of oral and documentary evidence."

On Monday last a serious complaint was made before Moulvie Abdool Jubbar, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, in which Prince Monowar Sultan, son of Prince Dulwar Sultan, of the Mysore family, was charged with committing a murderous assault upon his aged father. It was alleged that the young Prince, who is said to be of extravagant habits, made frequent unreasonable demands for money from his father, who latterly refused to comply with his son's requests. The latter accordingly determined to adopt violent measures against his father. On his being apprised of the fact, the latter went and laid a complaint at the Tollygunge Thannah, and on his way back his son and a gang of about twelve lathials, who approached under cover of hired carriages, assaulted him so severely as to necessitate his removal to hospital. The Magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of the Prince.

At the Annual Meeting of Senate to be held on Thursday, the 18th inst the Syndicate has resolved to recommend the acceptance of the offer made by the Rajah of Ramnad in his letter dated 21st March, 1892, No 182, to the Registrar, University of Madras:—I have the honour to request that you will kindly obtain the sanction of the Syndicate for the founding by me of a gold medal of the value of Rs 52 per annum to be awarded to the student who, taking up Tamil as his Second Language for the B A degree examination, obtains the highest number of marks in the same, irrespective of the results in the other branches. I shall, on hearing from you present the University Rs 1,300 of the Government 4 per cents which will yield the annual revenue of Rs 52. I desire to name the medal "The Gell Gold Medal" in memory of my late lamented tutor, Mr Gell. The medal is to have the name of the student on the reverse and the name of the Medal engraved on the obverse.

Local and Provincial.

Cholera at the Lunatic Asylum.—Two cases are reported to have proved fatal, in the above institution within the past two days.—S

The Municipal Elections.—The Municipal Elections C and M Station, come off on the 24th of this month. There will only be a contest in one division.

The Maharajah. His [illegible] the Maharajah, accompanied by the [illegible] arrived in Bangalore on Thursday evening. There was the usual ceremony and a battery of artillery fired a salute on the general parade ground.

The Weather.—We have not had much rain during the last few days though a few showers have fallen. The supply has done much good and agricultural operations are going on in all directions. The sky looks as there was a good deal more rain to come down.

Mr W Grierson.—We regret to have to record the death of this gentleman at his residence, Richmond Town, on the evening of Tuesday last. The deceased gentleman was the Assistant to the Education Secretary, and was much respected by all who knew him.

Leave.—Mr B K Venkatavardiengar Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, having been granted three months leave, Mr B G Krishna Iyengar, Special Officer, Relief Works, has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner from the 1st proximo.

Arrival of Mr B L Rice.—Mr Rice who had proceeded on leave returned on Wednesday last by passenger train. There were present on the platform to greet him a number of the Mysore Officials. The usual distribution of garlands and flowers was gone through.

The Lall Bagh.—The annual flower show at the Lall Bagh came off last Friday in the new building. It will be remembered that the foundation stone of this building was laid by the late Prince Albert Victor and now it is completed. It is a very fine structure. The show went off very successfully.

KHEDDAH OPERATIONS, CHAMARAJ NAGAR

We are Glad to say that a herd of about 35 elephants were successfully captured at the Chamraj Nagar Kheddahs on the 28th instant Great credit is due to Mr K. Shanmugam, Assistant Superintendent of Kheddahs who took much pains for the capture Most probably there might be another catch, and so we pray God that the gentleman may succeed in that also! The men who were envious of Mr Shanmugam's tried and prosperity will repent now for themselves.

MORALS OF THE ENLIGHTENED.—We are very much surprised to hear that recently while a non Brahmin was passing through a street in the old Agrahar at night shamelessly assaulted a married woman who was returning to her house from a relation's with her husband a few yards behind The woman is said to have screamed and her husband came at once to her help and taught a good lesson to the man who attempted at a crime morally, though professing to be the veritable ... of saintly virtues Further ... the man is a competitor for a ... Commissionership !—M. H.

THE DURBAR BUKSHI AND THE RATE PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

The members of this Association sent a deputation to wait upon the Dewan sometime ago to inform him that the Rate Payers wished to present an address, expressive of their joy on the birth of a Prince to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The Dewan received the deputation with the greatest kindness, consulted the Maharajah who was highly pleased with the resolution made by the Rate Payers, and to day was fixed for the presentation of the address The deputation was asked by the orders of the Dewan to be present in the Palace during the *Namakarna* ceremony. The deputation did so. They were asked to go to the door of the Durbar Hall by the Durbar Bakshi himself, and when they were about to enter it, he took objection to a few of the delegates duly chosen by the people. He allowed some to enter and the rest were prohibited from doing so. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr Ambley Pundit and Mr H Lingaraj Urs pleaded with the Durbar Bukshi to obtain admission for all the delegates, but in vain Those who were refused admission went away from the Palace The rudeness of the Durbar Bukshi was highly insulting The warmth of sympathy evinced by our beloved Maharajah, the Dewan, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr H Lingaraj Urs and Mr Ambley Pundit was highly praiseworthy The insult dealt out to the Rate Payers Association delegates is an insult not only to the people, but also to the Maharajah and the Government We shall wait and see how this insulting, if not reprehensible conduct of the Durbar Bukshi will be noticed by our Maharajah and the Government.—M H

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 4th August 1892

The 26th July 1892—No. 1334—L. F. 21 92—*For* Mr P Lakshminarasappa, Member of Tirthahalli Municipality, published under Notification, dated 26th May 1892, No. 84—L 455, *read* Mr A Lakshminarasappa

No 1357—G. 393 92—Under the provisions of Articles 171 and 175 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr A Ragavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the District Treasury, Tumkur, is granted casual leave of absence for 3 days from the 1st August 1892.

No 1464—G. 351 92—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Vaidyanatha Iyer, 2nd General Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Bangalore District, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

No 1515—G. F. 12 92—The privilege leave of absence for 50 days granted to C. Venkatachaliya, Amildar of Sira Taluk, in Notifications Nos 103, dated 20th June 1892, 51, dated 1st July 1892, and 776 dated 14th July 1892, is hereby extended by 2 days

The 27th July 1892.—No 1521—G 330-92—B Srinivasaiya, Amildar of the Mysore Taluk, was on leave on private affairs for two months and 4 days from the 14th March to the 17th May 1892, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 3520—614

Mr, B S Venkatachariyar, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, while in charge of a Division, with effect from the 18th June 1892.

Mr B P. Raghavalu Naidu, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, "Substantive pro tem," is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, "*permanent*," from above date He will be borne as a *supernumerary*, to be absorbed on the occurrence of a vacancy

General Summary.

A MALAYALI B. B.—For the first time since its establishment, the Madras University has preferred a Moplah, M. P. M. Jeyynon Menon—that is his name—a young man of good parts and belongs to a respectable family in the Native State of Cochin

THIRST FOR EDUCATION AMONG THE FAIR SEX—We are informed that a Brahmin widow of Kumbhakonam, aged about 19 years, who has passed the Special Upper Primary Examination being very anxious to prosecute her studies, left her house last week, without the knowledge or permission of her relatives, and came to Madras, to join the Government Normal School —*Standard*

A *Robbery*.—A Robbery of a very daring character was committed in a temple in Thirumalisai—a place 2 miles from Poonamallee Rs 5,000 worth of jewels and the idol, were, one fine morning found lost. The idol was found soon after, near a heap of ... The culprits are yet at large Hearing of the Robbery in the Thirumalisai Pagoda, the *Dharmakarta* of the Poonamallee temple prepared a list of the jewels and took them away to Madras

THE AMIR'S EXPENDITURE.—Abdul Khalil Khan who was, until lately, the Amir's agent at Peshawar, is now Superintendent of the subsidy sent by the Government of India to the Amir and he supervises its expenditure According to Khalil's correspondence this subsidy is entirely expended in the purchase and manufacture of arms and the pay of the Amir's European servants The revenue from fines and confiscations of prisoners' estates suffices to pay the troops and this branch of finance is under Jan Muhammad Khan The money received from taxes belongs to the Amir's private purse, and is used for household expenses —M. P.

MURDER AT GOA.—A horrible murder was perpetrated at Mucarnom, Goa, on the night of 15th July A man, named Vittoba Porobu, whilst entering his house, was followed by three persons, who had their faces blackened They threw chilly powder in the eyes of Vittoba's wife and mother-in-law and beat Vittoba, taking from him whatever valuables he had The furniture in the house was broken up and burnt The robbers then left and concealed themselves close to the house Vittoba, thinking they had gone, told his wife that he was sorry to find that his own friends had treated him so badly This man heard what was said and, knowing that they were recognised, killed the man The persons concerned in the murder were arrested, and now await their trial —G.

THE PRIVILEGES OF A BURMESE PRINCESS.—On Wednesday a novel claim was preferred before Baboo Jodu Nath Roy 5th Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, by Princess Khunly Phra daughter-in-law of ex King Theebaw of Burma She was a defendant to a suit instituted for the recovery of the fourth instalment of a promissory note for Rs 86) Mr M L Dutt, Barrister, on behalf of the Princess, applied that his client being a lady of high rank, she was entitled to be treated as a *purdah nashin* lady, and accordingly asked that a commission be issued to take her evidence at her residence in Wellesley Street The Judge refused the application, holding that, as the Princess was a State prisoner, she had no right to the privilege asked for The princess was accordingly brought in a palkee into Court, and gave her evidence from there in —I D N.

OUR FUTURE NIZAM —Some important ceremonies were performed last week in H H the Nizam's Palace connected with the inauguration of the education of the Nizam's eldest son The little Prince began his Arabic Alphabet on that day with Moulvie Hafiz Moulla Saib as his Private Tutor, who was also the Nizam's religious teacher in his youth We are glad to know that the Nizam is taking a personal interest in his son's education, and we hope, that with continued interest, the young Prince will receive a sound education and develope into an accomplished scholar The little Prince was also made to ride a horse for the first time We have no doubt that under the guidance of two such graceful horsemen as his father and Major Afsur Jung, the little Prince will become as renowned a horseman as his masters. We wish him a long and prosperous life —*Correspondent of the Evening Mail*

Extracts.

THE COST OF WAR.

It appears, according to the estimates of French and German statisticians, there have perished in the wars of the last thirty years 2 500 000 men, while there has been expended to carry them on no less than the inconceivable sum of 13,000,000 000 dols Of this amount France has paid nearly 1 500,000 000 dols, as the cost of the war with Prussia while her loss in men is placed at 155 000 Of these 80,000 were killed on the field of battle, 36,000 died of sickness, accidents, or suicide, and 20,000 in German prisons, while there died from other causes enough to bring the number up to the given aggregate The sick and wounded amount to 477,421, the lives of many thousands of whom were doubtless shortened by their illness or injuries According to Dr Roth, a German authority the Germans lost during the war 60 000 men killed or registered invalid, and 630,000,000 dols in money, this being the excess of expenditure or of material loss over the 1,250 000 000 dols paid by France by way of indemnity Dr Engel, another German statistician, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last thirty years —Crimean war, 2,000,000,000 dols, Italian war of 1859, 3 600 000 000; Prusso Danish war of 1864, 35 000 000 dols, war of the Rebellion—North, 5 100,000 000 dols & South, 2 300 000000 dols, Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, 330 000000 dols; Russo-Turkish war, 125 000 000 dols, South African wars, 8 770 000 dols, African war, 12 520 000 dols, Servo Bulgarian 176 000 dols All these wars were murderous in the extreme The Crimean war, in which few battles were fought, cost 750 000 lives, only 50 000 lives less than were killed or died of their wounds, in the North and South, during the war of the Rebellion The figures, it must be remembered are German, and might not agree precisely with the American estimates. The Mexican and Chinese expeditions cost 200 000 000 dols and 65 000 lives There were 250 000 killed and mortally wounded during the Russo-Turkish war, and 45,000 each in the Italian war of 1859 and the war between Prussia and Austria. In the other wars the loss of life was relatively less which did not make either the men or money easier to part with in the more limited areas where they occurred And this is but a part of the accounting, since it does not include the millions expended during the last twenty years in maintaining the vast armaments of the European Powers the losses caused by stoppage of commerce and manufactures, and the continual derangement of industries by the abstraction from useful employment of so many millions of persons held for military service extending from three to five years —*New York Times*

A GOLD STANDARD.

The following note on the subject of a gold standard in India by Sir David Barbour, is printed in the Report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

(1) The first measure would be to stop the free coinage of silver, that is, a man would no longer be entitled to present silver to the mints and receive rupees

The present right of coining rupees, i e, on its own account, would be reserved to Government.

(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins—these coins might be a 10 rupee piece and a 20 rupee piece.

The weight and fineness of these gold coins would be such that the par of Exchange between them and the sovereign would be the Exchange which it was desired to establish, *e g*, if we wished a par of 1s 5d per rupee, the 10 rupee coin would contain as much gold as is worth (1s 5d. × 10=170 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10 rupee piece would be 170/240 of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

(3) When the above measures had been carried out, it *might be* found that no gold was brought to the mints, and that Exchange fell below 1s 5d.

This would be a sign that the currency was redundant, and such a state of things might be brought about by silver rupees coming out of hoards, or coming back from foreign countries This might occur when the silver rupee became a token coin.

The only remedy would be for Government to reduce the silver rupee currency until Exchange rose to 1s 5d

This might involve considerable expenditure, but there is no other remedy in such a case.

(4) There would then remain a practical difficulty. The 10 rupee and 20-rupee gold coins would be too valuable for ordinary use in India. A man might have his gold coined into such coins, and then find that they would not serve his purpose.

To remedy this evil the Government must be prepared at every great centre to give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins to any amount, and there must besides be standing orders that every Treasury will, as far as possible, give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins.

It is possible that a considerable amount to gold coins might in this way accumulate on the hands of Government, but this would cause no loss as they could take the place of silver in the Paper Currency Reserve, and in case of need could be shipped to England.

To facilitate the disposal of the gold coins when not required for purposes of currency it might be best not to charge any seigniorage on them.

(5) The above is a general outline of the system that might be adopted, but it should be recollected that, in my opinion, the operation would be the greatest and most difficult of the nature ever undertaken would have far reaching effects, and ought not to be attempted unless under the pressure of necessity.

THE QUEEN AND THE GAEKWAR.

The following appears in the *Court Circular* under date of July 5th —

His Highness Maharajah Sayajee Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, Sena Khas Khayl, Shamsher Bahadur, Farzand i Kas i Dowlat i Englishia, G C S I, and her Highness Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar, with their two sons, arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon

Colonel Reynolds, Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and Colonel Fitzgerald, C B, Political Officer, accompanied their Highnesses

Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K C S I C S I Political Aid-de-Camp, arrived at the Castle at the same time

Their Highnesses were attended by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar (brother of his Highness) and Shrimant Sita Bai, Mrs. Elliott, and Rajshri Vasuan Malhan Samarth

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was received by the Queen, who was accompanied by their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar had the honour of being presented to her Majesty

Her Highness the Maharanee Chimna Bai with the two Princes, were afterwards received by the Queen, being introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lady-in-Waiting

Shrimant Sita Bai Gaekwar and Miss Elliott had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

The Countess of Antrim (Lady-in-Waiting), the Earl of Romney (Lord-in-Waiting), and Major the Hon. H C Legge (Groom-in-Waiting) were in attendance

Her Highness the Maharanee, with the two Princes attended by Miss Elliott, Shrimant Sampatrao, and Shrimant Sita Bai Gaekwar left the Castle at 6 o'clock for London

Colonel Fitzgerald C B Political Officer, left the Castle at the same time

The Queen's dinner party last evening included their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, the Countess of Antrim (Lady-in Waiting), Miss McNeill, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and Lady Evelyn Fitz Maurice, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, the Earl of Romney (Lord-in-Waiting), General the Right Hon Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Hon Sir Edmund Monson, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald (Political Aide-de-Camp), and Colonel Reynolds (Governor-General's Agent at Baroda)

The other Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household in-Waiting had the honour of joining the Royal circle in the Drawing-room in the evening

Rajashri Vasudu Madhav Samarth, in attendance on his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty.

A guard of honour of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards with the colour and band of the regiment was mounted at the railway station in Windsor on the arrival and again on the departure of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda

THE SEA-VOYAGE QUESTION IN BENGAL

The *Hindu*.—In spite of the foolish writings that have appeared in some Hindu papers of Bengal, we are glad that educated native opinion in that Province is on the whole strong and sound on the question As we have repeatedly said in these columns, the most serious issue to be considered is whether we, Hindus, are to preserve our national peculiarities notwithstanding the detriment that may be caused, owing to changed and changing conditions, to the material and moral well-being of the nation, or we are to recognize the fresh requirements and boldly and with as little rupture as possible from old moorings, adopt necessary changes and withstand successfully and honourably the competition of the world To retain all of our national peculiarities and yet to compass the ends to which our modern needs point is an impossibility. Many changes are urgently needed, and while it is difficult to say which change is more urgent than another, the facilitating of sea-voyages by our young men should be understood to be a change which cannot be long delayed without serious injury to our advancement. Our friends of Bengal are trying to get around the party of reform the Pandit community whose opinions are being asked and who it is hoped will strongly if not unanimously declare sea voyages to be permissible We do not underestimate the importance of orthodox approval of reform. If the Pandits of Bengal can be persuaded to pronounce that sea-voyages should not be followed by any punishment by caste, the hands of the reformers will be considerably strengthened But from the experience we feel we should warn our Bengal friends not to build too much hope on the approval of the Pandits To approve intellectually of a projected enterprise is one thing, but to give it practical and personal support is another. Such Pandits as might declare that sea-voyage is not prohibited should be asked to declare also their readiness to associate with those that have returned from such voyages, at any rate treat such men as they would be treated by the castes if they had not undertaken the voyages Unfortunately, what guides caste in all religious and matters is neither Shastras nor reason If our people will stand firm by the Shastras, if they will follow manfully any course which the Shastras might be proved to condemn, notwithstanding any tradition or practice to the contrary, then the work of the reformer will be comparatively easy; for our Shastras, especially the older of them, take views of social organisation and social relations which are reasonable in many respects and which on the whole consist admirably with change and progress from time to time. And if it is reason that guides our people, the press and the platform and private discussion might be expected to produce changes of which the public might be convinced of the necessity But it is neither Shastras nor reason to which the people look for guidance and support in their domestic and social actions It is custom and custom alone that is the guide and to demolish customs which have taken hold of the people's minds for centuries is not an easy task. And then very strangely, customs and Shastras which were intended to affect the higher Aryan castes, the Brahmin caste more especially, have extended their arbitrary sway over other castes also, so that the Sudras for whom the Shastras were never framed, look upon sea voyage as much as a sinful thing as the Brahmins do Bold and fearless examples are wanted more than anything else Such of us as have means and other facilities must make it a point to travel in foreign countries, and when they return their educated brethren must admit them to their company and move with them as freely as if they had remained in their native country If the Pandits would sympathise with them and refrain from molesting them, they would be applauded for their good sense, but if they would make mischief, so much the worse for them.

The *Hope*—A successful experiment has been carried out at the Cossipore Foundry in the casting of steel projectiles This fact clearly proves that it is not impossible to manufacture steel in this country with the indigenous materials, provided all the necessary elements of the manufacturing enterprise be forth coming The enormous difficulties with which the task of exploiting the mineral resources of the country is beset are simply stupendous. And unless private enterprise and capital and government patronage and encouragement combine, success will be hardly attainable If, however, the Government does, as in duty bound it should, withdraw all the vexatious conditions, such as short leases, rent, royalties, under which the working of mines is beset in this country, capital will be forthcoming and some success may be attained. One thing however is certain that in view of such a profitable opening before them the capitalists of the country ought to make some efforts to take advantage of it We may however, as is our wont, let the opportunity slip out of our hands But if we do so we shall have no reason to complain if in future enterprising foreigners should come and turn this opportunity to their profit and advantage

In connection with this subject the following sentiments of the *Indian Agriculturist* are highly commendable —

"Commercial politicians at home have endeavoured to cripple the Bombay cotton mill by the side wind of the Factory Act, and the mercantile community here have a perfect right to retaliate, even should the forthcoming Secretary of State be an ironmaster *If any reflective man will take the trouble to go into the matter, it would soon become apparent what an unutterably small portion of the products of other countries we need really import*, and on the other hand, were our internal resources thoroughly fairly upon what an enormous export trade would arise Yet it would seem that the Indian Government have resolved to keep the wealth of the country locked up, to the detriment of its own revenue, and the discouragement of those willing and able to utilise that wealth"

A side-light is thrown upon the varying aspects of the exchange problem in India by the rise and fall in the export trade of the country In fact, the rise and fall in the export trade of India is a sure and clear indication of the corresponding fall and raise in the Exchange Market The lower the value of silver falls in the mart the more are we to export wealth from the country in the shape of merchandise, not only to meet the demands of the importers; the English capitalists who have invested money in Indian enterprises, or lent to the Indian Government, and want a return not in silver but in gold; the English pensioners to whom remittances are to be made; but also to meet the heavy drawing upon the finances of India by the English creditors who in the time of a considerable fall in the gold value of the Indian currency are very busy in withdrawing their invested capital The amount of money annually remitted to England is usually very considerable and it becomes formidably great at a time when unusual pressure is laid upon the finances of India

From an examination of the figures of the foreign trade of India for the last five years it appears that whenever there has been a considerable fall in the value of silver there has been a considerable rise in the export trade of the country. In 1891-92, for instance, the amount of wealth exported from India for which there was no commercial return during the year was £25,959,337 against only £7,055,986 in 1890 91. Tremendous as this loss is it would prove to be much more tremendous if we compare the nature of the export trade of the country with that of its import trade, compare, that is, the merchandise we get in return with the merchandise we give away. It would be quite patent even to the most superficial observer that in our foreign trade we are loser in both ways We lose inasmuch as we give away our wealth. We lose inasmuch as we get manufactured articles which mean so much loss to the Indian labourers Had we had a full commercial return for the wealth we export in the shape of imported articles we would have still been a loser. But practically we got far less than we give away. The results of such a foreign trade cannot in the least be beneficial to the country.

The question arose, why was such an unusual and unprecedented difference observable during the last year between the amounts of the export and the import trade of the country The cause is not far to seek In the words of an English contemporary, "during the greater part of the year, 1891-92 the exchange and the gold price of silver were steadily declining, Eastern investments fell out of favour and there arose a great desire to bring capital home and not to send it out as in previous years European holders of rupee bonds and other Indian silver securities sought to 'get out,' and of course every attempt to realise served to aggravate the decline in exchange All these causes tended towards the depletion of the Indian finances.

There are some people who think that the loss by exchange does not affect the Indian people but it affects only a handful of Europeans resident in India, who have to make remittances to home A closer examination of this perplexing problem will show that the loss which the Europeans [illegible] exchange [illegible] upon the handful Europeans is immeasurably less than that of the [illegible] and the Indian [illegible] from the exchange difficulty

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM

A BRAHMIN [illegible] MARRIAGE

The following we extract from the *Indian Social Reformer* issued on Monday the [illegible] instant—Yesterday the marriage of Mr Venkatavarada Aiyangar of the Mysore Educational Department and Srimathi Kishtee Ammal, daughter of Mr Nagesa Row of Penukonda was celebrated in the presence of a fairly good gathering of about 150 Hindu gentlemen with full Shastraic rites

A large number of students, graduates and under-graduates congregated to witness the interesting and important scene in response to an invitation issued by Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row. The entrance of Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row was the signal for hearty and enthusiastic cheering. The guests began to arrive from early in the day. Mr G. Subramanya Aiyar, B A, of the *Hindu* to whom fell the brunt of the difficult work of organising and arranging for the marriage, was among the earliest arrivals The interest created by the announcement of the marriage was not confined to the Presidency Town There were, among the visitors, a few genuine friends of social reform from the Mofussil. Some others had written to express their heartfelt regret at not being able to be present on the occasion, and offering their congratulations and in one case, presents to the bride and bridegroom

At about half-past nine, punctual to the appointed hour, the bride and bridegroom clad in their wedding garments, took their seats side by side at the sacred fire. Two learned Brahmins, Purohits to Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar, officiated, the rites prescribed by the *Shastras* for such occasions, having been previously settled upon by them under the direction of Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row The preliminaries in propitiation of the various *Devas* finished and the bride and the bridegroom having exchanged flower garlands thrice, the yoke, symbolical of the husband's authority, was passed over the bowed head of the bride, and then amid an hearty outburst of cheering from young and old, the happy bridegroom placed the Tali round her neck, and tied the knots according to the number prescribed The very kernel of the Hindu marriage ceremony—that which puts the seal upon it of sanctity—the *Sapthapadi* or seven steps excited but little interest, everybody felt that with the tying of the *tali*, the chief part of the ceremony was over. Then the presents to the bridal pair were announced by the priest as usual. Foremost were those of Mrs. Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row, whose kindly and venerable presence added considerably to the grace and solemnity of the interesting occasion. The other presents were from Messrs G. Subramanya Aiyar, B A., C B Rama Rau, B.A., B.L., K Subba Rau, R. Chakravarti Aiyangar B A., and A Subba Rau, B A., R. S Natarajan Aiyar and P K Ramakrishna Aiyar, B A When the presents had been announced a young undergraduate of the Madras Christian College, Mr S Kailasam Aiyar, in a short speech, which was heartily applauded at every sentence, thanked Dewan Bahadur Raganatha Row and Mr G Subramanya Aiyar for the leading part they had always taken in Social Reforms, and wished the newly-married couple long life and continued prosperity and happiness It was a happy idea of the young man and was much appreciated by the audience. The Dewan Bahadur's "Hear, hear," was loud and long when the young man exclaimed "The marriage has taken place in full accordance with the Shastras, and is thus a grand and duly blest." A Smarta Pandit who did not stay for dinner, having told the audience of the necessity of following the [illegible] of the Shastras It was about 11 A M when the pair rose from where they sat by the sacred fire, and straightway both of them proceeded to where the veteran reformer the Dewan Bahadur, was standing and saluted him in the right Hindu fashion by touching the ground with their foreheads, while the illustrious gentleman with fervent prayer for their future happiness sprinkled on their heads rice coloured and mixed with saffron What would have been his feelings if he had been told ten years ago that he would be so saluted as the [illegible] and taking place in the very midst of a large Brahman population, under the auspices and in the presence of some of the cultured amongst them, he and B [illegible] once the most bitter of his [illegible], those who once called him names and sent forth the fiat that he was an outcaste, officiating at the ceremony! Blest thrice blest is the Dewan Bahadur, in that he has seen the realisation of one of his most cherished views

The dinner which followed was not well attended, although the genial and venerable presence of the High Priest of the South Indian Social Reform Party, Dewan Bahadur Raganath Row, was much missed and very much commented upon. The consummation, it is mentioned, will take place on Wednesday the 3rd instant, the occasion will be duly announced We hope that the dinner party will at least then be more successful We wish long years of happiness and prosperity to the newly wedded pair, and offer our sincere and respectful congratulations to them both on the happy occasion and on the courage and strength of conviction they have exhibited in coming forward and setting an example which we devoutly trust may be largely followed in this country We trust that by the purity and usefulness of their lives, by their exemplary conduct, and sympathy for those who may be placed under unjust social disabilities, and by their regard with all for public opinion as it comes to them from the highest and most [illegible] quarters, they will render smoother the rugged path which has been made smooth for them by the devotion and self sacrifice of many disinterested, single hearted men. We trust that the sufferings and persecutions undergone by those who with an eye solely to the good of the community now and in future generations and with a firm faith in the righteousness and justice of their cause, will prove the blessing and salvation of those whom they are earnestly intended to bless and save. And we trust, most earnestly trust, that the breaches thus effected in the serried phalanx of ignorant prejudice and bigotry will not be allowed to close again for want of men or efforts, and that these early beginnings may lead in the fulness of time to those other and more important changes which are essential to the greatest happiness of the children of this land —*Mail*

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Bombay 8th Aug—Maharajah Holkar has given the Parsee community four *bigahs* of land at Indore for a Tower of Silence

Allahabad, 9th Aug—The Mission to Jellalabad with Lord Roberts at its head will probably leave Loam in October, unless the Amir should press for an earlier departure.

London, 9th Aug—The *Times* declares that the Russian aggression on the Pamirs furnishes Lord Lansdowne with a cogent argument with which to induce the the Amir to listen to reason.

London, 9th Aug—An official account of the [illegible] Central Finsbury makes Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's majority five instead of three The petition for a scrutiny proceeds nevertheless.

Simla, 9th Aug—The rainfall in Peshawar has been unprecedented, nearly sixteen inches having fallen in the last six days, [illegible] and still being [illegible] much

An Anglo-Indian paper states that Lord Lansdowne has now changed his mind, and intends to stay in India his full term. I have it on good authority that His Excellency never had the slightest intention of resigning until the termination of his office is concluded

London, 10th Aug—In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone made a speech in which he declared that the Government had succeeded in its Irish policy, and intimated that the first duty of the Liberals would be to repeal the coercive measures now in force in Ireland He referred to the Newcastle programme as regards home reforms, but said that nevertheless Home Rule would be the first business of the new Government He was unable to give details of his Bill, the principles of which have not yet been known and were based upon fully upholding the Imperial supremacy, repeal and transfer to Ireland of the management of her own affairs As regards the position of Irish Members at Westminster, he said it was impossible to do [illegible] Government could with [illegible] He hoped that the rejection or mutilation of the Home Rule bill by the House of *Lords* would imperil its position

Mr Balfour said the return of Irish Members at Westminster meant that Great Britain would always be at the mercy of the Irish Vote He generally condemned Home Rule, which, he said, would prevent other reforms and such needed reforms and added that the country would soon be tired of Irish Nationalist dictation

London, 10th Aug—Mr Dadabhai Naoroji in his maiden speech in the House of Commons last night said that his election was an epoch in the history of India. The influence of Great Britain in India, he said, is broken, and the readiness of Indian patriots to Indian grievances be turned to the Royal settlement of India.

St Petersburg, 9th Aug.—Cholera is spreading in Russia Twenty-five thousand deaths have taken place up to the last instant, and two thousand five hundred deaths occurred on the 6th instant from the epidemic.

Bombay, 10th Aug—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's election is confirmed. The scrutiny, so far as it went, showed a majority of five votes instead of three, and there appearing no prospect of changing this, Captain Penton stopped the scrutiny This decision has given the greatest satisfaction to the Liberals

Professor Waman Sivaram Apte, M A, Principal of the Fergusson College, died at Poona yesterday of enteric fever He was a very brilliant English and Sanscrit scholar About four thousand students followed his remains to the burning place.

London, 10th Aug—In the House of Commons last night both Mr. J E Redmond, Member for Waterford City, and Mr W Redmond, Member for East Clare, said they regretted that Mr. Gladstone had in his speech withheld mention of his Irish programme and had given no definite promises as regards reinstating evicted tenants or the release of Irish political prisoners They renewed their threat to withdraw the Parnellite vote unless their demands were satisfied to the fullest.

London, 11th Aug—There was no debate on the Address in the House of Commons yesterday, the House being engaged in the swearing in of Members The debate will be resumed to-day. After the division on Mr Asquith's amendment the House will adjourn until Monday, when it is expected that the Ministers will announce their resignation The House will then adjourn till Thursday and will probably be prorogued on the 22nd instant

London, 10th Aug—Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Grombchevski has been appointed Governor of Osh The *Times*, commenting on this appointment, says that it indicates the serious intentions of the Russians in that quarter, and that Osh will henceforth be their base of operations

Simla, 10th Aug—Further news from Afghanistan confirms the intelligence sent some time ago that the important tribe of Ghilzaikhels had joined in the revolt against the Amir They are now raiding the Sarpul District with impunity, as the revolt in the Maimana District interrupts communication between the Kabul and Herat Provinces, and prevents the Afghan Government from marching against them The Amir's position is becoming precarious

The Police inquiry at Ulwar having led to the arrest of Major Rama Chander, of the Imperial Service Troops and others on suspicion of complicity in murdering Kunji Behari Lall, the Minister to the Government of India has consented to the British Officers to conduct the trial in response to an application of the Council of Regency The Officers selected are Mr H. Evans, of the North West Provinces, and Major Thornton, Officiating Resident of Jeypore.

London, 11th Aug—*Special*—The House of Commons which last [illegible] was the fullest House known since the Home Rule debate in 1886

In the debate on the Address Mr Chamberlain said the Liberal majority was already divided on both foreign and home affairs, and he foretold an early collapse of the Liberals, who were unable to keep faith with both English and Irish electors

Mr Asquith's amendment of want of confidence in the Government was to put to the vote and adopted by 300 against 310

The House then adjourned until Thursday, at the instance of Mr Balfour

Tangier, 10th Aug—A day's heavy fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of Tangier between the Angheites and the Moorish troops, in which the latter were again repulsed. Several villages have been burnt by the insurgents, and the loss on the Moorish side is heavy

Paris, 10th Aug—Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the French fleet is bombarding the coast of Dahomey. A small Column of French troops has had a sharp encounter at Kotonou with 4,000 natives, who were armed with Winchester rifles Two of the French were killed and ten wounded

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1892

PRINCELY PROGRESS

The article the Rajah of Durbhanga contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* about the landed proprietors of India is not considered to be altogether a satisfactory production It is too one sided, depicts the poverty of many of the aristocrats in the very gloomy colours, and altogether the article does not leave a good impression upon the mind No doubt the intention of the Rajah was good, he wished to set before the world at large, and the British public in particular what the condition of those men was like Still it is thought that he has overdone the matter, and that he has not given credit—or sufficient credit—for the improvement that has been made of late years No doubt there are many nobles and chiefs sunk in the lowest poverty, brought about by their own folly and recklessness or those of their immediate ancestors In fact, the chiefs and nobles may be divided into two classes —the first made up of men described by the Rajah of Durbhanga, the latter enlightened and, for the most part, well educated It is satisfactory to know that while the members composing the former are decreasing year by year, those of the latter are correspondingly increasing But something might be done for those who are hopelessly involved, that is, if they really wish to be relieved, if they desire to keep straight when they are set free. If a Rajah or Zemindar has to borrow money he has to do this by paying enormous interest, the security may be excellent, but the result is just the same as if it were of the worst kind Then again, such a man can only borrow small sums at a time which are quite inadequate, and only serve a temporary purpose When the bond falls due it has to be renewed at a great sacrifice, and thus the borrower sinks lower in the mire It appears strange that the Indian millionaires do not care to invest their money in relieving such estates, the security would be perfectly sure, the lenders would have a mortgage on the land till the debt was paid off, and should it not be paid off they could foreclose But they will not lend, with the result that properties are either sold by Government or the court, or the money is supplied from England, or by Europeans residing in this country In one case the estate is lost to the old owners, while in the other the money that ought to be spent in the country is sent elsewhere It may be that the sowcars do not think the interest high enough, but they should consider the good security offered them, and the good they would accomplish by lending the money It is to be hoped that the condition of some of the chiefs and nobles will be seriously taken into consideration, and that something will be done to relieve them But it is satisfactory to know that this class of men is on the decrease, while the number of the enlightened and thrifty is growing large But still the best of these men have not yet taken their proper place They ought to hold the same position in India that the members of the House of Lords do in England or a better one They should point out to the Government what was required by the people, how their wants would be supplied and, in fact, they should be a link between the inhabitants of the land and the rulers Then again, they should be largely represented in the different Councils, in fact, they should be the back bone of these institutions, they should give a tone to them, so far as the Native community is concerned It is to be feared that a few of the new men are more given to pleasure than to business, that they think more of the way they can enjoy themselves than of the good of the people on their estates This evil will probably cure itself in time, the men have as it were, entered a new existence, and it is not to be wondered at if they occasionally make a few mistakes One thing, however we must protest against, and that is frequent visits to England We see a fish on setting in this direction, and it may proceed a good deal too far. The Princes may think it their duty to spend a good deal of their time away from their lands and their country, and what is worst of all they may spend most of their money there They may come to think more of England than of India, to think it their duty to be more at home there than in this land It is well known what an amount of evil was caused in France by the nobles residing nearly the whole year round at Paris instead of on their estates This went on so far that at length the land owners only looked upon their tenants as machines to provide them with means sufficient to carry on their debaucheries in the capital A stop was put to this system in a most tragic manner We do not think matters will ever come to so bad a pass as they did in France more than a hundred years ago, but, as we have said the tide seems to be setting in towards the west, and it may increase in force The Gaekwar of Baroda has been pointed out as one of the best specimens of the Indian Princes, and we may also mention our own Maharajah, for whom his subjects have the highest respect With such Princes as these the regeneration of the country is certain, though it may not be very rapid, progress will be sure to continue, though it may not always be so rapid as might be wished, and we may have the strongest hopes of the future One good sign is that the Princes are falling in with the progress of the age, they are giving up that isolation, that exclusiveness for which they have been so long famous, and good must be the result

THE NEW MEMBER FOR INDIA

The telegrams from England tell us that the petition against Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's return has been abandoned, and that the Member for Central Finsbury had a majority of five, and not one of three as was at first given out This is very satisfactory, and this gentleman and India are to be congratulated on the result We fully believed that Mr. Naoroji would come well out of the business, and he did But we are also told that he had made his maiden speech in the House, and that it was well received by all He told those present that the people of India appreciated the blessings of British rule, that they were loyal to the nation that now governed the country, and always would remain so. England had shown her confidence in the people of this land by allowing one of them to sit in Parliament The fact in the election of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to sit in the House will do more to cement the two countries than almost anything else The people of India are now able to understand that their fellow subjects at home look upon them as equals; that they are not viewed as being outsiders, so to speak, but that they are a part and parcel of the empire They did not feel this before, the tie that bound them to Great Britain was more sentimental than real, now it is the latter, and the satisfaction this gives to India is very great. Mr Naoroji will not only be the Member for India in the sense Mr Fawcett and Mr Bradlaugh were, but in a far higher They had to learn everything they wished to bring before the House, he is well acquainted with all the affairs of this land, and needs not to consult anybody Probably he is better acquainted with the working of the Government of India, and the wants of the people than half the members—perhaps all —in the House Now, when it is necessary that any complaint about this country is to be heard in Parliament it can be taken up by a man who thoroughly knows what he is talking about, it has happened more than once that a good cause has been spoiled by the clumsy way it was handled, those who took the matter in hand did not know every part of the subject, and laid themselves open to attack Sometimes they did more harm than good They will not, however be the case in the future, now that a man of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's knowledge has been made a member, and there will be in Parliament, one man, at least, who will not talk nonsense when an Indian question is brought forward This is satisfactory to know, and we are sure all the people of India are thankful for it

Occasional Notes.

Mr. W E Gladstone entered Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury

The Municipality of Benares has ruled that no leper is to be allowed to sell or purchase eatables in the bazar

It is understood at Simla that the Right Hon John Morley will be Secretary of State for India in the new Liberal Government

A young Engineer in India is said to have invented a flying machine, and intends giving a series of exhibitions at Calcutta in October

The *Yorkshire Post* hears on good authority that the Queen, following her example of 1886 and 1887, has again offered Lord Salisbury a dukedom Her Majesty is desirous of acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the Prime Minister for his services of the past six years, and if these terms have not yet the offer of a dukedom Both in 1886 and in 1887 Lord Salisbury declined the honour, but our contemporary understands that there is not so much reluctance on his part now as then

The Government of Mysore has appointed a strong Committee to arrange for the proper representation of the State at the Chicago Exposition. The Committee has commenced a collect on illustrative of the art-wares and manufactures of the State, and providing also for a thorough representation of the agricultural industries of Mysore The Committee has wisely decided to follow the lead of the Government of India and entrust its interests to Messrs S J. Tellery and Co, the well-known dealers in art wares and manufactures and makers of all kinds of art manufactures His Highness the Rajah of Kapurthala is also arranging to entrust his State and Loan Exhibits to Messrs Tellery & Co, and numerous other important States are also in correspondence with the firm with the same end in view.

The election of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament does not commend itself to the leading orthodox newspaper in Bengal The *Bangabasi* speaks very contemptuously of the "crack headed" people who have gone mad with excitement over the return of the Parsi candidate of Central Finsbury "Some say,' illumine the country at midday ,' others build fires in your houses, and again others 'Give up eating, drinking and sleep, so that you may dance continually' But what is it to us whether Dadabhai Naoroji been one Member of Parliament or not? He is a Parsi of Bombay, and he has resided in England for forty years What concern he has with us, the crack headed ones and God alone know

It was stated before the last Mail left that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, the newly-elected Liberal M P for Central Finsbury, "had received thirteen telegrams from different Maharajahs of India, transmitting to him sums varying from £500—in all £28 000—in an acknowledgement and an encouragement of his political services" The Maharajah of Hyderabad," it was said by the *Times* had placed at his disposal a sum of £10,000, in addition to the above, for the purpose of enabling Mr Naoroji to establish a memorial of some kind in his constituency With reference to this statement Mr Naoroji writes to the papers —"Though it is true that I have received many telegrams since my election, I have not received any money from India"

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah's Ball—This will be given on the 31st of this month, in the ball room at the Palace

A Native Lady Doctor—Miss Gowindrajulu Assistant Surgeon, Mysore, shortly proceeds to Scotland to still further prosecute her medical studies

The Mysore Water Supply—A steamer that lately reached Madras brought out from England a thousand cast iron pipes for the Mysore water works

The Season—This is now in full swing and balls and parties are being given in all directions The festivity will be kept up more or less during the whole of this month, and a good deal of money will be spent.

The Commander in Chief—His Excellency arrived in Bangalore last Saturday morning by the mail train, and took up his residence at the West End Hotel His arrival was private, but there was a salute fired on the General Parade Ground

The Races—The Races began last Saturday on the usual course There was a large concourse of people present, among them being the Maharajah of Mysore, and the Commander in Chief of the Madras army The racing during the afternoon was fairly successful

The Weather—There was a shower of rain nearly every day last week, and the ground is quite saturated with moisture, and the sky looks as if there was more to come down The crops are progressing, and should the North East monsoon prove favourable there will be a good harvest

Sixteen packages of gold have just been despatched from the Kolar Gold Fields to Bombay, viz, eight from the Mysore Mine valued at Rs 3 16,518, five from the Ooregum, valued at Rs 2,78 304, two from the Nundydroog, valued at Rs 1,63,301, and one from the Balaghat valued, at Rs 46,750

The Mysore Service Regulations—The Government has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs 300 for the translation of the above into Canarese, reserving the right to reduce the amount if the translation is not simple, correct and acceptable The comptroller is authorized to fix a reasonable time in which the translation is to be completed

The Lal Bagh Exhibition Building—In extending the accommodation in the new exhibition building in the Lal Bagh for the use of a gardener's office and library, we learn that it is intended to erect within the main building, a statue of the late Duke of Clarence and Avendale, who laid the foundation stone of the exhibition hall

HINDU CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL, KADUR.

A meeting was called up on 20th July 1892, at the instance of Mr A Govindacharlu, C. E., Executive Engineer in the Hall of Tangh Seshaiengar's Chattram, to concert some measures, for establishing a Caste Hindu Girls' School at Kadur.

Upwards of 50 people, among whom Vaidika Brahmins conspicuously figured, assembled.

Among those present, there were Messrs. A Govindacharlu, C.E, A S. Frnandes, M.D, L. R. C. P, S. Sreenivasa Rao, Amildar, A. Munisami Mudaliar, many sastris, sowcars, &c. &c.

Mr Govindacharlu who was invited to take the chair, gave an interesting and impressing lecture on Female Education.

The meeting next proceeded to consider the measures necessary for the organization of the school on a sound basis :—

The following gentlemen (after votes) were constituted as members of the managing committee.

Mr. A. Govindacharlu, President.

Dr. A S Frnandes, Joint President.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Rao, Vice-President.

Mr. P. Seshaiengar, Joint Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

1 Mr A Munisami Mudaliar.
2 „ P Ranganna.
3 „ B Kesavaiengar.
4. „ Aswatta Ranga Rao.
5. „ Ramasetti, Pandit.
6 „ Gangayya Setti.
7 „ Lingayya Setti
8 „ Bharamma
9 „ P. S. Ramachandraiyer, Honorary. Secretary and Treasurer.

10 Mr. A. Munisami Mudaliar, Auditor, (Hony.)

Rs 350 were subscribed as donation on the spot.

The meeting then rose with three hearty cheers for their Highnesses the Maharani and the Maharajah of Mysore, who are the founders of hindu female education in their territories.

This is the first school of its kind established in this District.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 11th August 1892.

The 6th August 1892 —No 1872—G. 455 92.—Miss R. Govindarajulu, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as she may avail herself of it.

Miss. Louisa Patton, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, will, as a temporary measure, be in charge of Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore, during the absence of Miss Govindarajulu on leave or until further orders.

The 7th August 1892.—No. 1932.—G 166-92 —Mr. C. Narayan Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shimoga District, is granted 15 day's casual leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, B A, Assistant Commissioner, will be in charge of the current duties of the Shimoga District, Forest Office during Mr Narayan Rao's absence or until further orders

The 9th August 1892.—No. 1938—G. 182 —Mr. C Handin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, is granted 3 month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr M. Changaiya Chetti, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, will act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, during the absence of Mr. Handin on leave or until further orders.

Mr. B. J. Kumarasami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police during the absence of Mr. Cnaugaiya Chetti on other duty or until further orders. To join forthwith.

General Summary.

RELIGIOUS.—The recently discovered fig tree idol of Varadaraja has been restored to its original place in the tank and there is some 6 feet of water above it. The temple priests of Conjeeveram are said to have obtained nearly Rs. 2,000 from the Hindoo devotees by exhibiting this god.—M.S.

THE DEVA GASBA NATAKA COMPANY.—This excellent company of gosha females is giving its performances in Conjeeveram. We are glad to hear that the civilized public has appreciated the merits of the company and is going to present the chief actress one Rajammal with a beautifully carved gold thoda.—M. S.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.—The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue has just issued a circular to the effect that employes already in his Department under 25 years of age, and drawing less than Rs. 100, may, if recommended by their Divisional Officer, appear for the competitive test qualifying for posts with salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards, the first of which takes place in October next. —M.

THE LATE HINDU CAUSE CELEBRE —Mr. H. G. Wedderburn to day, at the High Court, moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Parker for the admission of a criminal revision petition to revise the proceedings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. O. B. Jones, in his acquittal of C Balaih Naidu, Accountant, P. W. D, and two others on charges of adultery, &c., and abetment thereof preferred against them by G Venkatarama Aiyar, Manager of the Inam Department, as also for a notice to issue on the Crown to show cause why the acquittal should not be set aside. His Lordship dismissed the application, observing that the Magistrate's finding was on facts, and he could not interfere. —M.

LAND REVENUE,—A correspondent writes:—in spite of all the promises of His Excellency the Governor I am sorry to observe that the Sub Collector Saheb of the Chingleput District collects land revenue by compelling the helpless peasants. Daily hundreds of cattle are distrained and put to auction. Many of the front doors of the houses of many a poor man have been snatched away and put to public auction. The ears of the defaulters, I hear, are asked to be pricked by the dalayets of his honour the Sub Collector. What does all this mean. I thought that days of such brutality have passed away, but I am shocked to see that we are once more in the iron age —M. S.

MESSRS DADABHAI NAOROJI AND W. S CAINE.—A correspondent writes —" At a meeting of the Town Club, Madura, held on the 7th instant at 6 P. M., under the presidency of Mr. L. Narasimhachariar, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—(i) That the members of this Club greatly rejoice at the distinguished elevation of one of their own countrymen to a seat in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and express their hearty congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P, on his successful return to that most august assembly. (ii) That the members of the Club most sincerely express their warmest thanks of gratitude to the Liberal Electors of Central Finsbury, who had the unbounded magnanimity to elect an Indian as their representative in the grandest of all assemblies and thereby conferred a priceless boon on the millions of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian loyal population. (iii) That this Club feels extremely happy to send its deepfelt congratulations to Mr. W. S. Caine, the most indefatigable advocate in the godly work of temperance on his return to the British Parliament, and through him to express its grateful obligations to the Liberal Electors of East Bradford, who, by electing Mr. Caine as their Member, have conferred an invaluable blessing upon the people of India, and lastly, that Messrs. M. Narayanasawmy Aiyar, B. A, and S. S. Vekatarama Aiyangar be empowered to send letters of congratulation on behalf of the Club to Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and *W. S Caine and to the Free Electors* of Finsbury and East Bradford embodying the above Resolutions."—M.

Extracts.

INDIA AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE *Englishman* —Experience has taught us that India, whether under a Radical or Conservative rule, will never bulk very largely in the Parliamentary focus We are too far away. If our three hundred millions were as near at hand as the five millions or so of Irishmen, we should assume a new, perhaps a terrific, importance. A Mohurrum riot, a Madras famine, a border campaign would acquire an interest comparable to that which belongs to the throwing of a ginger breadnut at a venerable statesman's eyes. It would not, perhaps, be so lightly proposed to rob the Indian workman of his opium, or the Indian Government of the revenue which it derives from the drug. The matter would probably be left to local option, and there might even be found members daring enough to suggest that the indigenous stimulant of a notoriously sober race was overtaxed. Certain it is, that if we were not so far, so very far away, the burning question of currency could not lightly be set aside. It would no longer be possible for a prosperous Chancellor of the Exchequer comfortably provided with a surplus largely swelled by beer and spirits, to hint that a *silver* currency is probably quite good enough for a remote and backward dependency, and to politely ignore the growing, the crushing expense of home charges paid in daily dearer gold Do not the home charges indirectly relieve the British taxpayer, and thus indirectly swell the comfortable surplus of the home country ? What more can be required—the point of view of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who need not bother himself about Indian votes, which, for the rest, do not exist ? We are far away, we are voteless. If we are servants of Government, we are supposed to be well paid Otherwise why are we rowing in foreign seas in that galley ? If we are lawyers, merchants, planters, we are probably exiles for our own profit, else why did we cross the seas ? The argument is unanswerable. We are distant, we are voteless, we are, many of us, congenitally as incapable of understanding Government by popular vote as of rowing in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race

COLONEL HENRY S. OLCOTT.

Colonel Olcott is profoundly ignorant of Sanskrit, but that is no reason why he should not be a great authority as to the inner meanings of Sanskrit literature. Are there not translations ? And do not the Mahatmas exist to keep the translators right? Even Mme Blavatsky, who knew so much, did not know much of Sanskrit herself But she knew men, and she knew the Colonel ; and it was her rare good fortune to go from end to end of India with a man that looked a sage until he opened his mouth, when he replaced the impression by one of supreme honesty. Even now there are comparatively few who doubt his good faith. But in verity his faith is all too good Never before in Gentile or Jew, hath greater been found. He believes himself to have wrought so many miracles that they ceased long since to be wonderful to him. He has accomplished everything short of raising the dead, though bystanders pronounced his cures all failures. In truth he is the Champion Believer of the Age. No doubt, he has got beyond Christianity, but his faith in Henry S. Olcott, in Mme. Blavatsky, and in Koot Hoomi has removed mountains of difficulty. His rejection of Christianity is because the creed does not make large enough claims on his credulity Hinduism suits him better, but he is a Buddhist by choice At one time he cherished the ambition of reconciling Brahminism and Buddhism by demonstrating the unity (of Theosophical truth) found underlying these twain. It was a proud moment when the Buddhist Archbishop committed to his hand the task of writing a *Shorter Catechism* for young Buddhists, but Hinduism was a harder nut to crack. The Brahmins were too shrewd to quarrel with their champion, and when he arrived in Tinnevelly with his train of Buddhists, he was admitted to the Hindu Temple, something he called the Reconciliation of Religions was effected, a memorial tree was planted, and the Western Theologian took his departure ; when the Brahmins subjected the temple to a thorough purification and fumigation But what was that *in comparison to* the merging of Brahminism and Buddhism into the higher unity of Theosophy ?—*National Observer.*

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI

On July 20 a meeting of Indians residing in the United Kingdom was held at the National Liberal Club to express satisfaction at Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's election for Central Finsbury Rai Raj Narayan Singh, Bahadur, (Bengal) presided The attendance included Mr. Parvati Roy (Bengal Civil Service), Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr S Sinha, Mr J N. Ray, and Mr. D N. Singh. The Chairman said the gathering was representative of all parts of India, which rejoiced that the British people were willing to recognise Indians as fellow-subjects and as fellow-citizens Mr. Naoroji's election was to India a great honour, and in the history of England it would seem like a dash of romance Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians, were at one as to the object of the meeting Mr. Mahmudul Hug (Bengal Mahomedan) moved :—" That this meeting of the inhabitants of India at present residing in the United Kingdom desires to express its heartfelt pleasure at the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a member of the Imperial Parliament, which, it is aware, has given universal satisfaction throughout India, and it would take this opportunity of anticipating the voice of that great country by tendering its cordial thanks to the electors of *Central Finsbury for choosing, as their repre*sentative in the House of Commons, one who commands the confidence and esteem of all classes of India " He said the Romans would have regarded the presence of a conquered subject in their Senate as an intrusion What the noble Roman did not do had been done by the nobler Briton The Central Finsbury election was a remarkable event in the history of the world. It marked nothing less than a new stage in the progress of India. He was not there to discuss political questions but it might be asked whether the time had not come for the Indian people to have a larger share in the administration of the affairs of their country Mr J C Sircar (a Christian from the North-West Provinces) seconded the motion, which, after being supported by Mr. J. M. Nair (a Hindu from Madras) and Mr Jaishi Ray (a Hindu from the Punjab), was carried unanimously. A marked feature of the proceedings was the enthusiasm evoked by any reference to the advantages of British rule in India—Mr. Naoroji is still receiving telegrams of congratulations from India and different parts of the United Kingdom. A Dalziel telegram, published on July 10, stated that :—" Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, the newly-elected Liberal M. P. for Finsbury, has received within the last three days thirteen telegrams from different Indian potentates transferring to him sums varying from £500 to £5,000, in all £28,000, as an acknowledgment and an encouragement of his political services The Nizam of Hyderabad has placed at his disposal a sum of £10,000 in addition to the above, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Naoroji to establish a memorial of some kind in his constituency." This statement having been contradicted, the same agency reverting to the subject on the following day, said —" Our later information is to the effect that the report as given is perfectly true, and that it will be publicly verified before long " In a letter to the papers published yesterday, however, Mr Naoroji says :— " With reference to the statement in your issue of yesterday (July 10) that I have received telegrams and £38,000 from India, will you kindly allow me to inform your readers that though it is true that I have received many telegrams since my election, I have not received any money from India."

APPEAL FROM THE FIRST GRADE PLEADERSHIP CANDIDATES

To the Members of the Pleadership Examination Board

SIRS,—We, the First Grade Pleadership Candidates, most respectfully beg to be excused for taking the liberty of submitting to you the following facts for your favourable consideration with the firm belief that you will take up our cause and save us from the mental strain to which we are being put year after year with no hopes of success

The Pleadership Examination was instituted only in the year 1882 and before ten years have elapsed almost ten changes have been made, every change tending to make the examination a source of no small strain on the minds and energies of the unfortunate candidates. First, the examinees had to secure 25 per cent of the aggregate number of marks, and study the *bare Acts* The next steps wer

40 and 50 per cent of the aggregate with 50 per cent in each of the Procedures. In 1888 one-half minimum has been fixed in the Penal Code in addition to the minima in the Procedures, Evidence Act and Hindu Law having at the same time been made compulsory with one third minimum in each. It is from then year that First Grade passes have begun to fall very considerably. A year or two after books with lengthy commentaries and voluminous treatises multiplied the difficulties of the candidates. Last year, there was an appeal from the Pleadership Candidates in all parts of the Presidency to their Lordships of *the High Court complaining of the excessive severity of the Examination.* But the result was disappointing. Their Lordships did not choose to interfere in the matter probably because they thought that the proper authorities before whom the appeal should have been laid are the Members of the Examination Board. Unfortunately for us that year, two more subjects have been added to those in which one-half minimum is required, the subject referred to being the Law of Limitation, and Medical Jurisprudence—a burden to candidates on account of its purely technical character. Mahomedan Law, one of the few subjects in which the candidates depend to make up the deficiency in the total number of marks, was removed from the list of the subjects.

Here, we beg your permission to compare the result of the B.L. and Pleadership Examinations from the time the minimum has been fixed in the two subjects above referred to.

A tabular statement of candidates who appeared for and passed the Pleadership and the B.L. Examinations since the year 1888 from which the minimum in the former Examination has been fixed in the 5 subjects Procedure, Penal Code, Hindu Law and Evidence Act.

Year	Number of Candidates went up for the First Grade Pleadership	Number of the successful candidates in the First Grade Pleadership	Percentage of passes in First Grade Pleadership	Percentage of passes in B.L.	Number of successful candidates in B.L.	Number of candidates went up for B.L.
1888	125	24	19.4	30.8	40	130
1889	161	19	13.6	22.5	18	1[illegible]1
1890	178*	20	11.2	2[illegible].1	1[illegible]	12[illegible]
1891	207	16	[illegible]8	25.5	39	1[illegible]7
1892	216	21	[illegible]7	40.0	18	1[illegible]

* As the exact number of candidates went up for the First Grade could not be accurately ascertained for the year 1890 the average of the four remaining years has been taken.

The statistics given above clearly show that the First Grade Pleadership is more difficult than the B.L. Examination, at least as far as its results go. This must be due to one of two reasons. Either to the comparatively high minimum as compared to the comparatively low standard of education and attainments of the candidates for the Pleadership. The majority of candidates for the Pleaders' List being graduates, the latter does not seem to operate in the case of the state of things complained of. It may be urged that the B.L. candidates have the advantage of the special training in the Law College. While granting ourselves against being supposed to ignore the advantages attached to a regular course of instruction, we cannot help bringing to your notice that there are cases in which candidates who went up at the same time both for B.L. and Pleadership Examinations, came off successful in the former but unsuccessful in the latter. This *shows that the difficulty is due more to the high minimum fixed in the latter than to the educational inefficiency or want of special training in the candidates.* From as regards the subjects and the number of books to be studied, we *are in but an advantage.* Notwithstanding the comparatively advantageous position they had had, the recent information of the B.L. Examination has improved their position, while our difficulties, numerous as they were, have been multiplied by the recent incorporation of the Law of Limitation with the Civil Procedure and Medical Jurisprudence with Criminal Procedure—subjects in which 50 per cent is to be secured. Under the circumstances, we most respectfully appeal to your generosity to intercede on our behalf and have our grievances laid before the Examination Board and see the rigour of the examination mitigated by a reduction of the minimum to 30 per cent on the aggregate and 40 per cent in every subject in which 50 per cent is at present fixed.

We most respectfully beg to remain,

Sirs,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

The First Grade Pleadership Candidates.

THE STORY OF THE RECENT BRAHMIN RE-MARRIAGE.

The *Hindu* :—No more remarkable instance of rebellion against the tyranny of Hindu marriage customs has occurred within the last few years than the marriage that was performed at Mylapore on Sunday last. No social custom can be more unnatural, more inhuman and hard upon women than the custom—sanctioned by religion, and further buttressed by the rigour of laws which assigns to a girl a perpetual widowhood and subjects her to personal disfigurement the moment she, as may be, is still a child or a baby who may lose her husband, and to whom also, who we ever she had of course, no voice whatever. Human nature, especially the feminine nature, has always rebelled [illegible] against this custom [illegible] long [illegible] duties, moral duty, [illegible] rebellion. Prior to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kristnamma of Conjeeveram, the heroine of this [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sunday last [illegible] The only child of a Brahmin Pleader, of the [illegible] at Punganur in the [illegible] District and brought up with much affection and care, she was married to a near relation of her own when she was about eleven. A good deal of money was spent [illegible] on the marriage and the poor parents [illegible] the expected result of their money [illegible] [illegible] But they were doomed to disappointment, the young unfortunate was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] know her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hindu widow, when the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the parents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] misery. All the Hindu girls [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It was Kristnamma's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and it only behoved her to lead during the rest of her lifetime a life of the most rigid austerity, propitiating the Deity and making offerings to Brahmans. It was thus the bereaved parents reconciled themselves to their misfortune, and the only child was about to be launched on her course of self-immolation and unspeakable secret pining. Poor thing, she could never understand the grim philosophy of her parents. The only view she could understand was that of a young, healthy and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the marriage, the selection of the so-called husband and the rest of it. The transaction were [illegible] her parents, and it appeared to her that her parents were alone responsible for the result of their action, which had ended in such terrible calamity to her. She blamed the parents, she cursed the hellish cruelty of the custom, and she tried to console herself, if consolation was indeed possible to one thus afflicted, that she was only suffering the consequences of her Karma. But no consolation of any kind came to her, nor any hope. Suffering was to be the only fate of hers in this birth. She had indeed done nothing to deserve it, on the other hand like her playmates and her grown up sister she had dreamed of a happy married life, of riches, of social position and of children. In sports and games she had assumed the part of a mother or wife and indulged in a [illegible] [illegible] of household duties. She soon grew and [illegible] the age of discretion came over her. What conflicting thoughts then worked in her mind, custom pulling her on one side and a sense of her own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pulling her the other side, one very well be [illegible] One of her neighbours [illegible] [illegible] *Indian Social Reformer* [illegible] the matter to arrange. None in the village should know of this, they suggest it but [illegible] what he had come for, else the attempt would be frustrated by a company of the whole caste population, especially of Punganur, who are in the light of European civilization not over fondly [illegible] Except a few whispers in the village, the people knew of the enterprise that was being planned. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was the father of the unfortunate girl. He was a person of advanced years and has a large circle of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Mathews [illegible] All this came to naught, and the party reached Madras with no further molestation.

A CORRESPONDENT.

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THE

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NOTICE.

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 15th August 1892.

Memo. of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission, to be held on Wednesday the 31st August 1892, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort, Bangalore.

I. *Cash account current, mortuary return, Itinerant Medical Officer's return,* and progress report of works for the month of July 1892.

II. Docket dated 28th July 1892, from Mr. C. M. Leonard, recommending the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 5 to the Head Master, Kannada Boys' School, as some recognition of his good work.

III. Docket No. 128, from the Senior Surgeon, requesting sanction to the pay to 3 Temporary servants sanctioned for the Maternity up to March 1892, but returned in April last being paid to them.

IV. Letter No. 77, dated 27th July 1892, from Advocate Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, on behalf of his client Kempanna, for the settlement of his claim for Rs. 33—15—0, being the price of oil supplied to the Municipality.

V. Application dated 20th July 1892, from Advocate Mr. Narasimhaiengar, on behalf of Syed Gaus Saib, for the settlement of his claims for Rs. 386—9—11, due to him from the Municipality for supplying lanterns, &c.

VI. Estimate for erecting a wall at Nagarth Pete near Ramarayar's house for Rs. 16

VII. Election of two Municipal Members for the Mysore Representative Assembly.

MIR SHUJAAT ALI KHAN,
President.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th Aug.—The composition of the new Cabinet has again been changed. The following, however, is the official list issued last night :—

Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor.

Lord Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary in the Home Department.

Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for India.

Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General.

Lord Houghton, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. H. H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. John Morley; Vice President of the Committee of the Council of Education.

The cabinet will include Sir G. O. Trevelyan, who will be Secretary for Scotland but will not include Lord Houghton, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr Bryce has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The appointment of Lord Houghton to the *Chief Secretaryship for Ireland* has caused great surprise.

Lord Rosebery's appointment is generally hailed with satisfaction.

The Liberal Press regrets the weakness of the Radical element in the Ministry. The Conservative papers, in discussing the composition of the new Cabinet, are pleased that Mr. Gladstone has mainly adhered to his old traditions and chosen tried colleagues. The *Times* is of opinion that the new Ministers lack independence of character.

London, 16th Aug.—The *Standard*, in a leader to day, says that a thorough overhaul and reduction in the Home Charges would relieve India and be better than all other remedies. The article deprecates the nostrums for an Indian gold standard, which it says would effect little good. It then goes on to say that depositors in Indian Banks, by their [illegible] nervousness are doing their best to accelerate a crisis and ought to allow time to the Banks, suffering as they are from a general depression of trade, and that they can pay with time.

The silver crisis is paralysing trade in Lancashire, and petitions to Government to take some steps in the matter are being organised.

London, 8th Aug.—Mr. J. T. Hibbert is appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Mr. E. Marjoribanks, Political Secretary.

Mr. T. E. Ellis, Member for Merioneth, and Mr R. K. Causton, Member for Southwark, have been appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Sir E. Grey, Member for Berwick, is appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. S. Buxton, Member for Tower Hamlets, is appointed Under Secretary for India. Mr. W. Summers, Member for Huddersfield, is appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. T. Burt, Member for Morpeth, is appointed Under Secretary in the Home Department.

Sir E. J. Reed, Member for Cardiff, is appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

Simla, 17th Aug.—The answer of the Government of India to Mr. Mackay reaches the latter to morrow. The Government merely states that the correspondence has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and regrets it cannot comply with Mr. Mackay's request to make a public expression of opinion, as such action would establish an inconvenient precedent.

Government has no intention of meeting the danger which threatens the opium revenue under the Gladstonian Ministry by disassociating itself from the trade in opium and relying upon taxation.

London, 19th Aug—In the House of Commons last night the Speaker informed Mr Keir Hardie that it was contrary to usage to discuss a motion in the absence of the Ministers, who had gone to Osborne Mr Keir Hardie then dropped the motion for an Autumn Session

Reuter's Bombay Office regrets exceedingly that the Official List of the Cabinet has been incorrectly issued owing to the transposition of the names caused by using a Code, in translating, which had lapsed The list should be as follows —

Mr Gladstone First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor

Lord Kimberley, President of the Council.

Mr Gladstone, Privy Seal

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer

Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India

Mr Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War

Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies

Mr Asquith, Home Secretary

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty

Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General

Mr Mundella, President of the Board of Trade

Mr Fowler, President of the Local Government Board

Mr John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr Acland, Vice-President of the Council of Education

Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

Lord Houghton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, not in the Cabinet

Allahabad, 18th Aug—*It is reported* from Teheran that Russian gunboats carrying *detachments of Infantry and Cossacks* arrived at Bundargos on the 4th instant The Cossacks pushed on at once for Astrabad with a view to protect the Russian subjects.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1892

TREES AND RAIN

Just now news comes to hand of floods appearing in many parts of the country In some places the crops have been destroyed, in others villages have been swamped, and the people have had to get away from their homes, while the ground has been cut up so that the sites were scarcely recognisable But the railway appears to have suffered the most From all sides we hear of lines being breached, and much damage caused The money that will be required to put matters right will only be a small portion of the actual loss During the time the breaches are open traffic is stopped, or nearly so, with the result that while much is going out little is coming in The breach on the Madras line near Kolar is a case in point Only passenger traffic is now being carried on, goods, trains having ceased to run It will be some time before the railway can be restored, and a good amount of money will have to be spent The breach, or rather breaches is very extensive. Much inconvenience is being caused, and not only the Railway Company, but also the people at large will be the losers. Merchants cannot send their goods away from this place, neither can they obtain what they require from outside. Thus trade is paralysed, and it will be sometime before it recovers its elasticity Matters will not go on just the same after the restoration of the breaches as they did before, but it will take a considerable amount of time for everything to become straight. *It* is very remarkable that in former times, though there were very heavy monsoons, there were not such floods as there are now, or, at least there was not the same amount of damage done It may be asked what is the difference Why should the same, or a smaller quantity of rain do so much damage when the same thing did not happen years ago There must be a cause, and we may not have far to seek for it It is now generally acknowledged that the denudation of *the forests* has caused the mischief In order to supply land for the increasing population the trees have been cut down in all directions, the forests have disappeared, and crops now grow where formerly the ground could scarcely be seen In many cases necessity has caused the forests to disappear, the land being required by a fast growing population But in others the trees have been made away with recklessly, and contrary to common sense. In the next place, the rainfall in the present day is not the same as it was in former times As much may come down, but not with the same regularity this it used to do One year we have a very heavy monsoon, the next a very light one. Those who have studied the subject are of opinion that this is owing to the denudation of trees How these affect the rainfall we cannot tell, but that they do there can be no reasonable doubt We have only to look at countries where there are no trees, and there we find little or no rain Take Egypt as an example Here is scarcely a tree in the whole country, and sometimes it does not rain for years, and then, perhaps only in small quantities In the Punjab and Sind the trees are few, and the rainfall scanty In some parts of the former there has been a good deal of planting carried on of late years with the result that the fall of rain has increased In other places where trees have been put down the rainfall has been greater than it was before But leaving the rainless tracts out of the question it has been found that when the forests have been destroyed the rain, after it has fallen, sweeps over the country, and carries everything before it There is nothing to stop its course. When there were forests these acted as a barrier to the volume of water, and as it were, regulated it. Now it goes skurrying along, doing all the harm it can, destroying crops, railways, villages and worst of all, sweeping away the surface of the ground The result is that when the next crop is sown there is no depth of soil, and the harvest is a poor one The soil thus washed off is lost to the people, for it goes into the sea Thus in many parts of the country the land is becoming impoverished in two ways In the first place by continual cropping, and in the second, by the volume of water rushing over it. As we have said trees have a staying power with regard to the rain, and this is a great point gained In the next place, springs are produced in forests, and since so many of these have been cut down the springs have ceased to send forth their precious liquid Old people tell us that there were many more springs when they were young than there are now This must be ascribed to the denudation of trees, and the same process is still going on It is well known that a great part of the land in Central Asia is an arid waste, and it is believed by those who have looked into the matter that this have been brought about by the denudation of the forests Formerly the land was densely populated, it sent forth emigrants to all parts of the earth, it was called the cradle of the world Then the land must have been exceedingly fertile, but now the greater part of it is a desert. It is thought that this is owing to the disappearance of the trees, and that the land will remain in the state it is now until there has been a complete change in this respect. The country will have to be replanted, and then it may become as fruitful as ever it was in the olden times As regards India, we cannot replace the forests, for the land is required for the increasing population But trees may be planted on every spare bit of land, and round every village there are always such pieces of land The Government should encourage the restoration of the trees that have been cut down, and should maintain nurseries from which the people would obtain great young plants that would supply the place of those cut down It is to be hoped that the authorities will take the matter in hand before it is too late

THE INSANITARY STATE OF BANGALORE.

There have been many complaints of late that Bangalore is not so healthy as it used to be, that every year epidemics occur, and that many succumb to them This is *only too true* We have lately had cholera in our midst, and it carried off many valuable lives Then we have small pox, which pays us regular visits, and remains a long time. Formerly few died from its effects, now the number is large, and every year becomes greater Then there is enteric fever which of late has been very prevalent, besides other kinds of fevers The other diseases that prevail need not be mentioned as they will occur to the minds of our readers In days gone by the Station was looked upon as the healthiest in the whole of India, it is to be feared the same cannot be said of it now The death rate has increased, and unless steps are taken to improve matters it will rise still higher There must be a reason for this, and we have not far to seek for it The sanitation of the place is bad and very little is done to improve it If we leave the main streets either of the Cantonment or the Pettah we come upon lanes that are reeking with filth and bad smells and the further we go the worse is the aspect of affairs The drains are neglected, matter deleterious to health is allowed to lie about, and altogether sanitary matters are ill kept. In the Pettah many of the roads are narrow and crooked, and it is difficult to keep them clean but still an attempt should be made If the unhealthiness of the place goes on it will lose its good name, and the number of visitors as well as the trade will fall off Besides, the place is becoming too overcrowded, but this might not matter so much if the sanitation was everything that would be desired But this it is not and the large number of people now coming into the place only make the matter worse Then again, there is the water supply, or rather the want of it, and this makes the place unhealthy A scheme has been talked about for the last fifty years and yet we seem no nearer obtaining what we want than did the people of the last generation During the hot weather we are compelled to drink all sorts of vile water, and it is not to be wondered at if disease increases It would be very remarkable if it did not If the Municipalities of the two parts of the place would only better themselves the sanitation might easily be improved, and the bad repute into which the place is falling would be removed Should the place become more unhealthy than it is, it might lose its importance, and sink to one half of what it is now It is the duty of every one to endeavour to prevent such a catastrophe as it would cause a great loss to many

Occasional Notes.

The breach on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway has now been repaired and through traffic resumed

Professor Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., has been elected Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, in the place of Mr Apte.

The friction at the Allahabad High Court has assumed a very serious aspect, and, according to a contemporary, the general impression is that it will end in the resignation of either Mr Justice Mahmood or the Chief Justice,

The rainfall in the country around Gooty, Anantapur Gadag and Alur has been plentiful, and more now would only harm the bumper crops that are springing up all around The public health is not good at Anantapur where cholera prevails At Bellary it is improving

In the Hardwar enquiry it is stated that about two hundred and fifty witnesses have deposed before the Commission on Acts of oppression, cruelty, extortion, and depredation, violation of religious rites and feelings, and deaths under violent circumstances, have come to light

On the 17th instant, H H the Maharaja of Travancore gave Mr Shungni Subyer the Commission of appointment as Dewan in Mr Rama Row, retired The new appointment is popular in Travancore, and it is expected he will start a fresh career of prosperity A large meeting is proposed to take place to welcome the new Dewan

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang, C I E, has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, a recognition of his scholarship and work for the University which the *Times of India* says will be *widely appreciated. The new Vice Chancellor* is one of the most distinguished members of the University

The *Bombay Gazette* states that there is considerable embarrassment at the India Office owing to the spirit of interregnum pending the change of Ministry Much hesitation is observable on the part of the present Government in sanctioning any course which may possibly be disapproved by their successors and there is a natural desire not to fetter the action of the future authorities of the India Office It is understood that the Liberal statesman designated as the successor to Lord Cross is called into consultation before replies are sent to important despatches received from the Government at Simla

Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Row has explained why he did not sit down to eat at the recent *remarriage* ceremony at Mylapore He says —" In Social Reforms as well as in religious reforms eating and drinking form no important elements That these are important is an idea for which India is indebted to Europe

I fully believe that my non dining with Iyengars will not cause the slightest harm to the progress of events for bettering Hindu sociology or religion, which I expect to happen by my proceedings Indeed, drinking and eating with all was never thought of by me or by my friend Rao Bahadur Ranade I have found from experience that the doings will remarriage parties have not improved matters a bit, and that they might have very probably hindered the progress of improvements "

Local and Provincial

The Elections, C & M Station —These come off on Wednesday, 24th of the month

The Breaches on the Railway —These are *being restored as fast as possible* and the railway people hope soon to have the *train running right through*

The City Municipal Elections—These began on Saturday last, and it is to be hoped that all who have votes will present themselves at the places appointed, and do their duty on the occasion

The Maharajah —It is said that the Maharajah will proceed to the capital on Wednesday to be present at the fast which takes place the next day This over, we are told that His Highness will return to Bangalore in time for the ball on the 31st of this month

The Races —These come to a close on Saturday last, and, upon the whole, they have been a disappointment this year The fields were small, and altogether was a falling off There were large numbers of people present on all the four days, and this was the only part of the business that was equal to former years

THE WEATHER.—A good deal of rain fell last week, and the average up to date is more than six inches as compared with the last five years But more appears to have fallen outside the place than in Bangalore The country looks green, and the crops promise to be good The tanks in this place have received a fair supply, but not so much as might have been expected, and this may be ascribed to the fact that the feeders have been cut off

MR HEMAJEE ROW—It is with great regret we have to record the death of the gentleman on the evening of Thursday last, at his residence "Scrafin House" Though he had not been in good health for some time he managed to attend office till within a few days of his death In respect to his memory, all the Courts in Bangalore belonging to the Mysore Government were closed on Friday last The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and his loss will be much felt

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 18th August 1892.

The 6th August 1892—No. 2097—G F 143 92—The following Mysore Medical pupils having obtained certificates of qualification from the Medical College, Madras, as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, they are entertained as such from the date of their having reported themselves to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore for duty, viz 8th July 1892 and they are posted to the Hospitals noted opposite their names:—

D Jaya Rao, M Sreenivasa Rao, G Manner — St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore
M Nanjundaiya, N Bapanna, H P D'Vaz — General Hospital, Mysore
M Venkatachar Civil Hospital, Kolar.
B Annappa Do Chikmagalur
M Appiyanngar N du Do Chitaldroog
K Krishnaiengar Do Shimoga
C N Chikkanna Do Hassan

The 10th August 1892—No 2100—G F 145 92—Mr P Panchanatha Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, not having availed himself of the two days' casual leave sanctioned in Notification No 636 G F 78 92 of the 14th July 1892, the same is hereby cancelled

The 12th August 1892—No 2230—G 591-92—Under the provisions of Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr J. W Knight, Superintendent of Police, Hassan District, has been granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from the 27th July 1892

The 18th August 1892—No 2184—G 578 92—Mr K Nageshi Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Shimoga District Treasury, is granted leave on private affairs for 3 months from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr K Ramaswamiengar, Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and to be in charge of the District Treasury at Shimoga, during the absence of Mr Nagesha Rao on leave or until further orders

No 2187—G. 581 92—Mr A Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury, Tumkur, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2. Mr, M Laing-Meason, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is posted to the Tumkur District for charge of the District Treasury, during the absence of Mr. Ragharendra Rao on leave or until further orders

No. 2190—G 570-92—Mr B K Venkatavaradaengar, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 5th instant

Mr Syed Nasruddin is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Tumkur during the absence of Mr. Venkatavaradaiengar on leave or until further orders To join on being relieved of the charge of the Hassan District.

Mr. B Kuppusami Naidu, Amildar of Bangalore Taluk, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Bangalore District, during the absence of Mr Syed Nasruddin on other duty.

No. 2194—G. 564 92—The following postings are ordered :—

1. Mr C. Devaraj Ars, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, to be attached to the Bangalore District.

2 Mr. K S. Chandrasekharam Iyer, B A, B L, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, to be attached to the Chief Court

Mr K R Srinivasaiengar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, to be attached to the Dewan's Office.

No 2200—G 574 92.—Mr. Narayanaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it

Mr P Venkat Rao, Munsiff of Chikmagalur, is appointed to act as General Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and 1st Class Magistrate, Kadur District, during the absence of Mr Narayanaiengar on leave or until further orders.

Mr R B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is posted to the Kadur District for charge of the District Treasury at Chikmagalur.

No 2285—G 596 92—N Alasingrungar, Deputy Amildar, Yedatoli Sub Taluk is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days in extension of that granted in Government Notification No 103, dated 22nd June 1892

No 1305—G 407 92—Narasanna, Amildar of Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No 2352—G F 21 92—In continuation of Notification No 112, dated 2nd July 1892, the leave on Medical Certificate granted to Mr J G North, Assistant Commissioner, is hereby extended by two months.

No. 2355—G F 139 92—Mr S Arnold Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, Bangalore, has been granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

General Summary.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAGISTRATE—At the High Court, yesterday before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wilkinson, Mr Madava Rao appeared in a petition for the transfer of a case in which certain persons were accused of assault, now pending before the Special Second class Magistrate of Kamari, in the Cuddapah District The petition was supported by two affidavits stating that the Magistrate had received an illegal gratification from the complainant sworn to by two persons who saw the money being taken to the Magistrate's house The Government Pleader, who opposed the petition filed a counter affidavit from the Magistrate in question repudiating the charge of bribery made against him, and at the same time alleging that "the accused hailed from the village of Kankandi, in the Cuddapah District notorious for its actionsness, unmitigated lying, and that the Divisional Police Officer had written that the accused were notorious bad characters. The Magistrate added further that the accused were "apparently well versed in making false charges, and in the black art of getting criminal cases transferred" Their Lordships observed that apart from the allegations made in the petitioners' affidavits, the statements contained in the counter affidavit of the Magistrate himself showed beyond all doubt that he was prejudiced against the accused, who could consequently not expect a fair and impartial trial Their Lordships directed a transfer of the case, observing at the same time that the conduct of the Divisional Police Officer and others concerned should be taken notice of by the authorities,

RAMANAD DEVASTANAMS—A correspondent writes:—"The ancient Samsthanam of Ramnad contains many old and celebrated Devastanams, some of them richly endowed by former Rajahs of Ramnad The villages belonging to these Devastanams were long regulated, and the income in consequence has been gradually decreasing The temple buildings also are in disrepair The Rajah of Ramnad, with a view to correct these abuses, has divided the two lakhs of rupees saved during the management of the Court of Wards between the temples and has arranged for their being repaired. The villages belonging to these temples have been leased on terms that are highly profitable to the Devastanams The lessees have to bear all charges of establishment and tank repairs themselves, and have to pay the present average revenue of each temple in so many instalments to the Rajah who retains with him all control over the temples proper. Thus, say, the villages of a certain temple yielded on an average Rs 20,000 per annum, now Rs 5 000 will have to be approximately deducted for charges of establishment and repairs, and the net income will be Rs. 15,000 this again vary according to good or bad seasons, and the price of paddy may rise or fall. Under the present arrangement, the lessees have to pay Rs 20,000 down in cash without regard to season or price of paddy, and have to bear village expenses themselves The leases are for 25 years, at the expiration of which the villages will revert in a very good condition. It is also agreed that all amounts the lessees realise over the amount they pay to the Rajah will go towards the Building Fund of the temples after defraying the lessees expenses concerning establishment and repairs The temples of Ramnad Samsthanam have therefore a bright future before them"

IMPORTANT QUESTION WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGES—At the High Court to day, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Handley, a second appeal came on for hearing in which an important question as to the redemption of mortgages came up The Honourable Messrs C Sankara Nair and V Bashyam Aiyangar appeared for respondents and appellant respectively, The question at issue was the redemption of a *Kanam* in the Malabar District, in which the mortgagor sought to redeem a mortgage of property on which he had received a loan of Rs 5 000 but which he had leased to his mortgagee for usufructuary rights in respect of which latter the mortgagee had fallen in arrears to the extent of Rs 122 13 0 The Hon'ble Mr Sankara Nair took a preliminary objection to the hearing of the appeal on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the amount of the mortgage was Rs 5,000 and that it was futile was in the suit to add to this suit a demand for arrears of rent so as to raise the value of the suit to such a figure as would bring the appeal within the jurisdiction of the High Court On the other hand the Hon'ble Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar argued that the Law provided that the two causes of action in the Suit for redemption, and the other for recovery of arrears of rent, might be combined in one suit and that the aggregate would determine the jurisdiction Both Council quoted largely from cases bearing on the matter. Their Lordships, who were of opinion that the question must be based upon the value fixed according to the Court Fees Act, and this was on Rs 5 000 only, the appeal did not come within the jurisdiction of the Court, reserved judgment until they had consulted the Hon'ble Sir T. Muthusawmy Aiyar

Extracts.

The *Englishman*—The petition of the Indian Currency Association will, we presume, be sent home shortly for presentation to Parliament, when the House re-assembles for the Autumn Session In the meantime silver is daily falling in price and, so far as it is possible to judge, there is nothing to stop it on this side of twentypence per ounce or the equivalent of eightpence per rupee, and before action can be taken by Parliament on the Currency Association, say in November next, we may see the sterling value of the rupee at something less than a shilling The support which the Currency Association has received all over India from all classes of the community, both Native and European, ought by this time to have attracted the attention of the authorities The country has given expression to its alarm, and the time has come when the Government of India ought to take action We believe that Parliamentary sanction is not necessary to enable Government to close the Mints to the free coinage of silver. All that is required is sanction from the Secretary of State, and steps should be taken to obtain this without another day's delay That the authorities in this country should be sitting still with folded hands apparently doing nothing to save the country from the financial crisis now staring it in the face seems almost incredible, yet, so far as is known to the country, this is the position If those responsible for the Government of India at the present time fail to apply the remedy before it is too late, they will deserve the censure which will assuredly await them when disaster has overtaken the country.

INDIAN PRINCES IN THE LAW COURTS

The Court of Appeal on July 26 gave Judgment in a matter arising out of some loans obtained by Prince Victor Duleep Singh from the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Society The security given by the Prince was his life interest in certain property, and the question at issue was whether the Secretary of State for India, who had also advanced money to the Prince, had a right to redeem the loans granted by the assurance society. Mr Justice Kekewich held that the had, and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 26, Lord Stormonth Darling gave judgment in the action brought on behalf of Albert Edward Bhagvat Singhjee, of Stamford street, London, against His Highness Sir Bhagvat Singhjee, Thakor Sahib of Gondal, in the province of Gujerat and Presidency of Bombay, K C S I, LL D now or lately residing at 3, Belgrave crescent, Edinburgh, for payment of £200 per annum for twenty-one years from Feb 13, 1888, the date of the pursuer's birth, or until other arrangements should be made for the pursuer's maintenance and education It was stated that the pursuer was a natural son of the defender, and was entitled to all the rights and privileges of natural sons of the Prince of Gondal His Lordship found that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the declaratory conclusions of the summons, and as regarded the remaining conclusions he found that the pursuer's averments were irrelevant He therefore dismissed the action and awarded expenses to the defender

The *Daily News* of July 27 prints the following —The fall in the price of silver yesterday was due to a singular, if accidental, agreement both in the East and West to lower the quotation New York sells, and India refuses to buy At 39 1-16d an ounce bar silver is only a shade above the very lowest price on record, 39 having been touched This decline forms one of the most remarkable landmarks in the history of prices The United States came to the rescue of the silver market in the summer of 1890, and attempted to restore the price to its old level by increasing the monthly purchases of the United States Treasury from two million dollars to 4 500 000 ounces, which has been the rate of purchase for about two years past. The price at once rose from 41½d. to 54d, but the result of this effort has been to leave the United States Treasury with 434 million dollars of silver in its vaults—silver which had much better have been left in the ground, and at the bottom of the mines, till really wanted The experiment has been as complete a failure as Canute's fiat against the tide, silver being now practically as low as ever, and much cheaper than before the experiment of 1890 was tried—It is beginning to be asked, "What is to be done for India?" The rupee is now worth only 1s 3d, and officials, pensioners, railway, and other Eastern shareholders find their incomes terribly reduced when remitted home The fall in silver, it is well known, has depreciated the assets of all Eastern banks—witness the heavy decline in their shares this year Nevertheless, the answer to the question just put is that, at any rate at present, it is better to leave the matter alone Any attempt to alter the currency or standard of values in India might be disastrous in the extreme Before taking alarm for the sake of India, at the fall in the rupee we have to see whether American mines will not stop their production and allow the selling price of the metal to right itself without artificial assistance As soon as American mine owners are convinced that the Government of the United States will stop the excessive purchases of silver, they may be compelled to close their mines. So long as they had the slightest chance, by lobbying or log rolling, or bribes, or threats of compelling the American Government to buy their produce, they went on getting silver The best thing for the market would be an Act by the American Legislature suspending the pur

chase of silver altogether.—A Washington telegram, dated July 25 says:—"Mr. Vest to-day introduced a Resolution in the Senate authorising the President to proffer to Great Britain, Germany, and France, as an inducement for them to enter into an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, a reduction of 25 per cent in the Customs tariff on textile fabrics, hardware, earthenware, and glass."

THE DEWAN & PRACTICAL REFORM

The *Indian Social Reformer* gives publication to the two following letters. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Dewan Bahadur Ragunath Rau on the 1st August, 1892:—

Dear Sir,—May we take the liberty of approaching you with a suggestion in regard to the re-marriage that took place under your auspices on Sunday last? And in venturing to do so, we think it necessary to make one or two observations as to the nature and magnitude of the services you have rendered to improve Hindu society on the lines laid down in our ancient Shastras. It is our firm conviction, born of intimate observation, that no man living in our Presidency, has done more than your esteemed self to bring home to the minds of our countrymen the injustice and unreasonableness of some of our present day customs. And the credit of labouring life long to restore to Hindu women the privileges to which she is by the ancient law of the land entitled, belongs to you. But we believe that if you also demonstrate the sympathy which you feel towards those who act up to your advice, by the adoption of some measures which in our opinion and that of the general public are very essential, we would be able to witness the speedy realisation of some of our most cherished aims. In cases of re-marriage as a rule, we feel, that where the parties are Brahmins, they ought to be invited for a dinner, presided over by you, and that the present case ought not to be an exception. Either as the President of the Marriage Association, or as a venerable Brahmin gentleman well versed in Shastraic literature, your association in dinner with the party is of paramount importance. It will silence our opponents, *it will convert to our side the wavering*, and it will draw closer those who have already committed themselves to practical reform. In our view if you comply with our request, that would be the crowning edifice of the grand structure you have raised in this land, a structure wherein many a forlorn girl finds her domestic salvation. It is in no captious spirit that we make the suggestion. We admire your steadfastness of purpose, we are proud to call ourselves your humble followers in a path which you have rendered less rugged than it was 20 years ago. We are aware of the invaluable services you have rendered. We have been waiting since we first met you to take an active part in the propagation of those ideals which you have set before the nation. And if we defer in some respects, we do so with the utmost deference. And it is because we place so high a value on your exertions that we single you out for making this appeal. And we hope that you will accept our proposal in the spirit in which it is made, that of the utmost cordiality and respect.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

A. Subb Rau, B.A. Asst. Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
K. Subba Rau, Sub Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras.
K. Natarajan, B.A., Head Master, Aryan High School, Triplicane, Madras.

The following is the reply to the above:—

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, I regret to inform you that I find it impossible to agree with your views on the subject of Social Reform. In Social Reforms, as well as in Religious Reforms, eating and drinking form no important elements. That they are important is an idea for which India is indebted to Europe. I acknowledge that the Ramanuja Jeeyar and Shankaracharyas are superior to me religiously. My late cousin, Rajah Sir T. Madava Rau, was older than myself, and to whom I used to make namaskarams. Before the former I prostrate. But I have not eaten any food touched by them. My nieces who are very affectionate to me and I treat them as my own children are not allowed to cook my food. I would not eat any food touched by my nephews, although they are entitled to perform my sradha. In short I dine with and in the houses of very few of my relatives and not at all with others. I enclose copy of a letter which I, a few days ago, addressed to one of my friends. I fully believe that my non-dining with Iyengars would not cause the slightest harm to the progress of events for bettering Hindu Sociology or religion which I expect to happen by my preachings. Indeed, drinking and eating with all was never advocated by me or by my friend Rao Bahadur Ranade. I do not want to take up your valuable time by writing more, and therefore will conclude this note by saying that I have found from experience that the dinings with remarriage parties have not improved matters a bit and that they might have very probably hindered the progress of improvements.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
R. Ragunath Rau.

My Dear Sir,—I am in the receipt of your note inviting me for a dinner in your house. You know that I seldom dine in my relatives' houses and that ever do so in the houses of others. I shall attend the party at your house and join with my brethren in all other festivities.

Yours sincerely
19-7-92 (Sd.) R. Ragunath Rau

SOCIAL REFORM

Standard.—Elsewhere we have extracted from the columns of the *Indian Social Reformer*, two interesting letters which provide us with an answer to the question that has often times been asked in Madras and other places, how it is that the leading social reformers in Southern India avoid dining with the parties who perform re-marriage. The question was brought home to Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row by three gentlemen who are deeply interested in social reform and the Dewan Bahadur has answered it; but, we are afraid that the answer cannot but be highly disappointing and unwelcome to the large body of men who have been accustomed to look upon him as their leader and admire him for his moral courage. The Dewan Bahadur was asked to dine with the party who had lately gone through re-marriage at Mylapore under his auspices and thus silence all opponents of reform, convert to *this side the wavering and draw closer those* who have already committed themselves to practical reform. Mr. Raghunatha Row says in reply that "In social reforms as well as in religious reforms, eating and drinking form no important elements," that "he dines with and in the houses of very few of his relatives and not at all with others" and that he has found from experience that the dining with remarriage parties have not improved matters a bit and that they might have very probably hindered the progress of improvements. It is surprising that the Dewan Bahadur should have not only raised personal objections to his dining with any strangers but given expression to the curious view that eating and drinking form no important elements of social reform. The Dewan Bahadur has made some strange confessions in his letter. He has not dined with his religious superiors. He has declined to dine with his late lamented cousin, the distinguished Sir Madava Row. He would not eat any food touched by his nephews and nieces who are very dear to him. That a man who is reputed to have highly advanced views in matters of social reform is so very strict and conservative with regard to his kitchen, is hardly reconcilable. We have no right to quarrel with Mr. Raghunatha Row when he says that on principle he does not dine with strangers and, therefore, cannot dine with the parties recently married. Nevertheless, such a declaration may sound strange. In a social reformer is every man who preaches reform at the top of his voice and advocates the reciprocity of the table may excuse himself under a similar plea, when he is practically tried. There are several reformers in this part of the country who wait for the death of an old mother to venture on the high seas or for the conversion of a single lady of their household who is more than ordinarily conservative to freely dine with people of all castes without distinction; but, unfortunately for them, the old mother never dies and the only conservative lady of their household grows more obstinate than ever. For Dewan Bahadur, it cannot be said, belonging as he does to this class of men as he has made it clear to us that not only does he not dine out at any time but that it is his deliberate conviction that eating and drinking are no important elements of social reform. It is this declaration of his conviction that we regret most, as it comes with an ill grace from the mouth of a person of Mr. Raghunatha Row's status. We should have expected him to say just the reverse, as no reform of Hindu Society can be complete unless the Hindus break through the restrictions of caste and eat and drink freely with their brethren without inquiring as to their *gotrams* and *kulams*. Eating and drinking in fact form the very essence of social reform. To deny them that importance, is to talk the language of the Jew "I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you and so following, but I will not eat with you nor drink with you." The Dewan Bahadur has supplemented his general observation by another remark which is noteworthy. He says he has found from experience that dining with remarriage parties has not improved matters and, on the other hand, it might have very probably hindered the progress of improvement. Mr. Raghunatha Row speaks from experience, but it cannot be from his own experience as he has not dined with any remarriage parties. He seems to have judged from the experience of those who have dined with the parties and from the consequences thereof, that eating and drinking has not only not improved matters but might have very probably proved a hindrance. His language is very guarded but it nevertheless requires explanation as to some it is stated to ... we have a right to know how, if at all, the progress of social reform has been retarded by the experiment (in the opinion of Dewan Bahadur) of eating and drinking with remarriage parties.

Hope.—We propose to discuss the "Sea-voyage question" in one of our future issues when we may have an occasion to notice Babu Bunkim Chunder's letter at some length. For the present, we shall content ourselves with pointing out a series of fallacies upon which his whole argument is based and which, we humbly beg to submit, are not calculated to enhance the value of the remarks which our much esteemed countryman has made in his letter about the merits of "Sea-voyage" and its bearing upon the social and religious aspects of the Hindu religion.

The principle argument of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji in support of "Sea-voyage" may be reduced to the following syllogistic form:—

"What promotes human happiness is *dharma*.
Sea-voyage promotes human happiness.
Therefore Sea-voyage is *dharma*."

Well, we humbly beg to submit that the above syllogism is based upon a twofold fallacy. The first fallacy which lurks in it and which is quite patent to an observant eye is what the logicians call a "fallacy of the ambiguous middle." It is true that according to the Hindu *Shastras* one of the characteristics of *dharma* is that "*it promotes human happiness*" and perhaps it may be true—and Babu Bunkim Chunder says it is—that "*Sea-voyage promotes human happiness*." But the *happiness* which *dharma* is said to promote is not the same happiness which Sea-voyage is said to promote. Babu Bunkim Chandra Chatterji uses the word happiness in two quite different senses and therefore, his argument can lead to no conclusion.

Babu Bunkim Chandra Chatterji is quite right when he says that "*dharma* is that which promotes human happiness." This is not an invention of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji. It is the opinion of the Hindu Shastras. *Manu* says:—

"*Vedas, smrities, sadacharas, swasyacha priyamatmanah*
Etat chaturvidham prahus sakkshat dharmasya lakshanam."

This sloka can be indifferently translated as follows:—

"The marks of *dharma* are manifold. Whatever is sanctioned by the *Vedas* and the *Smritis*, i.e., the 'Codes of Law,' whatever is sanctioned by *good* custom and whatever is sanctioned by the "Good of One's Self" is *dharma*.

Mark the exact word of *Manu*. He says that "whatever promotes the *good of one's self* is *dharma*." This "good of one's self" is happiness but not happiness in the sense of pleasures of the senses—"the pleasures of eating, drinking and being merry." What *Manu* means by *atma* or *self* is not the human body, not the animal nature of man, but his true inner self which is of the substance of Divine Self, and its *priyam* or good is what perfects human nature. We should like to know if Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji is prepared to say, and not only to say but to prove, that, sea-voyage promotes happiness in this sense of the term.

This is fallacy, number one, in the argument of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji. But there is another fallacy, the fallacy, number two, underlying his syllogism. This fallacy is called in the language of the logicians, the "fallacy of begging the question." We humbly beg to submit that Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji begs the whole question when he says that "sea-voyage tends to promote the happiness of the people." He does not prove this assertion, he takes it for granted. But we humbly beg to submit that this his assertion is *not* a self evident principle or an axiomatic truth and, therefore, cannot be taken for granted. Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji has to prove it before he can base his argument upon it.

And is *sea-voyage by itself* calculated to promote the material prosperity of the people? We think not. Is the want of sea-voyage *the* cause or even one of the principal causes of the material degradation of the nation? Has the want of sea-voyage destroyed our native arts and manufactures and does it prevent the Indian capitalists from utilising their capital and turning it to better purpose? The want of sea-voyage ... is not, we think, to lead us indifferent to our own welfare and does it prevent us from utilising the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial resources of the country. And what good has "sea-voyage" done to us up to this time? What good have the "sea-voyaged" (we bless the word!) gentlemen done to the country and the people? What good have the flocks of Europe-returned barristers, doctors and engineers done to the Indian people? And what good are the ... patriots doing to the country and the people, who are clamouring for sea-voyage and who mean to take advantage of it only to go to England and make a noise there by ventilating their political and social fads? We see these questions in all humility and pause for a reply.

There is a third fallacy we humbly beg to submit in the argument of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji. And this is a "fallacy of confusion." ... Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji has made a confusion between "custom" and "necessity," "*dharma*" and "*dharmashastra*." He says that the Bengali society is not guided by the *shastras*, but by *custom* and even by *custom* but by *necessity*. Perhaps he is right, perhaps he is not right. But the question at issue in the present case is not how the Hindu society of the present day is guided, but how it should be guided. Should it be guided by *necessity*—meaning thereby the whims and caprices of individuals or should it be guided by *evil* customs or should it be guided by the *shastras*? To be guided by custom, good custom, i.e., *sadachara* is not going against the *shastras*, for according to the *shastras* "good custom is sanctioned by religion." And as for "evil custom" the Hindu religion says, and every other religion agrees with it, that no people should and must be guided by it.

Babu Bunkim Chunder says again that the "*Dharmashastras* and the Hindu *Shastras* are not identical." This is strange. The *Dharmashastras* of the Hindus consist of the *srutis*, the *smritis*, the *puranas* and the *commentaries* and the last three are based upon the first. We do not know if there be any other *dharma Shastra* besides these. Will Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji be kind enough to tell us what it is.

We have put down our observations in all humility and we are quite open to correction. We hope Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji will not be offended by our remarks. And we believe that Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji is not one of those who look upon it as a mark of "*degeneracy*" when a well meaning and honest critic points out their flaws of reasoning and has the courage to call a spade a spade.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

St Petersburg, 20th Aug —The Russian version of the affair at Aktash states that Colonel Yanoff commanded the Afghans to surrender their arms, and on the Cossacks attempting to seize them the Afghans fired and in the encounter which followed three Russians were wounded and eleven Afghans killed and six wounded. Colonel Yanoff remains at the mouth of the Pamirs A Russian Captain and three Cossacks who had wandered from Colonel Yanoff's camp have disappeared.

London, 23rd Aug —Mr Herbert Gardner has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture

London, 22nd Aug —The Radical electors of Northampton have convened a meeting to protest against the exclusion of Mr Labouchere from the Ministry. It is confirmed that the Queen objected to his appointment to a place in the Ministry.

London, 23rd Aug —The depression in trade in Lancashire is acute The cotton warehouses are glutted, and many mills have been forced to stop work.

The British barque *Roma*, bound from Bombay to Hull, has been wrecked off Algoa Bay, and all the crew have been drowned.

Simla, 22nd Aug —Cholera is reported to be severely prevalent in Afghan-Turkestan, as well as across the frontier in Russian territory Cases have also occurred at Kabul

From native sources I learn that the Russians have massed all their scattered troops in the Khokand region, amounting to 25,000 men, in two divisions, at Marghilan and Indijan, respectively, with what object was not known when the news left, but the rumoured destination was the Pamirs.

At the same time it is reported that the Shah of Bokhara has at Russian request collected large stores of grain and fodder from all parts of Bokhara at Golab, whether a Russian force will shortly march Golab is on the frontier near Fyzabad, whither it is recently reported that the Afghan force had retreated from Roshan and Shugnan. This news requires confirmation, but, if true, shows that the Russians are taking measures on a large scale to settle the Afghan frontier question out of hand

London, 23rd Aug —Mr William Fowler in a letter to the *Times* on the Indian Currency Question, says that the cessation of free coinage of silver in India would be dangerous and might be considered the the first steps in the direction of demonetisation

Sir David Barbour, in a letter to Sir W Houldsworth, regards a common standard for England and India as essential, the best method for its attainment being the adoption of a double legal tender by International agreement.

The *Times*, in an article to day, says that England cannot out of sympathy with India adopt a bimetallic currency, and is of opinion that a gold standard is the most complete remedy for the currency troubles The India Council, the *Times* adds, is considering the subject and will propose nothing rash, but cannot ignore the demand that something must be done promptly and effectively.

St Petersburg, 23rd Aug —The Russian Government, replying to the protest made by China regarding the Russian advance in the Pamirs, states that Colonel Yanoff's Expedition is merely an exploring one and will not occupy any territory

London, 25th Aug —Sir William Harcourt has been re elected for Derby by a majority of nearly five thousand over Mr Atkinson, the Conservative candidate

Yesterday's issue of *Truth* contains an article in which the circumstances are narrated under which Mr Labouchere was excluded from the Ministry The article states that an emissary from Mr Gladstone came to Mr Labouchere and explained that it was necessary to consider the wishes of the Monarch in a monarchical country and that Mr Labouchere was one of Mr Gladstone's difficulties in this connection The emissary suggested that Mr Labouchere should write a letter in which he should state that he had no wish to join the Government. Mr. Labouchere refused to comply with this suggestion, and concluded from the negotiations that the Queen had objected to his holding office. It was owing to this belief that a positive report to that effect, and which is now questioned, was published Meanwhile no explanation has yet been offered regarding Mr. Gladstone's action in the matter *Truth* in a further article, acridly attacks the formation of the new Cabinet, which it says is a mixture of an old gang of Rosencrantzes and Guildensterns

London, 25th Aug —The *Standard* advises that the troops at Gilgit be at once pushed forward to the Baroghil Pass

A letter from Mr Dadabhai Naoroji appears in the *Times* to day in which he objects to the Indian ryots being squeezed either to compensate Indian officials or to establish a gold standard He is of opinion that the present trouble is solely due to the inordinate drain on India from England

26th Aug —Sir Seymour King, in a letter to the *Times*, proposes that a small Royal Commission of experts be formed to examine into a schemes for establishing a gold standard in India

The *Financial Times* is of opinion that the suspension of free coinage in India would not be a permanent solution of the currency question, but it would avert a crisis and give time.

London, 26th Aug —Mr Gladstone has written a letter to Mr Labouchere taking responsibility upon himself of the latter's exclusion from the Cabinet

Bombay, 27 Aug —The *Times of India* in looking at the Afghan affairs, says —"In spite of contradictions which have come from Simla, we have an excellent reason for believing in the accuracy of our correspondent's statements that the Amir has applied to the Government of India for help against the Russian encroachment on his north-eastern border We are assured on an authority we can rely on that there is no doubt that the Amir has asked for help"

Allahabad, 27th Aug —The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent telegraphed on the 25th —

"The evils afflicting the Indian Currency are arousing general attention throughout the country Sir David Barbour's letter to Sir William Houldsworth is being widely printed. Even the *Times* admits the gravity of the situation, and urges action It declares that there is enough in the present position of silver to cause serious alarm, without considering how much worse may happen It further says that the proposal for a bi-metallic agreement is the only suggestion made officially by the Indian Government to England It would be too much, the *Times* thinks, to ask England to disarrange her monetary system, thus causing her case to be equally bad, and it objects to the stopping of free coinage of silver as likely to stimulate unlicensed private coinage, making the entire currency token money and depriving India of any sort of monetary standard It inclines to the adoption of gold standard though it admits that there are immense difficulties to start with

The India Council is actively discussing the question No two opinions agree, though all admit the need of prompt measures

General Sir G Chesney writes to the *Times* urging the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. He combats the notion that a risk of spurious coinage constitutes a serious difficulty, and ridicules Mr William Fowler's plea that hasty changes are to be deprecated He severely condemns the Indian authorities for considering the question for ten years and doing nothing

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1892

THE LATE Mr S VENCATAVARADA IENGAR

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of this gentleman, at his residence in Sultan Pettah on Wednesday last He was in the best of health up to a few minutes before his death, and this was a great shock, not only to his friends but to the public at large There was not a better known man in the whole of the province, and not one more respected Mr Vencatavaradiengar was not only well known and respected but he was one of the ablest men that ever served the Government. He may be said to have been a self made man, for he passed the different university examinations after he entered the service of the State He passed the B A and then studied for the degree in law He succeeded in getting through the B L and then the M. L tests His knowledge was almost universal, he had read almost everything and he could supply information on subjects that most men are ignorant of He may be said to have been able to speak all the languages of Suthern India, besides being an excellent Sanscrit scholar A few years ago he published a learned work on this language, which cost him a large sum of money To the last day of his life he was a very diligent student, and his mind was ever fresh to take in new ideas Very few men would have passed the examinations that he did while they had to attend to the duties of their office This fact shows that he was a man of vast mind, and also of great power of will It must have been very trying to him to continue his studies after a hard days' work in court His example is worthy to be followed by all young men. Mr Vencatavaradaiengar did not throw away his books after he had passed his examinations, but went on increasing his knowledge. We now turn to his official career, and this was a brilliant one His first place was not in Mysore, but in Madura. There he remained only two years, and then came to this province and became a translator in the Superintendent's office, Ashtagram Division, and from this he rose till when he retired, he was Legislative Secretary and Registrar General and between these two offices he held many other He was for a long time a Deputy Commissioner and the last district in which he was placed was that of Shimoga Wherever he served he threw himself into his work and soon made his influence felt We need not go through all the stages of his official career as we give them in full at the end of this article Many people thought that it was a great pity he had to retire from the service of Government at the comparatively early age of fifty five, for he was then in the prime of his mental powers, and physically he was fit for any work But during the time Mr Vencatavaradaiengar was out of Government harness he did not allow himself to rust Besides attending to his studies he took an active part in the working of the Maharajah's Mill and it is owing in a great measure to his guidance that the mills are flourishing as they are He had also other undertakings and his nature was one that could not brook inaction When any one required advice on some difficult matter they repaired to him and he was always ready to give them what they required His great fund of information and his practical experience of life made the advice that he gave very profitable. His knowledge of law was profound and when lawyers appeared before him they knew very well it was no use trying to hood wink or lead him astray He saw through any sophistical argument that might be adduced and he very soon pointed out the error of his ways to the transgressor In fact, in every position be held he showed himself to be a man of strong, original mind, one who could lead instead of being led The large concourse of people that assembled at his house the morning after his death showed the high esteem in which he was held by the public at large, and the large number whom he helped to maintain were loud in their regrets at his departure The deceased has left behind him a widow a son and a daughter to mourn his loss, and they have the sincere sympathy of all who knew the gentleman who died a few days ago The following is his service during the time he was under the Mysore Government —

Translator, Superintendent's Office, Ashtagram Division, Mysore, 1st May 1854 Magisterial Head Munshi and Judicial Head Munshi, Superintendent's Office, Ashtagram Division, Mysore, Acting Deputy Treasurer, 26th October 1857, Judicial Head Munshi, 26th November 1857, Judicial Sheristadar, 12th March 1860, Acting Sar-Amin of Mysore and Revenue Head and Naib Sheristadar of the Superintendent's Office, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Mysore, Head Sheristadar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 1st May 1862, Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade and 2nd Judge of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, 27th December 1866, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, 1st December 1867, Acting Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Bangalore, 22nd June 1871, Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Kolar, transferred to Chitaldroog District, 1st May 1873, Officiating Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, 5th October 1874, Assistant, 3rd Grade 29th December 1874, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, 19th Jan 1875, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, 1st Dec 1875 Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, 20th April 1876, charge of the Treasury and Jail at Chitaldroog from January 1874 to December 1876, and of famine relief operations from November to December 1876, Magistrate of the 1st Class, 8th November 1876, Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, 7th December 1876, reverted to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, 1st February 1877 Judicial Assistant Commissioner Tumkur, 5th February 1877, on special duty in the Chief Commissioner's Office in connection with famine relief operations, 6th February 1877, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations in the Kolar District, 22nd February 1877 charge of the Head quarter Sub-Division, Kolar District, 14th March 1877, confirmed as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, but continued as Officiating Asst Commissioner, 2nd Grade, 24th April 1877 reverted to substantive appointment as Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade, 15th September 1877, Officiating Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, 8th October 1877, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, May 1878, Judicial Assistant Commissioner of P[illegible], 6th January 1879 Subordinate Judge, 1st Grade, Kadur District, 1st December 1879 Officiating Deputy Commissioner 4th Grade, Kadur District, from 15th January to 20th October 1880, reverted to 1st Grade Sub Judge, Chikkamagalur, 28th October 1880, appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District 24th February 1881, confirmed 1st June 1881, appointed Officiating Secretary in the Police and Legislative Departments, 20th July 1884, appointed Legislative Secretary and Inspector General of Registration and ex-officio Registrar of Companies 1st April 1886 Retired from the service 5th March 1890

THE CITY ELECTIONS

We shall not to-day go fully into the Municipal elections that came to a close a few days ago, but shall reserve a fuller discussion to a future issue But we must point out a few of the shortcomings that tended in some degree to mar the full effect of the experiment The papers were very badly prepared they were too complicated, and many mistakes were made It may be said in extenuation that this was the first election, and that it was not to be wondered at that mistakes of the kind should occur. But the President of the City Municipality might have referred to one head of the same institution in the Civil and Military Station, and had this been done the mistakes we have referred to would have been avoided The simpler the form used on such occasions the better Even with the simplest, mistakes are often made which those acquainted with elections know too well, so that it is not to be wondered at if blunders were committed last week, and not a few Then again, where there was an undivided family, and the head could not vote, it was not clear whether any other member had a right to do so In this way, no doubt, many who had a right to vote did not exercise it The rules with regard to those eligible for Commissionerships are far more clear than those with regard to voters This must be rectified before the next elections Then again, there was no body appointed to assist those electors who could not read If a friend offered his services matters were put right if there was no one near to help, the voter had to return home without fulfilling the duty for which he came This must be corrected before the next elections come round There was a good deal of confusion at the time of voting and we are told that a good many went away without giving their voice for one candidate or another The Police failed to perform their duty, and rather added to the confusion The accommodation was not sufficient, and hence matters, in too many cases went wrong It is a pity these mistakes were made because there was a good deal of enthusiasm displayed at the elections, and in many ways they went off very well Large numbers went to the poll, and, as we have said, there was much enthusiasm When the elections next come round we trust the mistakes that occurred on the present occasion will be avoided The elective principle is a boon to the people, and it has graciously been granted by the Maharajah, and the best ought to be made of it

Occasional Notes

The approximate gross earnings of Indian railways from 1st April to 6th August show a decrease of Rs 51,66 503 compared with the corresponding period of last year

The Russians are reported to have landed troops from gunboats early this month at Bandarjeeo on the Caspian, and to have pushed forward a party of cavalry towards Astrabad where some Armenian Russian subjects were plundered during the cholera riots

The London *Times* has at last made a pronouncement on the Indian Currency Question,—"a gold standard is the most complete remedy for the currency troubles" It is good news that the subject is being considered by the India Council, which "will propose nothing rash, but cannot ignore the demand that something must be done promptly and effectively"

Heavy rain fell on the night of the 25th instant along the N W Line from Cuddapah to Madras The rain in and around Madras during the last few days has been almost unprecedented, and but for the direction of the wind it would seem as if our own North East Monsoon were upon us The Cooum and Adyar rivers are in flood and three parts of the Island are under water

Mr. V Nagam Aiya, B A has been appointed to succeed Mr Sankara Subbier, who has been appointed Dewan of Travancore, as Settlement Revenue Officer, a post next in importance to the Dewanship There is a special appropriateness in this appointment as the incumbent was educated and graduated from the Maharajah's College, and has spent the whole of his official career in the service of the Travancore State

A London Correspondent says —"Though the Liberal majority is declared to be insufficient for working purposes, it is well to bear in mind that the Liberal and Labour members, no less than the Conservatives, are personally interested in retaining their seats as long as possible and at all events, until such time as several important measures of reform apart from Home Rule, have been passed This in itself is a guarantee for the life of the new Parliament, seeing that the same reasons operate in an even stronger measure with the Irish members not excluding the Parnellite representatives, who have come so near to being wiped out altogether that they will hesitate long before breaking away from the Liberal party Altogether the circumstances of time make for the union and cohesion of all the branches of the Home Rule party"

The Ulwar State trial was resumed on the 23rd instant, when the Court tendered a pardon to the two accused, Munshi and Cheena In their evidence they stated that they met in Major Ram Chander's compound before the murder, where they received two swords From thence they watched Kunj Behari Lal driving down to the cricket ground While in the compound Major Ram Chander came and spoke to them They left by the exit near the stables and walked down the road for 200 yards and waited for the return of Kunj Behari Lal When his carriage came up Cheena stopped the horse, and Munshi and Akhey used their swords They then fled back to the compound, and presently Major Ram Chander came and gave them drink and clothes They then bathed in the Kund, and burnt their clothes Budda rode home on Major Ram Chander's horse that night Next morning Akhey and

Munshi left, accompanied by Major Ram Chander's servants, who saw them out of Ulsur After the murder the Munshi was paid half his revenue for the year and two bullocks Afterwards bought three bullocks The sword used by Munshi was identified The other swords were broken and thrown into a well by the accused, where they were found

Local and Provincial.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —This gentleman left Bangalore for Ootacamand on the evening of Tuesday last

ROADS IN THE CITY —These are being repaired in many places, and it is to be hoped that the work will be well done. The roads were in great need of repair

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE CHIEF COURTS. —It is rumoured in official circles that Mr C Madiah, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is to secure the above vacant appointment

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, C AND M STATION —Only one contest took place, and this was for the second division, when Mr Olliff of Mr Hayes and General Fisher were elected

POLICE DRESS —Mr Hawetson District Superintendent of Police, has issued orders that Inspectors, Chief Constables, and Head Constables, shall not wear watch chains when in uniform

THE PUBLIC HEALTH —We are sorry to say this is not so good, either in the City or the Civil and Military Station as it might be There is much fever going about, and cholera still lingers in the place

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness did not go to Mysore for the Gowri and Ganesha feasts. It is now said that he will leave this place about the 8th of next month The ball at the palace comes off on the 31st of this month

THE WEATHER —We have not had much rain for some days, a slight shower now and then has been all But though the rain does not come down, the ground is damp, and the sun rarely shines A few bright days would do good

MURDER AT DODDABALLAPUR —Mr M Chengiah Chetty, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, City Police, has we learn, proceeded to Doddaballapur to institute enquiries into the alleged murder of a young Mahomedan woman, during the Mohurrum festival, the motive for the murder being the robbery of a large quantity of valuable ornaments

INTRODUCTION OF NEW PLANTS—The Durbar has directed the Inspector General of Forests to obtain from Messrs Reasoner Brothers, Florida, United States, a supply of young and healthy plants of the *Sisale* hemp variety, the fibre of which, when used for cordage, has proved to be more durable in its properties than ordinary English hemp This trial shipment is to cost about Rs 250, exclusive of packing charges and transport

MR ABDUL RAHYMAN —It is rumoured that Mr Abdul Rahyman Sahib, 2nd Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is making exertions to have his services transferred to the Mysore Government, where he will have a wider field for promotion If he succeeds in his efforts the Station will lose an able and efficient officer, one who has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and is considered to be a just and impartial Magistrate by the public generally Mr Abdul Rahyman is a young man and had he taken the step he now, we hear, contemplates he would no doubt have been in charge of one of the Districts as a Deputy Commissioner —B. S

CITY ELECTIONS —On Tuesday last we reported that Messrs. D Venkataramiah and Ganga Iyya were duly elected as Commissioners for Balepet Division, and Messrs S Sooba Rao and H Rama Ayya for the Manavarthi Pete Division We learn that here was a keen competition in the Ulsoor PeteDivision Mr Annappa Chetty seems to have got 223 votes, and Messrs Sambasiva Iyer, Advocate, and Basappa, Merchant, 207 votes each The votes being equal, the President exercised his option in selecting Mr. Sambasiva Iyer as the second Candidate for the Ulsoor Pete Division Yesterday morning in the elections of the Palace and High Ground Divisions, Mr T T L[illegible] and Dr Po[illegible] were duly elected, inasmuch as both of them secured the requisite number of votes under the rules to be considered as elected, although there were no competitors in those two divisions —B S

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Muzarayi), —dated 9th August 1892

MUZARAYI

No 102-500—22, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH AUGUST 1892

ORDER —As applications are being received from private gentlemen for the deposit of moneys in Government Treasuries on favourable rates of interests with a view of securing a permanent income for the charities, which they have already established within the Province, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following rules on the subject —

I No deposit will be accepted for sums below Rs 3,000 or above Rs 1,00,000

II The rate of interest for such deposits shall in no case exceed 5 per cent per annum and shall be payable half yearly

III *Deposits will be received only on* behalf of Benevolent, Charitable or Educational *Institutions or objects, Government* reserving to itself the right to determine, in each case, whether the charity on behalf of which application is made, is of a character that deserves encouragement

IV The person wishing to make a deposit under these rules shall execute a document to the Government binding his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns not to demand at any time the whole or any portion of the principal of the sum deposited, provided that it shall be lawful for the depositor, his heirs, executors administrators or assigns, with the consent of Government to withdraw the money and invest it otherwise for the benefit of the charity

V The Government are at liberty at any time to terminate the system of receiving deposits as above for charitable purposes.

A SREENIVASACHARLU,
Secretary

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 18th August 1892

The 11th August 1892 —No 2431—G 632-92 —Mr B K V[illegible] Deputy Commissioner, delivered over and Mr B G K[illegible] Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Tumkur District on the afternoon of the [illegible] August 1892

The 16th August 1892 —No 2414—L F 97 92 —Mr. Gombid Appanna Chetti is appointed as a member of the Municipal Board at Saklespur in the room of Mr. Narayana Sastri deceased

The 17th August 1892 —No 2619 —G 662 92 —Mr Syed Amir Hossan, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, is transferred to the Police Department as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, and is posted to the Chitaldroog District

Mr Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, is transferred to the Revenue Department as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and is posted to the Chitaldroog District for charge of the District Treasury He assumed charge of the District Treasury on the afternoon of the 27th July 1892

Mr N Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, will be employed on General duty in the Chitaldroog District He assumed charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office on the afternoon of the 28th July 1892

The 1 th August 1892 —No 2698—G 669 92 —Mr B G Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner on Special duty in connection with Irrigation Wells, acted as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Tumkur, from the 5th to the 15th August 1892, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

No 2701—G. 675 92—Mr H. Mattappa Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan District, having availed himself of the 2 weeks' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 70 of the 17th May 1892, from the 6th June 1892 and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st idem, the said leave is hereby extended by one day

No 2707—G 678 92—Mr Syed Nasrud din, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, *resumed, charge of the Hassan District* and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 12th August 1892.

No 2711—G. 682 92—Under Article 172, Chapter XII of the Mysore Service Regulations, one week's casual leave of absence is granted to Mr Mohammad Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks with effect from the 16th August 1892, or such other date from which he may avail himself of the same

No 2713—G 684 92—Mr P. N Puttaiya B. A, Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, has been granted a further extension of one month and two days' leave on Medical Certificate in continuation of the leave of the same description granted in Notification No 15, dated 13th April 1892

No 2715—G 686 92—Mr Abdul Rahim Mekri, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted privilege leave of absence for the month from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

The 20th August —No 2956—G 736 92 —Mr. C Haudin, Assistant Superintendent *of Police, delivered over, and* Mr. M Chengaiya Chetti assumed charge of the District Police Office, Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 10th August 1892

No 2966—G 739 92—Mr J R Barrow Manager of the Comptroller's Office, is appointed Chief Assistant to the Comptroller to the Mysore Government.

No 2971—G 747 92—Mr M Chengaiya Chetti, Assistant Superintendent of Police delivered over and Mr B J Kumarsami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner assumed charge of the Railway Police, on the afternoon of the 11th August 1892.

No. 3001—G F 100 92—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that from and after the 15th October 1893, the present Sub Taluk of Channapatna with the Deputy Amildar be abolished; (2) the whole Taluk now called Closepet be under the Amildar with Head Quarters at Channapatna, (3) the Taluk shall hereafter be called the Channapatna Taluk, and (4) the Sub-Division Officer shall continue to have his Head quarters at Closepet

General Summary.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINERS —Advocates, Vakils, Attorneys of the High Court, and gentlemen of the Civil Service of not less than 7 years' standing and Subordinate Judges, who are desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Pleadership Examination to be held in January February 1893, must forward their applications to the Acting Secretary of the Pleadership Examination Board, High Court, at an early date

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION —Candidates intending to present themselves for the ensuing Pleadership examination to be held in January February 1893 are reminded that *their applications must be filed on or before* the 15th November next, in the Court of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides or is employed, candidates employed or residing in foreign territory or within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, should file their applications in the Office of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side

Extracts.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

The *Bombay Gazette* — At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the 5th proximo, measures for improving *the financial condition of the University* will be considered The funds available being found insufficient to the growing needs of the Institution, an application was made to Government in the early part last year, asking that the annual grant should be raised from Rs. 15 0 0 to Rs 20 000 In April, 1891 the Government of Bombay replied to the application, and pointed out that the University of Madras had secured a surplus beyond the financial equilibrium by the scale of fees charged and paid, and that the Calcutta University was preparing to introduce the same system It appeared to the Government that the time had come when the Bombay University should consider the justice of placing its scale of fees on a similar basis to that laid down in Madras, or even, if necessary, raise the fee for a degree or licence higher than at Madras in order to establish a financial equilibrium. The Government, while sanctioning a grant of Rs 15,000 for the year 1891-92 informed the authorities of the University that the Accountant General has been instructed to pay the grant provided in this year's Budget, as a special case These communications from Government have been considered by a Committee appointed by the Senate in *July* 1891, *to consider the subject of reform* of the University Examinations Principal Oxenham has given notice of his intention to *propose* at the next meeting of the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the Syndicate a series of eleven Resolutions raising the fees for examinations and for the taking of degrees It will also be proposed that an annual fee of rupees ten shall hence forth be payable by each fellow to the general fund of the University This annual payment can be compounded for at the option of each fellow by a single payment of Rs 100. The raising of the fees for examinations will, it is expected, give a considerable increase of income amounting on the number of candidates for the year 1890 to nearly Rs 15 000, while the fees from the fellows will give from *four to five thousand rupees.* The fee for the University School Final Examination, it is proposed to raise from Rs 10 to Rs 15, the candidates in 1890 paid Rs 8,200, which under the enhanced scale would amount to Rs 12 300 The Matriculation fee will be raised *from Rs 10 to Rs 12 the 2 957 candidates in 1890 paid Rs 29 570 which will now be en*hanced to Rs 35,484 The fee for the Second B A Examination which is at present Rs 10 will be doubled and the Rs 2,010 will therefore become Rs 4,020 The second Bachelor of Science Examination will also be doubled, but as the number of candidates in 1890 was only nine, the ninety rupees paid by them will only come to one hundred and eighty. The L L B, the fee for which was Rs 30, will become Rs 50, raising the total from Rs 2 550 to Rs 4 250 The fee for the first L M and S Examination will be raised from Rs 10 to Rs 15, enhancing the total from Rs 770 to Rs. 1,155 The ten rupees fee for the second L M and S Examination will be doubled, and the Rs 600 paid on this head will become Rs 1200 The new arrangements, for the popularity of which we will not vouch beforehand will give the University some Rs 20,000 per annum, irrespective of the Government grant, which it may be hoped will not be wholly withdrawn

THE APPARENT APATHY OF GOVERNMENT.

The *Indian Daily News*—It is said that representations from the services independent of those on the Currency Associations are reaching Simla in great numbers respecting the effects of the low exchange on their salaries and pensions *There is evidently a grow*ing impatience as regards the apparent inaction or helplessness of the Government in reference to the questions of currency and exchange Madras has met and spoken strongly, and not without reason The people see the Government of India legislating on matters which they do not want and against which there have been strong protests, as in the case of the Madras City Civil Courts Bill This is about the only matter of importance that has occupied the Legislative Council during a Calcutta and a Simla Session, and no one apparently wants the measure On the other hand the whole country cries and groans at the apparent indifference of the Government which sees the rupee vanishing [illegible] that implies something like insolvency to the Government, or a degree of taxation which the country cannot bear

We say the "apparent" indifference, for there is no indication that the *Government of India* have made any representation to the Home Government of the actual state and the still more gloomy prospects of this country though they may have done so. We cannot tell the Government, or at least, we cannot make the Government of either India or England understand, the extreme, the intense feeling of bitterness that pervades all classes at the apparent immobility of our rulers To do this we should have to use language which is not merely unparliamentary, but which might be construed into that of disaffection We do not say that there is disaffection in the political sense People of our own race, though they feel the pinch, abate not a jot of their loyalty to the Empire But, as we say, they feel and speak with a bitterness inexpressible in print, that, while the fortunes of the country seem on the brink of being wrecked, there is no attempt at lending a helping hand It is felt that the Government of India owe it to the country to let the Home Government know what the feeling of the country is, and that they have the country at their back in the requirement that "something" should be *attempted*, if nothing can be done It is felt to be an undignified position, and an unworthy one, for legislators and governors to sit twirling their thumbs in helplessness, or merely seeming to be doing something by passing Bills that no one wants If we state these matters too plainly for the courtesy and deference that are due to the constituted authorities, we do so because of the need that these things should be plainly said, and we know that they only express the feeling that is uttered daily where men do congregate, and where the feeling of their hearts pants for expression Things are reaching a stage when it will be needful to speak in a way that may be heard at Westminster. If the Government will move and show that it is in earnest, the country will support them India has *Maidans* as large as Hyde Park, and, though she has not populations concentrated like that of London, let there be meetings on the *Maidans* and let it be felt that the country is not prepared to "go to the dogs" with folded hands and meekness of spirit There is need for the Government and the people to move and stand together, and England will have to recognise the position or "Perish India" may mean "Perish England" too.

SEA-VOYAGES AMONGST HINDUS.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held in Calcutta on the 19th instant at Maharajah Komul Krishna Bahadur's residence, in Rajah Nobokrishen street, to consider the question of the sea-voyage reform among Hindus, and to hear Baboo Suresh Chandra Dutt, Head Master of the Calcutta Institution, read a paper on "Sea-voyages amongst Hindus" Maharajah Norendra Krishna Bahadur presided, and amongst those present were Sir Romesh Chunder Mittor, the Hon'ble Guru Dass Bannerjee, Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna, Baboo Norendra Nath Sen, Baboo Surendra Nath Bannerjea, the Hon'ble H H Risely, and the Rev Mr. Whitehead

The President in opening the meeting, said that they lived in a progressive age, and all their future actions must indicate progressive improvement The Hindus should act in accordance with advanced notions by sending their young men to be educated in England after prosecuting their studies in India, so that they might be able to take part in social and political matters just as Englishmen, for unless they went to England they would never be able to compete successfully with Englishmen in the different positions that the latter hold Hindus should go to England without losing their caste for then those of their countrymen who were engaged in commerce would be able to carry on their business to greater advantage than they did at present There was another thing which he should not forget to mention, and that was that the Hindus should take more wholesome food than at present, for a sound diet contributed largely to longevity In conclusion, the speaker said that they should encourage their young men to proceed to England to prosecute their studies, and on their return to India to conform to Hindu usages He then called upon Sir Romesh Chunder Mittor to propose the resolution to be put to the meeting

Sir Romesh Chunder Mittor here proposed the following resolution —First, in the opinion of this meeting, having regard to the state of public opinion in the matter, the time has come for taking a practical step for the settlement of the question as to whether sea-voyages may be undertaken by Hindus without loss of caste, and in this view the meeting resolves to appoint a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, i e Maharajah Norendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, the Honourable Guru Dass Bannerjee Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Baboo Norendra Nath Sen and Baboo Nilmoney Mookerjee, with power to add to their number, to ascertain the following points—(1) whether sea voyages on the part of Hindus, and residence in foreign countries, will involve the loss of caste if they conform to Hindu usages and customs, (2) whether it is practicable for Hindus to undertake sea voyages and reside in foreign countries and yet conform to Hindu usages, and (3) whether Hindu public opinion would generally support the movement in support of sea-voyages

Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna, Principal of the Sanskrit College, in seconding the above resolution, said that he had thoroughly studied the question, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that there was nothing in the *Shastras* opposed to sea-voyages or residence in foreign countries, if Hindu usages were observed

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously

Baboo Suresh Chunder Dut next read an extremely voluminous paper on the subject of "Sea Voyages amongst Hindus, to the effect that they had undoubted proof that the ancient Hindus were bold navigators and skilful seamen and made long and perilous voyages across the Indian Ocean to distant countries After citing a number of eminent English and Indian authorities in support of the above statement, the lecturer stated in conclusion that according to the *Shastras* sea voyages were not prohibited among Hindus, provided their customs and usages were observed

Several other speakers then addressed the meeting, some in English and some in Bengalee, after which a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close —*Statesman*

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT

The *Hindu* —The despatch which Lord Cross promised he would send with a copy of this Act to the Government of India has been received, and the local Governments are about to be addressed for their opinions as to how the provisions of the Act might best be carried out In accepting the amendment of Lord Northbrook, the Secretary of State said 'It had always been my intention when this Bill became law, which I hope will soon be the case, to follow the example of Sir Charles Wood, and in sending out a copy of the Act to send with it a despatch pointing out how these members of Council might very well be nominated so as not only to give the Governor-General, the Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors the sufficient additional assistance which they might require, but so as they might get the best representatives of the people of the country But the noble lord has said that there might be some possible legal difficulty experienced in carrying that out unless there was something in the Act of Parliament showing how that might be done Nothing is farther from my mind than to leave a legal difficulty open for further dispute therefore, I have not the smallest objection to insert such words in order to make quite clear the intention of the Legislature in passing this Act of Parliament. There is one further advantage in inserting words of this kind, that it will satisfy the people of India that this matter has been thought of and considered when they find that this particular matter is referred to in the Act itself, which practically increases the number of persons to be nominated ' We trust these liberal sentiments distinctly characterise the despatch that has been received. Since these words were spoken by *Lord Cross in the House of Lords*, the extreme desirability of the change that Lord Northbrook wanted to introduce into the measure has been most emphatically repeated and in the course of the debate in the Lower House Mr Curzon admitted again and again that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the elective system should be introduced, and if the Act did not plainly mention the system it was because the Home Government was anxious to give full liberty to the Government of India. We trust the despatch has made it impossible for the Viceroy or the Local Governments to defeat by passive obstruction the good intention of the responsible advisers of the Empress We do not think Lord Lansdowne will tolerate any such obstruction His liberal sympathies are well known and he has expressed himself in favor of the concession now made in the Act. Now that the Liberal Government will soon be in power we can look with greater confidence than we could a short time ago, to the intention of the Parliamentary legislators being fully and honestly carried out The Liberal Party gave us strong support when the demands of the Congress were being pressed on the English nation, and during the passage of Lord Cross's Bill, it was the sympathetic attitude of that party that made the Conservatives deal with the subject so liberally and sympathetically The only valuable concession that is made in the Act, the adoption of some elective system due to the Liberal Lords in the Upper House and in the Lower House Mr Gladstone wrung out of the Under Secretary an emphatic declaration of his party's adhesion to the elective principle "I believe,' Mr Gladstone said, " we are justified in looking forward not merely to a nominal but to a real living representation of the people of India " We have no doubt that these words of the Premier would not be ignored by the bureaucracy here and that in elaborating a scheme for giving effect to the Act the distinct utterances of the Liberal Party including its honoured Chief will be borne in mind It is desirable that no unnecessary delay is made by the Local Governments in complying with the Government of India's request We hope that Lord Cross's despatch and the Government of India's letter to the Local Governments will soon be published

THE ANCIENT HINDUS ON WATER

NOTHING could more strikingly bring into prominence the apathy of the Hindus of the present day in securing for themselves a copious supply of pure water than the careful attention which their fore-fathers paid to water-supply That they analysed water into its minutest ingredients classified, according to its different aspects in different places, into sixty-six different kinds, discovered the greatest number of its intrinsic qualities and followed it persistently and closely through the various aspects and changes it assumes in different climates seasons and places, is *of itself a sufficient proof of the careful* attention and minute scrutiny with which they carried on their investigation into water and its qualities But this was not all, They studied its medicinal properties, laid down rules and directions concerning the manner in which it should be used, in what form and in what quantity, by what class and classes of persons, at what time and with what restrictions And not satisfied with their achievements in this direction they carried their investigations still further They would, to use a poetical expression, water in her favourite recesses and haunts in seas, and oceans and lakes, in tanks and wells and fountains, in rivers and rivulets under dense and dark forests or under the clear and bright sun They selected the spots with great care and attention in which tanks and wells should best be dug, and they took the greatest amount of trouble to preserve water in all its purity and in all its freshness

According to the ancient Hindus water possesses no less than thirteen physical qualities These are —(1) tangibility, (2) number, (3) extension, (4) repulsion, (5) attraction, (6) divisibility (7) motion, (8) priority, (9) weight, (10) colour, (11) taste, (12) viscosity, and (13) mobility * Its colour is said to be white, its taste sweet its touch cool Philosophically speaking *paramanuj dum* i e water is consisting in the indivisible atoms is said to be unchangeable. The forms it takes are alone changeable

These are then, the *physical* properties of water according to the ancient Hindu Let us now turn their investigations into some of those aspects of water which are more immediate concern to the ordinary man These investigations are about the *accidental* properties of water. As for the accidental properties of common water, i e, water in its general aspect, it is said to be *pleasant, appetising, sweet* and *light* But water has been observed to change its properties with the change of seasons Water of the rainy season is said to be *heavy, sweet, nutritious* and *productive of perspiration* Autumnal water is *light* and *fresh* During the *Hemanta* season covering the months of October and November water is *invigorating, pleasant* and *beneficial*, but *heavy* In Winter, water is lighter In Spring, water is in its perfection. It is fresh, limpid, dry, sweet, invigorating, In Summer, water is cooling and prevents perspiration Cold water is said to be a sovereign remedy for many a physical distemper Cerebral excitement, fainting, feverishness, thirst and languidness are some of the physical distempers which cold water has been praised to have removed in a most efficacious manner Rain water as it falls on a windy day is very harmful But when it falls on a clear and cool day it is a sovereign remedy for many physical distempers

Although cold water is most beneficial to healthy persons it is not always beneficial to the diseased and the weak Hence it was that Sanskrit physicians did and even now do invariably prescribe warm water to such persons And various are the modes in which water is to be warmed In Winter, water is to be warmed until one fourth of it is exhausted during the process of warming In Spring, three quarters should be so exhausted. In Summer and Autumn, half should be exhausted in this way But in the rainy season warm water should not be used unless seven-eighths of the whole quantity of water have been exhausted in the process of warming Water warmed during the day is said to become heavy at night and water warmed at night is said to become heavy during the day Water is appetising and digestive invigorating to digestion and life giving when taken with food Taken early in the morning water is a potent antidote against innumerable ills and distempers which human flesh is heir to

The Hindu physicians are quite eloquent in extolling the virtues of pure and fresh water *Rajballava*, a great medical work in Sanskrit says —

'*Panergam pranmam pranastidayattah jeevanam*

Tasmat esravaswabasthsuna kvachitpanivaryyat

Annenapi vina jantuspranan dharayatchiran

Toyabhabe pipasartas kshanat pranair vimuchyate

'To the animated beings water is next only to their lives For it is water which keeps up their lives In all states and at all times therefore, water may be safely taken It is possible to live without food for some time but it is impossible to live without water for a moment

No wonder then that the giving of water was looked upon by the ancient Hindus as a highly pious and meritorious act, and digging of tanks and wells was regarded as by far the best way in which a man could do his duty to mankind The *Mahabharat* says —

Sarvakamanavapnoti kirtinchaiteha sasmatteem

Pretya cha mahatyamasti papebhyascha pramuchyate

'One who gives water has all his desires fulfilled and wins eternal fame When he dies he is freed from all sins and earns eternity "

But those days are gone We have become enlightened And we are now reaping with a vengeance the fruits of our so-called enlightenment

After the physical and accidental properties of water come what may be called its *local* properties i e properties which are due to the different positions in which water may be found Sea water is said to be *briny heavy* and *health destroying* But river water is 'preventive of all diseases and distempers' Water in low marshy places 'breeds malaria and fever and when taken is a predisposing cause of liver complaints" Water from the fountain is appetising, light and pleasant Water of a large artificial lake is sweet and cool and removes cold and feverishness, Wells in stony places contain water which is sweet and pleasant and is beneficial in many ways. Water of wells sunk in the ground is sweet and cool and light In some cases however it produces fever and cold

Here ends our short and to all intents and purposes but a very rough account of water and its qualities as given in the Hindu *shastras* and Hindu books of medicine It is a rough and meagre account no doubt But still it will give a contemplative mind sufficient food for reflection and teach us a lesson which we may do well to ponder over and profit by.

*In Sanskrit these are stated as follows — *Sparsa, sankhya, parimity prithaktvam, sanyoja vibhaga tegatva, drabatva, gurutvam, rupam rasa, sneha, and, aparatva.*

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 30th Aug—Regarding Russian action in Shignan and Roshan, the Amir is quite prepared to resist force by force, though expressing in the first instance his readiness to abide by the action taken by the British Government to prevent further aggression by Colonel Yanoff. He feels the Russians have taken advantage of the disturbed state of his kingdom to [illegible]

London, 31st Aug—The outbreak of cholera in Great Britain and on the Continent absorbs public attention. Two cases have occurred in the City Road, London, and four in Liverpool. The epidemic appears daily in fresh places on the Continent. Three cases are reported from Dover this morning.

Universal anger is expressed at the action of the authorities at Hamburg in having concealed the existence of cholera there for five days. One thousand deaths have already taken place at Hamburg from cholera, and fully a hundred and fifty thousand deaths have occurred in Russia from the same cause.

Truth publishes further letters that have passed between Mr Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere, in which the latter says he admires the chivalry of Mr Gladstone in assuming the responsibility of his exclusion from the Ministry, and maintains that he knows it was all due to the Queen, and also states that the Queen wrote to Lord Rosebery urging him to accept the post of Foreign Minister.

London, 1st Sept—Mr. Gladstone was yesterday charged by a heifer in Hawarden Park and knocked down. The Premier escaped without hurt, though he was so severely shaken. He was compelled to take refuge behind a tree from the attacks of the animal, which was eventually shot.

London, 1st Sept—A letter from M Vambery has appeared, in which he takes a grave view of the Pamir Question. He says that China and Afghanistan are powerless to stop the Russian advance, and that the time for British forbearance is past. If words are unavailing then deed must follow.

Bombay, 2nd Sept.—The rainfall registered at Byculla for the week ending with midnight on 31st August amounted to over 27 inches, bringing the rainfall for the month of August up to the unprecedented total of 47 10 inches, exceeding by over 8 inches the highest total recorded for three quarters of a century. All the reservoirs supplying Bombay with water, namely Tansa, Vehar, Tulsi and Powai, have been overflowing their bands for days past. The rain is still pouring.

London, 2nd Sept—The London and General Bank has suspended payment. The capital paid up amounts to £800 000

Allahabad, 2nd Sept—From reports received from most trustworthy sources, it appears that the strength of Russian troops on the Pamirs has been rather under-estimated. Colonel Yanoff has with him at least one Brigade reckoned according to the Indian standard.

Allahabad, 2nd Sept—In addition to the requirements of the frontier force mentioned yesterday, warned to be in readiness to march to Kajuri Kach in the Gomal. Pass the following additional troops have been placed under orders :—Two squadrons of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Rajanpur, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry at Multan. When the troops move into the Gomal, Dera Ismail Khan will be garrisoned by two squadrons of the 2nd and 3rd Punjab Infantry from Ferozepore. The troops will move on field service scale receiving cold weather clothing and free rations beyond Dera Ismail Khan. The portion of troops warned will reinforce the post of Kajuri Kach at once, the remainder being held in readiness to move later on in time to admit of military action being taken by October 1st if such should appear necessary. The continued presence of Afghans in the neighbourhood of Waziristan cannot be tolerated if the peace of the borderland is to be maintained.

Simla, 3rd Sept—Roshan, Shignan and Zebak are still in the hands of Afghan garrisons, but a skirmish has taken place on the Wakhan frontier between Afghan Khassadars and Russian patrols. Several Afghans were killed and wounded, but the Russians returned towards the Pamir leaving the Wakhan frontier in the hands of the Afghans.

Some Russian Engineers with an escort recently arrived at Golab and surveyed the Fyzabad River for the purpose of throwing a bridge across it. Hence the Afghans believe that an early invasion of Badakshan is contemplated by the Russians.

Simla, 3rd Sept.—The weekly crop report shows that in Madras the crops are generally thriving, but fine weather is needed in parts. Pasture, water-supply and the condition of cattle are good.

In Bombay rain has been generally good. More is wanted in six Districts. There have been floods in Broach, Baroda and Sind.

In Bengal rain has been general or heavy. Everything is favourable.

In the North West Provinces rain has been excessive and a break is wanted, but the prospects are good.

The Punjab crops are good, except in one District. Locusts have appeared in two Districts. There has been excessive rain in three Districts.

In the Central Provinces rain has been excessive in two Districts, defective in one District. Elsewhere good. Rice has been injured in Raipur.

In Lower Burma the crops are thriving everywhere, but far floods in one and in sects in another District.

In Upper Burma rain has been excessive in some parts and defective in Shwebo. Otherwise the crops are thriving.

In Assam it has been rainy.

In Mysore the prospects are good and also in Coorg.

In Berar the cotton and millet crops have been injured by rain. The other crops are good.

In Hyderabad the crops are thriving.

In Central India rain has been excessive in Bundelkhund and Bhopal. More is wanted in some places. Otherwise the crops are good.

In Rajputana things are generally satisfactory.

In Nepal the conditions are good.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

A WRONG VIEW OF A QUESTION.

It has often been asked how far the Parliament of Great Britain ought to interfere in the affairs of this land. Some appear to be quite willing that every case, however small, should be considered in that august assembly. They wish every matter to be ventilated in the House. Others, on the contrary, are of opinion that only the weightier subjects should be allowed to be taken home and there discussed. The latter, we think, are in the right. If a matter in dispute can be settled in this country it should be so settled; it should not be transferred to Westminster. The people of this land are anxious to see the Indian National Congress an accomplished fact, but what, we ask, would be the good of this if the real rule of the country were carried on in England? If Parliament [illegible] Congress wishes to bring into existence would be out of place. They would have little or nothing to do. The better plan would be to make these institutions so strong and so representative that the people would have every confidence in them, and then they would think of appealing to Parliament never at all, or only in very rare cases. In other words, only great measures should be brought before the House, while everything else should be decided in this land. Parliament, of course, would have to make certain laws; this could not be allowed to the Councils, but in other cases India and its Government ought to be competent to make such regulations as may be required. Above all things we think this country ought to be very careful so as not to be mixed up with the political parties in England. A strong endeavour should be made to get the most out of any Government that may be in power, of whatever members it may be composed. It will not do for the people of this land to throw themselves into the heat and turmoil of party politics in England, for should they do so they would find that they had to suffer and very materially. This country has received good and also evil at the hands of the two parties that now divide the political world at home; each side has passed good laws, and India has taken what it ought not. It was under a Conservative Government that the famous Proclamation of Her Majesty was given to the world. That document stated what the rights of the people were, and assurance was given that they would never be infringed. The Proclamation was a noble production and ought to be prized by every intelligent man in this country. It is the basis of all good laws that have since been brought into existence, or that will hereafter see the light. When the merits of the Conservative Government are taken into consideration this Proclamation should not be forgotten. Then again, it ought to be borne in mind that the Indian Councils Bill which only lately became law was the work of the late Conservative Ministry. We believe this measure contains the germ of much that is good, and that great measures may be evolved from it. Of course the other side has also given us very important measures, and will do the same again. But both sides have also committed wrongs to this country; they have made it pay more than it ought to do, and they have so given a turn to transactions that they were not to the benefit of India. We have been led into making these remarks from reading a lecture delivered by Mr. Eardley Norton in Pachaiappah's Hall last week. This gentleman has done so much good; he has been so earnest in the cause of Indian progress, and has fought the battle of the people so manfully that we do not like to find fault with him. But there are parts of his lecture that are very objectionable, and, if carried out would do much harm. Mr. Norton wishes the people of the land to throw in their lot with the political party now in power. He would have India, as it were, form a portion of this party, fight under its banner, and look solely to it for help. We, on the contrary, believe that the right policy for India to follow is to keep clear of parties and get all that is possible whoever may be in power. As we have said both sides have done much for India, and both have committed many blunders. India should endeavour to have such a Government of her own that she need not continually apply to Parliament for help, and to put right what is wrong. But worse than this, Mr. Norton recommends that India should cultivate the friendship of the Labour party. We wonder that a man of his intelligence should have seriously put such a proposition forward. Here are his words as taken from the *Hindu*:—

"One great feature of the present Parliament, therefore, was the Labour Party. When the time came as he, the lecturer, hoped it would come with the next Parliament, when they would have to go to Parliament and ask them for a fresh measure of [illegible] been allowed, for a more real representation, which the Government here were prepared to concede, when they did these things, the people who would fight with them were those men."

It is well known that this party cares nothing whatever about India; it does not care about England except so far as labour is concerned. It would not care the least if India were severed from the British Empire. All that those who compose it look at are their own selfish interests. If they can advance those they are satisfied, if they cannot they will go on fighting till they do, and though they profess to belong to the Liberals they would join the other side if they thought they would gain the least thereby. The Labour Party will never render any assistance to India except when it can obtain something very substantial in return, and it would be very glad to destroy the rising cotton trade of Bombay and other places. It looks with great jealousy upon this industry, and we may expect that it will try to overthrow it. It is surprising that Mr. Norton should have thought proper to tell his audience that the people of India ought to ally themselves to this party. If they were able to obtain anything for it, it would be at a great sacrifice, for more would be required than was given. As we have said the Labour Party will not willingly allow the industrial development of this land, and will try its best to keep it down.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The time is approaching when the Representative Assembly will be called to the capital, and so the people ought to prepare to elect those whom they think to be suitable. His Highness the Maharajah has graciously allowed his subjects to choose their representatives for the Assembly as well as those who are to sit on the Municipal Boards of the City and Mysore. This is a great privilege, and the most ought to be made of it. In this respect Mysore is far before any part of British India. In the latter there is nothing like representation; not even the shadow of it. In this Province we have, at least the germ of what may grow into a most important institution, one that may do an immense amount of good to the people. It must be acknowledged that up to this time it has not done so much as was expected of it; it has not worked wonders, and this may be accounted for. The Assembly has not had fair play; its members have not been elected but nominated by the officials, and they rarely sent up the best men. On the contrary, they sometimes sent up those who were scarcely of any use at all. There was no system pursued with regard to the matter; if a man wished to become a member of the Assembly and expressed this wish to the official whose duty it was to send him, there was nothing more to be done; the matter was settled. Sometimes a representative was sent who had made himself useful to one in power, and this was by way of reward. We believe a better order of things will now set in; the privilege accorded to the people will be taken advantage and made the most of. Should this not turn out to be the case the fault will rest with the people themselves, not with the Government. They must select the best men they can find, and send them to the Assembly, men who know their wants and who will do their best to gain what is required. Before the meeting of the representatives there should be a regular program so agreed on, and there should be no haphazard work when the elected of the people reach Mysore. They must know exactly what to do when they meet in the capital, and have heard the addresses delivered. Up to this time there has been too much desultory talk; too much isolation. This must now cease, that is, if much good is to be done. We are glad to find that two good representatives have been chosen by the Municipality of this place, and we trust equally good ones [illegible]

Occasional Notes.

The eighth National Congress, to be held at Allahabad, will be presided over by Mr. Naoroji M. P.

The Secretary of State has confirmed his sanction for the expenditure of 73 lakhs of rupees on the construction of the Bareilly-Moradabad Railway.

The Russian Foreign Office is said to have assured Lord Salisbury that the despatch of an expedition to the Pamirs has no connection with the question of Afghan claims in Shignan.

Continual rain fell in and around Bellary, Adoni, Karnool, Gooty and Anantapur during the 27th and 28th instant, and threatened to continue. In some parts it will prove harmful to the crops.

A nice question in law has come up in Philadelphia, where a lady left one thousand dollars in her will for the care and maintenance of her pet cat. The cat recently died but left five little orphan kittens, and now the point is whether they are the legal heirs of the pet cat.

Pending the introduction of a Regulation on the subject of weights and measures, the Mysore Government orders that standards of all weights and measures in ordinary use in the country must be obtained from the Bangalore Central Jail and kept in places where they shall be accessible to all for the the purposes of test, and if, after due notice, shop keepers and dealers are found in possession of or using false weights and measures, they will be prosecuted.

The Editor of the Satara paper, the *Pratod*, has been fined Rs. 500, or in default six month's imprisonment, for defaming Mr. Fagan, the Divisional Forest Officer there, by writing that he was imperious and high-handed; that he had shot a native woman dead in order to warn off natives from Government forests; that his plea that the shot was accidental was false, and that the official inquiry and examination by Mr. Candy, the Collector, was a farce and a piece of race partiality, &c. The defence was that the article was written in good faith, and commented more on Mr. Candy's style of touring and working than on Mr Fagan's character and conduct, and that, after all, it was really extracted from another paper. The fine was paid.

In acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly held in October last, the *Madras Mail* remarks—"We really cannot undertake to review matters which, from a newspaper point of view, must be considered as ancient history. Had the report been sent us within reasonable time we might have found something to say about it. The Mysore Government Press seems to be an easy going department; perhaps a little of the 'go' which has been infused into the other departments of the State would not come amiss to this department."

Mr MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has addressed a strongly worded Memorandum to the Government of India on the subject of the salaries of European Officers in his province. He points out that to secure Europeans of the stamp required—and it is absolutely essential in his judgment that there should be a strong European element in the administration of the Central Provinces—it is necessary that fairly good salaries be paid, and that, owing to the fall in the sterling equivalent of the rupee, salaries which were formerly regarded as ample are no longer sufficient to attract good men. He therefore presses on the Government of India that salaries should be raised, or that some other steps should be taken to effect a remedy.

Information reaches the Lahore paper From Jellalabad that on the 17th August the dawk from Kabul brought a bag containing many written proclamations for the Governor of Jellalabad, the purport of which was as follows:—"Let it be known among the people under my sway that a Mission from the British Government is coming shortly towards Afghanistan partly to have a view of the country, and partly to settle matters re Afghan affairs. The public is warned by this proclamation to bear this in mind, that if any of them ill treats or does anything in any way likely to cause annoyance to the Amir's guests, or interferes with them in any way or revolts, he will be severely punished."

Local and Provincial.

The Maharaja—His Highness the Maharaja will return to Mysore on the 8th of this month.

The Maharanee's Girls School—We learn that 14 pupils have sent in their applications for the ensuing Lower Secondary Examination.—H.

The Maharaja's Ball—This according to announcement, came off on the 31st August in the place. There were many guests, and all enjoyed themselves. Dancing was kept up till about three o'clock in the morning.

The Weather.—Not much rain fell during the last week. There were a few showers but nothing more. But it is generally cloudy and more sun is required. The ryots say that the crops are growing too fast, and that dry weather is required for them.

Inspection.—On Saturday last His Highness accompanied by the Resident and the Dewan inspected the line lately constructed to Doddaballapur. They set out in the morning, and returned in the evening. Everything went off satisfactorily.

A Hindu female's revenge.—We have been reliably informed that a Deputy Amildar, while on the Bench as a Magistrate, was slipped by a Hindu woman of upper caste, and that the former has lodged a complaint against the latter in another Magistrate's Court! We hope to publish a full account of it early.—H.

The City Municipality.—The first meeting of the new members took place last Wednesday morning when all were present. The meeting was a long one, and

a good deal of business was got through. This meeting promises well for the future. It is to be hoped that the members will attended in all their numbers as they did on Wednesday

A WATER SUPPLY.—We are given to understand that the Dewan has decided to bring in water from a tank near the village of Jilli, about ten miles from Bangalore. It was at first thought the Hebbal tank scheme might be adopted but it was afterwards thought the two reservoirs might be required for the Civil and Military Station and to the Jilli scheme and so is likely to be adopted. Mr Seddwell has been entrusted with the work, and we are told it will shortly be taken in hand

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.—Another young Brahmin in the Town has sued his wife, an educated young lady, for restitution of conjugal rights. We understand that the lady refuses to live with her legally wedded man, because he is not, as she says, capable of giving her the status that she aspires to! Such suits were unheard of in former days, and we are surprised that Brahmins and non-Brahmins are like rushing to the Court now-a-days for a restitution of conjugal rights.—H

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 18th August 1892.

The 23rd August 1892.—No. 3016—G. F. 97—92.—Mr Raghavendra Char is appointed as a Member of the Municipal Board of Hole Narsipur in the room of Mr Kumbaconum Subba Chari, resigned.

No. 3125—G. F. 103 92.—Mr. H Timmakrishna Row, Munsiff, delivered over, and Mr. K. S Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Kolar District Treasury, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1892

The 24th August 1892.—No. 3102—G. F. 17 592. Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, A. V Rangachar Naidu, Auditor of the Shimoga Taluk, was granted 40 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 30th July 1892, or such other date from which he availed himself of the same

No. 3190—G. 808 92 Mr. B. L. Rice, C. I. E., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, who was granted three months' privilege leave in Notification No. 3 dated 3rd April 1892, having availed himself of the same from the afternoon of the 4th May, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th August 1892, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz, one day, is hereby cancelled

The 30th August.—1892.—No. 3212—G. F. 214 92.—Under Article 175 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. S Vaidyanath Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days, with effect from the 1st September 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereon.

The 30th August 1892.—Mr. C. A. Mahadeva Sastri, A. M. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Temporary Rank, while in charge of the Kolar Gold Field Railway, with effect from 30th July 1892

General Summary.

THE LAW COLLEGE.—Messrs. P. V Seshagiri Iyer, P. S Sivaswamy Iyer and Rao Bahadur C Jambunatha Mudaliar have been appointed Assistant Professors of the *Law College*, Madras.

THE RAJAH OF BOBBILI'S SON AND HEIR.—A correspondent telegraphs that the Rani of H. H. the Rajah of Bobbili was delivered of a son on the 24th instant. In honour of the occasion sugar was distributed in the town

ENQUIRING INTO THE ORIGIN OF CHOLERA Col Doctor Chikor Bey, having been deputed by the Turkish Government, to visit India, and inquire into the origin and spread of cholera, the Government of India has directed the Local Governments to render him every reasonable assistance in his researches, on arrival here

ANOTHER VAKIL.—On Monday last, at the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Handley, on the Appellate Side, Mr. T. A Narasimhachariar B. A., B. L., who had been practising in the Chingleput and North Arcot Districts, as a Pleader was, on the application of Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyengar, enrolled as a Vakil of the Court.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—Dewan Bahadur R Ragunatha Rao gave an interesting lecture on Widow Marriage in the premises of the Saranganii Club on the 28th instant. Nearly 500 people were present, including officials, Mirasdars, Vakils and Pundits. The lecturer has invited the local Pundits to meet him and to discuss the several points touched on by him in the course of his lecture, on Shastraic principles. The debate is expected to take place very soon

THE BEZWADA-GODAVERY RAILWAY.—The special pleading of the *Deccan Budget* in behalf of the Nizam's State Railway's claim to work this section of the East Coast Railway, has, says the *Indian Engineering*, roused the Madras press into renewed efforts in opposing such an arrangement; the local papers are carrying on the war with a vigour that has the merit of being displayed in a good cause, which further more, has popular support. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has already taken up arms and sent the Government a very forcible protest which should tell

THE TRIPLICANE SANSCRIT COLLEGE.—The 24th anniversary of the above institution, formed for the encouragement of Sanscrit Literature and the study of the Vedas, was celebrated on Sunday evening at the temple with Mr M. A. Singara Charier, Chief Cashier of the Bank of Madras, President of the Veda Vedanta Varthani, in the Chair. A large number of Pundits and educated Hindu gentlemen were present. The proceedings commenced by the students reciting difficult hymns from the Vedas, discussing questions of Logic and Philosophy, and explaining some stanzas in Sanskrit. The President read the Report for the past year which showed that the Association had established 3 schools one at Triplicane, one at Sriperumbudur and one at Conjeeveram, that in the three schools there were fifty pupils, who were taught gratis and granted a subsistence allowance and that public examinations were held in Triplicane and diplomas granted. Prizes in money from Rs 5 to Rs 32, were then distributed by the Dewan of Vizianagaram's Mutt. The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks

REVIEW PETITIONS "IN FORMA PAUPERIS."—An important question affecting the admission of review petitions at the High Court was to-day decided by their Lordships J. J. Parker and Wilkinson. A suit had been filed by a plaintiff *in forma pauperis* in the District Court of North Arcot and the suit was dismissed. The plaintiff thereupon appealed to the High Court *in forma pauperis*, with the result that the appeal was dismissed. Upon this Mr. P. Madhava Row, Vakil, put in a review petition, but as the Registrar said this could not be admitted without a petition praying that such review petition might be admitted *in forma pauperis*, Mr. P. Madhava Row supplemented the review petition with that document. The next objection raised by the Registrar was that the review petition must be stamped under the Court Fees Act, which laid down that all review petitions must be stamped equal in value to half the stamp fee leviable on the appeal. The matter accordingly came before their Lordships, when Mr. Madhava Row contended that it was paradoxical and ridiculous to ask a man who was permitted to file a suit and appeal thereupon as a pauper to pay stamp duty on a review petition filed in connection therewith, and that as no stamps were payable by the pauper in the original suit and appeal half the stamp duty payable thereon amounted to nothing. He further contended, in reply to a point raised by their Lordships, that a pauper could not file a review petition, that the Code made no such exception, but declared "any person" could file a review petition. After some argument their Lordships, acquiescing in the contentions raised, ruled that paupers can file review petitions which need not be stamped, *and these can be filed without* a separate application for permission so to file them when once the petitioners had been declared a pauper by the Court

Extracts.

HOW HINDUS CAN MAKE A SEA-VOYAGE.

The Hindu.—In an article on the subject of sea-voyage our contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* refers to the voyage made by the late Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. He was a most orthodox Hindu, we are told, and entirely ignorant of the English language. Yet he was not daunted by the threats of orthodoxy and undertook the voyage under circumstances far more difficult than exist at present. "His party was composed of seven hundred men, including many Brahmins, who, while on the voyage, duly followed their religious usages, and recited the Gita before touching food. The party had cargoes of cows and Ganges water, and fruits (including cocoanuts) and preserves, but neither meals were cooked during the voyage nor consumed by any of them. What Sir Jung Bahadur could do then, we could do more easily now. The duration of the voyage has been considerably shortened, and the hardship to the orthodox Hindu voyager would at the present time be next to nothing. It will, indeed, be found that it is the easiest thing for a Hindu to make a sea-voyage, and yet remain as pure and orthodox a Hindu as he pleases." We also think so. But we need not follow exactly Sir Jung Bahadur's plan of almost starving during the voyage. If not only the Hindu usages properly so called but their superstitions also should be observed, a separate steamer can be constructed to suit the requirements of the Hindu passengers. Even the owners of ordinary steamers are not we believe, unwilling to show consideration to the prejudices of Hindus. We can cook our own food, and in regard to water we must be prepared to use the water supplied on board the vessel. When great innovations are adopted, it is not easy to respect our national peculiarities in the smallest details. In most important towns in India Brahmins and other caste-Hindus do not object to use the water conveyed by the public pipes which are handled by Pariahs and all sorts of people, and why should we object to the pure distilled water made available to the passengers on board the steamer. If serious sacrifices are expected from those that undertake the sea voyage, it will seldom be undertaken. All cannot command the conveniences of Sir Jung Bahadur, nor is it desirable that sea-voyages should be possible only to men of his position. Travel in foreign countries should become a portion of our ordinary education, and even men of ordinary means should be placed within the reach of this advantage. The Hindu traveller might be insisted upon to perform his usual ablutions, he can be compelled to abstain from meat and liquor, and his parent's annual *Srardhas* can be performed. But how can absurd superstition be observed that the Brahmin or any caste Hindu should not eat the food seen by a man of inferior caste or even in the company of such men? A good deal of our usages will have to be given up and only what are essential to Hinduism can be observed. We do not know if the orthodox Hindus of Western India are going to excommunicate His Highness the Gaekwar and his family. We do not think His Highness is very scrupulous in observing the usages of his caste, and if the Hindu orthodoxy is capable of impartiality it should make no exception of the Maharaja of Baroda. Several Hindu princes have visited Europe, and their social position has rendered all threats of caste ineffectual. They know now by their experience how desirable it is to visit foreign countries; and from them the advocates of sea-voyage without loss of caste privileges ought to be able to get material assistance.

SHORT QUESTIONS WITH SHORT ANSWERS.

What is this world?—It is a solid imagination. An aggregate of pure nothings. An empty form of numberless unrealities. A paradox full of impossibilities

What is life?—A parallelism in man with the everchanging phenomena of the world and the course of fleeting time. A series of connecting links between man and the world.

What is man?—Not the nature's perfect product, but an imperfect accident. A being struggling in the penumbra of the real and the unreal.

What is real?—What exists for ever and all. What is universally true? Whose existence is a solid reality.

What is existence?—A *possibility for* the subjective. The objectivity of all things real or imaginary

What is time?—An invisible, unsubstantial thread of succession binding the world with eternity. A formless name. An *idea of continuity of all* existing things and phenomena.

What is knowledge?—An agreement of mind and matter, of faith and fact.

What is truth?—A fugitive from this world. Always hunted after, never to be found. Possibly dead by this time

What is love?—A voluntary self forgetting. A forgetfulness of our own existence and a happiness in mingling ourselves with others. A temporary insanity, a frailty in man.

What is sincerity?—An euphemism for hypocrisy. A mad cry of professional jugglers. A commodity out of market now

What is friendship?—Foolishness of a feeble brain. The most fragile of all earthly *things*.

What is politics?—A jingle of oratory. A cunning deception for the mob

What is greatness?—Largeness of name, length of meaningless titles

What is madness?—An exuberance or scarcity of ideas. A fulness or void in the brain.

What is creation?—The glorious manifestation of a divine idea. A freak of childishness on the part of God. A toy for man's satisfaction. A whim of God, a pleasurable dream to man.

What is Nature?—The public treasury of knowledge. An inexhaustible source of joy. A household thick with poets and and philosophers. To an ordinary man, a mysterious and unintelligible commonplace.

What is religion?—The relation of man with God and nature. A solemn universal band of the known with the unknown. An instructive reverence for the unseen and unimaginable.

What is liberty?—Freedom of thinking, feeling and willing. The unrestrained development of mental, moral and spiritual faculties of man

What is honesty?—A word without meaning. A utopian attribute of earthly beings.

What is Duty?—A combination of four letters the signification of which is known to very few. A high sounding word in big and hollow mouths.

What is virtue?—A non entity. A thing of the past. A dim spectrum just vanishing into thin air. The worlds' broken prop.

What is vice?—An amiable monster, a lovely friend in love with the human kind. The present ruler of the sublunar regions

What is learning?—The prudent concealment of one's ignorance.

What is education?—A farce of grand beginning with poor ending. A drawing of empty buckets. A mountain in labour.

What is liberality?—A reluctant signature in a thrusted donation book. A paying generosity created in a moment by selfish motives. A hopeful means of publicity. An eager love of fame. A heartless sympathy.

What is philanthrophy?—A fashionable humbugism. A popular form of roguery. A natural product of the heat of youth of the untempered blood.

What is jealousy?—A canker, self born in the hearts it eats away. An incurable disease of lovers.

What is simplicity?—A word found only in lexicons. A pleonasm in the vocabulary of the present age. A simple way of naming complexity.

What is philosophy?—Pure nonsense. An empty nothing. A waking dream. A sweet oblivion to bury the dry realities of our every day life.

What is reputation?—A shadow without substance. The magic lantern of Satan. An *ignis fatuus* followed by a swarm of Lilliputians. A mirage to those who seek it

What is hope?—A constant companion of man in this wilderness of life. His best friend in distress. A solace to all sorts of misery.

What is despair?—The nonfulfilment of an earnest desire. The cruel cutting short of a long cherished wish. The poison of life. Man's greatest enemy but oftenest met.

"A SAD PESSIMIST."

THE ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF CHOLERA.

The *Hindu*.—Surgeon General W. Robt. Cornish, C. I. E., writes an important paper in the *New Review* on "The Origin and Diffusion of Cholera." The following are extracts from the article:—

"*It is curious to find how ready* European nations are to attempt the enforcement of quarantine against their neighbours whenever cholera is on the move in complete forgetfulness of the fact that no system of military or sanitary cordon between one country and another united by land has ever been successful in keeping out the intruder. The system is the cause of intense suffering and annoyance to a large number of innocent and helpless people, and is no more effectual than Mrs Partington's mop against the advance of the Atlantic. Recent developments of this absurd custom, including the sprinkling of evil smelling disinfectants over unfortunate travellers at frontier railway stations, are simply ludicrous. It cannot be too strongly urged that land quarantine, whatever may be said in favor of the sea variety, is simply impossible to maintain with the least efficiency. In India, with ample military aid at hand, we have tried over and over again to keep certain cantonments free, but, so far as can be ascertained without the smallest success. The strength of a chain lies in its weakest link, and most of the links of the sanitary cordons coming under the present writer's experience have been uncommonly weak.

"It is often said by foreigners that India ought to make an effort to keep cholera within its own domains for 'home consumption' and that its exportation abroad is a great evil. There is no doubt some basis of truth in those taunts, but the answer is that India is slowly advancing in the matter of sanitary provision, and would advance much faster if the intelligence and desires of the governed led in the same direction as the wishes of Government. Already many of the large towns are making provisions for water-supply and drainage on European systems in preference to their old arrangements. All these things cost money, and Indian municipalities are poor, but money is not the only difficulty. The great bulk of the people prefer to be let alone, and have no belief whatever in sanitary principles. They are for the most part fatalists, believers in 'Karma,' or the fore ordaining of their fates. Should cholera or other sickness fall upon them 'it is their fate,' and discussion or reasoning on the causes is closed. With a people so conservative, progress in practical sanitation must be exceedingly slow.

"So far as Government legislation *goes*, the provision for sanitary needs in the Municipal and local Boards Acts is quite half a century in advance of the general aspirations and intelligence of the people. Every year sees some advance, the people are becoming better educated in general knowledge, and principles of hygiene are taught in all Government schools. But it will take many years of steady progress before the Indian populations are sufficiently impressed with the necessity of making some sacrifice for the preservation of their own and their neighbours' health. There is further this mystery about epidemics of cholera, that the germs of the disease seem to be bred in the soil of the huge alluvial deltas, and that this reproduction of the bacillus or contagium probably goes on independently of the agency of man or of animals. Floods and drought alternate over thousands of miles of country, and the control of the generation of cholera seems to be quite hopeless. It is satisfactory to notice that even within the endemic area there are places where the ravages of cholera have been much mitigated. In Calcutta, for instance, which has been supplied with good filtered water, the cholera mortality has sensibly decreased of late years, and in many of the larger towns and military and civil stations the same result has followed on the introduction of sanitary measures. The improvements would be more marked than they actually are if the people were alive to their best interests. In Calcutta, for instance, although the municipal authorities have provided excellent road stand pipes convenient of access there are thousands of conservative Hindus who persist in drawing their supplies from the open and foul tanks about their homes.

"There is a very curious superstition influencing native conduct in regard to the use of water. The belief is that water purifies everything it touches, without receiving any contamination in return, and this deep-rooted belief accounts in a large measure for the general carelessness of the people in regard to water. On one occasion when I was Sanitary Commissioner at Madras, I had after inspection, recommended the Municipal Commissioners to set aside certain tanks and wells on the outskirts of the town for drinking supplies. On my next visit of inspection I was proudly informed that the Commissioners had acceded to my recommendation, and had placed watchmen over the sources of supply to see that the water was not fouled. I expressed my pleasure to the native Commissioners, who took me to see the 'improvement.' The watchman was there certainly, but immediately under his nose, in the shallow margin of the tank there stood some six or eight women washing the dirty linen of their households. Neither the Commissioners nor the watchman had any idea that the washing of foul linen in the tank would do the water any harm.

"On another occasion I had to make an official report of the water supply of an important town in the south of India at a time when cholera was fiercely raging amongst the people. My particular attention was drawn to a 'holy' tank within the principal temple, in which thousands of residents and pilgrims daily washed their bodies and clothes, and afterwards drank of the water. The surface of the water was covered about half an inch thick with a green vegetable scum, and it stank abominably, being full of animal and vegetable matter, living and dead. The water would have been sweet enough but for the uses to which it was put, in the washing of the bodies and clothes of the people, for its source was the sandy soil of a river bank, which acted as a natural filter. But it was in reference to this water that the managing Brahmins of the temple propounded to me the native *belief that water could receive* no contamination. I was able to demonstrate to them a very dangerous degree of organic impurity and they afterwards went to the expense of pumping out and cleaning the tank, but as they adopted no precautions to prevent future fouling the water was just as bad six months after the cleaning as before.

"These incidents show some of the difficulties attending sanitary reform in Eastern countries. They are common to Eastern countries on and one country is no better or worse than another. In India there has been the beginning of sanitary reform though much yet remains to be done. In other countries I am not sure that any beginning has been made. Until very considerable progress has been effected in these matters, not only in India but in Persia, Arabia, and Asiatic Russia it is quite certain that cholera epidemics will find their way to Europe. But when the pestilence does come it is pretty certain to find some weak places in our sanitary harness even in this country of ours which has set an example to all other nations in sanitary provision for the people."

THE LION OF THE PUNJAB.

The *Mail*.—In the history of the Punjab Ranjit Singh holds a unique place. None before or after him amongst many scores of distinguished Sikh nobles ever reached the proud eminence that he reached. He was verily a great man, and neither the unscrupulousness of his character nor the viciousness of his private morals could detract from the *extraordinary ascendancy which he gained* over the warlike peoples of the Punjab. In appearance he was about as unprepossessing as he could be, and had not a trace of that fine manly beauty which is the peculiar characteristic of his race. In fact, he was a short and mean looking man. Baron Hugel, who saw him in the flesh, describes him as "without exaggeration, the most ugly and unprepossessing man I saw throughout the Punjab." He adds:—"His left eye, which is quite closed, disfigures him less than the other, which always rolling about wide open and is much distorted by disease. The scars of the small-pox on his face do not run into one another, but form so many dark pits in his greyish brown skin; his short straight nose is swollen at the tip; the skinny lips are stretched tight over his teeth, which are still good; his grizzled beard, very thin on the cheeks and upper lip, meets under the chin in matted confusion, and his head, which is sunk very much on his broad shoulders, is too large for his height, and does not seem to move easily. He has a thick muscular neck, thin arms and legs, the left foot and left arm drooping, and small well formed hands." Yet despite this unfavourable appearance, he was the *beau ideal* of a soldier,—strong, spare, active courageous and enduring. An excellent horseman, he would remain the whole day in the saddle without showing any sign of fatigue. His love for horses amounted to a passion, and two stirring events of his life were connected with the acquisition, to use a mild term, of two famous Arab horses. Sir Lepel Griffin tells us the story of the capture of the Arab mare *Laili* at some length, but he does not mention the equally famous mare *Sufed Pari*, or the *White Fairy*, which Ranjit Singh secured under threats of violence from Kaba Ahmed Khan of Mankera. *Sufed Pari* was of a snow white colour (hence the name) and was noted from Kabul to Delhi for her rare beauty and speed. Ranjit Singh had a passion for possessing anything noted for its beauty or excellence and this feeling grew with age to such a degree as to amount almost to a mania. His seizure of the Kohinoor diamond from Shah Suja was still more barefaced than his horse-lifting exploits. He first of all welcomed the fugitive Afghan King to Lahore on the pretence of entering into an alliance with him and when he had got His Highness safely in the residence assigned to him shut him up and kept him until he consented to part with the precious stone. The [illegible] of the Punjab [illegible] from his guest's (?) hand and Sir Lepel Griffin gives a striking description of the interview that ensued. In some respects his description differs from that of other chroniclers, especially in the [illegible] departure of the Maharajah [illegible] had been handed over. But that is a minor point. The famous jewel remained at Lahore till 1849, when, on the annexation of the Punjab, it was surrendered as a token of submission to the Queen of England. "To her, as the representative and successor of the Emperors of Delhi it legitimately descended," remarks Sir Lepel Griffin, "quite apart from the right of conquest on the termination of a war forced on the English by the Sikh Army."

Between Napoleon Bonaparte and Ranjit Singh a very close historical parallel may be drawn. The Sikh monarchy was Napoleonic in the suddenness of its rise, the brilliancy of its success, and the completeness of its overthrow. While acknowledging how very easy it is to stretch historical parallels too far, Sir Lepel Griffin draws a comparison between these two contemporary soldiers of fortune which, it must be admitted, is none too exaggerated. He points out that the likeness between the character and fortunes of the first Emperor of the French and the first Maharajah of the Sikhs is not only striking in its superficial resemblance, but interesting as showing how similar conditions work out the same results in Asia as in Europe,—young Frenchmen intoxicated with the first triumphant revolt against feudal tyranny, and Sikhs fresh from a revolt as momentous against the crushing spiritual despotism of Brahminism. "The revolutionaries of the West and the East found their masters in Napoleon and Ranjit Singh, men of military genius, absolutely selfish, pitiless and immoral, but the power they seized they were unable to transmit to others. It is true that Napoleonism had a [illegible] late revival, but it did no more than emphasize the fact that adventurers do not easily found dynasties. The popular obedience is willingly given to the great Captain the leader of men, who seems in the dazzled eyes of the people to embody the spirit and glory of the country. But the glamour is personal to the man and does not transfigure his heirs and successors." As it was with Napoleon and the Second Empire, so was it with Ranjit Singh and his son Kharak Singh and the bastards who quarrelled over the inheritance of the Lion of the Punjab. Ranjit Singh, by the way, was a bit of a cynic with regard to his many wives and their offspring. When he had secured the legitimate succession in the person of his son Kharak Singh he cared little for the discreditable intrigues of his Zenana. Many children were fathered upon him by these ladies, either for political reasons or in the hope of obtaining his special favour, and although the astute Maharajah was never deceived, he generally accepted the children as his own, with a certain grim amusement, and would ask why fortune had favoured him in so extraordinary a manner. Dalip Singh, it may be mentioned, was the reputed son of a servant maid and a water carrier. And in any case Ranjit Singh could not possibly have been his father, seeing that he was paralysed several years before the birth of the child. For our part, however, we are inclined to the belief [illegible] generally accepted in the Punjab that Dalip Singh was not born in the Palace at all, but was brought in for their own ends by the famous Rajahs Gulab Singh and Dhyan Singh. In either case the reputed mother was Maharani Jindan, the daughter of a trooper in the service of the Palace, whose open intrigues caused astonishment even in the easy Lahore Court and who died in a London suburb in 1863 blind, broken in heart and subdued in spirit.

One of the most, if not the most, remarkable traits in Ranjit Singh's character, or, shall we say, the most remarkable line in his policy, was his unswerving loyalty to the English. Faith [illegible] would almost seem to [illegible] alone he remained ever constant. In the first years of the century before he had appreciated the power and policy of the English he was doubtful what line to adopt towards his new neighbours, and once, in the year 1808 had all but decided on war with them. But when his and their position was once defined and assured by the treaty of 1809, by which he renounced for ever all supremacy over the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs he frankly accepted the duties and responsibilities which the agreement imposed, and for thirty years remained the true and faithful ally of the British Government. In view of the parallel which we drew above between Ranjit Singh and Napoleon, it is curious to note that this treaty was the immediate outcome of the fear on the part of the British that Napoleon was contemplating an invasion of India. Ranjit Singh was astute enough to recognise the value to the British of the Sikh kingdom as a buffer between Persia and Kabul the supposed bases of Napoleon's operations on Hindustan, and he tried to bluff his new neighbours into granting exorbitant terms for an alliance, dragging on Mr. Metcalfe the British envoy about from camp to camp in [illegible] unceremonious haste. But the Napoleonic scare passed away almost as quickly as it had appeared, and the Lion of the Punjab was [illegible] and one of the very [illegible] that were offered to him [illegible] with the English and [illegible] affairs the [illegible] of his reign, [illegible] truly by that most brilliant gifted courtier and [illegible] Azizuddin Fakir, than whom there was no more accomplished, courteous, and altogether delightful personage in the Punjab. Descended from a Mahomedan family of Bokhara of great respectability, and the son of a clever medical practitioner who had once attended him he early attracted the attention of Ranjit Singh, who appointed him to the post of Court physician. From physician he soon became the confidant of the Maharajah, and his fortunes grew *pari passu* with his master's. It was he who counselled that close friendship with the English Government which the Maharajah maintained so unswervingly. Whenever any negotiations were on [illegible] between the Court of Lahore and the Governor General it was always Azizuddin Fakir who was chosen as ambassador. Lord Ellenborough once went so far as to name him in full Durbar as "the protector of the friendship of both States", and at the same time presented him with his own gold watch. Sir Lepel Griffin writes of him:—"With his dying breath he protested against the march of the Sikh army to the Sutlej, performing, though in vain, his last service to both the English and the Lahore States. Of all his family many of whom I have known, his nephew Shamsuddin most resembled him. He is now dead, but for many years I enjoyed his intimate friendship, and I have never in India met a man of more refined manners, or a greater flow of eloquence of the florid Persian order."

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NOTICE

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Additional Propositions to be laid before the meeting to be held on Friday the 16th September 1899.

I. *Letter date 7th September 92, from Mr. V. N. Narasimangar Municipal Commissioners regarding*

(1) The establishment of a Cattle-Pound at the Yelahanka or Halsoor gate.

(2) Certain improvement in the road leading from the Cenotaph towards the Maternity.

(3) The necessity of defining the powers of the Commissioners in order to utilize their services in the matter of inspection, Conservancy, &c.

(4) The formation of a Recreation Ground like the Muni garden under the Dharmambudy tank near the Halsoor gate

II Estimate of works —

(1) *For constructing a new V shape drainat Pattrappas' lane for Rs. 36.*

(2) For breaking and blasting boulders situ at new Madigras' Palya road, *Western Extension.*

III. Government Proceedings No 3172 4 dated 29th August 92 forwarding the Proceedings of the Bangalore Rate Payers' Association containing serious charges against the management of the St Martha's Hospital and the Maternity.

IV. Application from Jitaka driver Rahman Khan claiming compensation on account of injury done to his house in a lane in Bidepete.

DEFERRED PROPOSITIONS.

V. Letter No 65/92, dated 5th August 1892, from the Honorary Secretary, Friend-in-need Society in connection with the City Incurable Ward.

VI Subjects to the brought forward by the elected Municipal Commissioners for the Mysore Representative Assembly.

9th September 1892 } R. NAGESA ROW,
for President.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

St Petersburg, 6th Sept—The *Novosti*, in discussing the Pamir Question, says that *Russia's sole object is to find an* outlet to the Indian Ocean, and that she has therefore no intention of spending her efforts in the acquisition of the Pamirs, which would not even give her a strategic base against the well defended Northern Indian frontier. Diplomatic negotiations, it adds, may perhaps lead to a fresh delimitation of the respective spheres of influence in those regions, but they would never oblige Russia to relinquish the Eastern Pamir.

The *Vedomosti* says that Russia has no object in making concessions for increasing England's influence in a country not hers, and thus lowering Russia's prestige among the Asiatic Races

New York, 6th Sep—President Harrison, in accepting his nomination to the Presidency, dwells on the increase to American trade resulting from protection, reciprocity and the benefits arising from the MacKinley Tariff. He endorses the Resolution passed at the Convention in favour of bimetallism, but insists on gold and silver *dollars having equal acceptance in commercial dealings.*

Allahabad, 6th Sept—The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs on the 5th instant —" Further consideration of the steps to be taken regarding the fallen rupee are understood to have been postponed until after the assembling of the International Monetary Conference, which meets subsequently to the election of the United States President in November The place of meeting will probably be London It is considered unlikely that the Conference will devise any general remedy; but it is pointed out that as India would *endeavour to protect herself, it is impossible* to predict the nature of the proposals that will come before the Conference until the question comes up for definite settlement The object in view, however, is believed to be the attainment of a reasonable stability of exchange between 1s. 4d. and 1s 6d.

London, 8th Sept.—The Parnellites have issued a Manifesto in which they charge the Anti Parnellites with yielding their independence They urge the formation of an Independent Party and the prompt reorganisation of the National League.

Bombay, 8th Sept.—A special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held next Wednesday to consider the propriety of addressing the Government of India on the advisability of taking such measures as may result in a more stable rate of exchange between India and countries trading with her.

Allahabad, 7th Sept—The overhauling the records of the Government of India has brought to light a large number of rare old tracts formerly belonging to the East India College Library. Among them is one supposed to be from no less a person than William Shakespeare.

Paris, 8th Sept—The *Figaro* states that at a recent interview at Aix les Bains between M Ribot and M de Freycinet with Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, and M de Giers, the Egyptian Question was discussed and a common line of French and Russian action in Egypt agreed upon

London, 3rd *Sept*—Nawab Mehdi Hassan, Home Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, has written a long letter to the *Times* in which he refutes Mr Hume's contention that India is a heap of loose dynamite, and shows that the ryots were never more prosperous than at present He testifies to the loyalty of the Native States and Princes, which, he says, must stand or fall with British rule He then denies the assertion that there is discontent and poverty in the Hyderabad State, and adds that the National Congress agitators are principally those who have been educated beyond their station in life He concludes by stating that it would only be possible to weaken confidence in the present strong civil and military administration of India by reducing its strength or submitting it to the incompetent control of the National Congress

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892

THE INCREASE OF LAWYERS

It need scarcely be said that young men find great difficulty at the present time in obtaining employment Large numbers leave school and college every year, and the question they have to ask themselves is—what shall we do? Every year the ranks of those who want employment become more enlarged, while the means of obtaining it seem fewer every day Educated men have to search a long time, in most cases, before they can obtain what will give them a sufficiency, much less allow them to make a fortune Perhaps in time, matters may mend, but there does not appear to be much change of this at present. Among other means of gaining a livelihood many young men have turned their attention to the law. Quarter of a century ago the field of operations was comparatively untrodden, and those who entered it, if they had good abilities, and were diligent, made a fair amount of money, enough, at least to maintain them in comfort But so many entered the profession that what was sufficient for a few had to be divided among many, or a few obtained it, and the rest had to go without anything Young men saw that some of the members of the legal profession were able to obtain a large practice, and they came to the conclusion that they might do the same At least, they did not see any reason to the contrary If others were fortunate why should not they also be the same? So they studied the books prescribed, they passed the tests in imagination they fancied, they obtained large fees, and in too many cases these fees only existed in the imagination. They waited to obtain a practice, but in too many cases they waited in vain, it did not come. But the same process is going. We often see the words "Still they come" as the heading of a paragraph in the newspapers, and it denotes that another legal practitioner has joined the already over crowded ranks Hope, which is said by the poet to "spring eternal in the human breast," must spring very high in the breasts of those young men. It is rarely that a man who becomes a Vakil, an Advocate, or a Pleader makes nothing at all Perhaps it would be better for him if he did not, for there he would turn his attention to something else, and try his best to make a living in another line Many who enter the ranks of the law make a little, but not enough to maintain them in comfort, and they go on hoping for better times to put in an appearance These rarely do put in an appearance, and the result is anything but good A practitioner of this kind is compelled to take any fee that may be offered to him however small it may be. We have at different times heard of ridiculously small sums offered to lawyers to take up cases, and these have not been refused. They could not be blamed for this, they had to live by their profession, and so they made the best of it Others take up a good number of cases, each with a small fee, and thus they are able to make a living, perhaps a fair one But the result is bad—to their clients, at least They are unable to give that attention to the cases that ought to be given, and the clients suffer It would be better if the latter paid more, and put their business in the hands of men who would act more conscientiously, and who do not undertake so much work, and so are able to do it better Clients cannot, in some cases, understand that if they require a good article, whether that article be law or cloth, they must pay a fair price for it It is also sad to note that the overcrowding of the legal profession has produced another evil It is not unusual to see in the newspapers a paragraph headed—"Another pleader (or vakil) suspended" He has been charged with professional misconduct, and so has been told that, for a season, at least, he cannot be allowed to follow his profession The matter has to be enquired into, and if he cannot clear himself, he is either disenrolled or kept from practice for a time. Probably the man did not wish to go wrong, but temptation was thrown in his way, and he fell Perhaps he used his client's money hoping to be able to replace it This he could not do before a discovery of the missing cash was made, and so he was brought to grief In other cases the matter may not be so bad, but whenever a lawyer goes wrong he not only injures himself but also the profession to which he belongs He lowers it in the estimation of the public, and *the guilt of one man* may be ascribed to many To prevent this overcrowding of the legal profession young men must be encouraged to turn their attention in other directions It is to be feared, as we have already pointed out, that the avenues to obtaining a livelihood are not many, and it should be the duty of the authorities to increase the number Technical education is required, so that young men when they leave school can gain a living for themselves Government employment cannot now be obtained easily, the law as we have seen is overcrowded, and so other means of employment must be discovered, and the sooner this is done the better will it be for all, more especially for the young men who leave our schools and colleges It is the duty of the Government to make a beginning, and those who want employment would soon follow The question is a very serious one, and the sooner it is taken in hand the better will it be for the Government as well as for the people

A NEW OFFICE

The Office of the Commissary General, we are told, is to be transferred from Madras to Bangalore, and with it, of course, a number of clerks It is said that the number amounts to about one hundred It may be gratifying to some that the place should be chosen in preference to others in which to put this office, but it would be better for it to remain where it is. With one hundred clerks must come a large number of other people, probably five hundred, or it may be a thousand In the first place we ask where houses are to be found for them It is very difficult now to find house accommodation for all the people who are here, and should a large number more come there would be no room for them They could have to stow themselves away anywhere they could In time new houses might be built but not at once Then, as the place becomes more crowded it becomes more unhealthy Of late the public health has not been satisfactory and with an increase of the people it would become still worse Such being the case the town is not to be congratulated on *receiving an addition to its population* Certainly there would be more money brought into the place, but the overcrowding that would be caused would counterbalance this Then again there is the question of water In the beginning of the year there is always a fear that the supply will run short before the dry season is over Sometimes the tanks are quite dry, and we have to go a long way in order to obtain water But the difficulty, great now, will be still greater when the population has *been increased The place is becoming* larger every day, the population is becoming greater, but it is the intention of the Government to make it much greater at one bound If not too late the step contemplated ought to be protested against by all the people of the place, and those in Madras would assist as they do not wish the office to be sent up here There is plenty of room in that town for the clerks, and they would only be too glad to remain where they are But we fear everything has been settled, and that the office will soon be located in our midst

Occasional Notes

It is noteworthy that Lord Harris is the only high Indian official, who has publicly joined in the congratulations on Mr Dadabhai's success in entering Parliament.

The Subordinate Judge of the Gya District Babu Proylakya Nath Mitter, has been dismissed from the service by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for accepting bribes

Colonel H S Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, has withdrawn his resignation, long rest in the mountains having restored his health and renewed his mental and physical vigour The familiar voice of the Colonel's *guru*, chiding him for proposing to retire had also it appears *something to do with* the President's resolve to remain in office

A man with four eyes is reported in a locality The *Sa[illegible] al Akbar* ([illegible]) writes in its issue of the 25th August that Ahmad Rifi, a traveller, while on his journey from Katif to Bossarah saw in Asla Mutoor, a place two marches from Katif a man with four eyes—two in their usual places and two above the eyebrows This man can see with his four eyes Even when his lower two eyes are shut up he can see with his upper two eyes He is a man of horrible appearance

We understand that the appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, rendered vacant by the death of Mr L Gavaghan, is to be abolished, and that in future an experienced Assistant Traffic Manager will do the duties at head quarters. Accordingly, Mr Wellington, Assistant Traffic Manager, Jolarpett, has been brought to Madras, his place at that station being filled by Mr W Smith, *Goods Agent, Salt Cotaurs, who has been* relieved by Mr W Bates, Station Master Central Station

A Young European, named Rose, ex-ticket-collector, North Western Railway, is awaiting his trial at Raniganj for having stolen from the mail train between Raniganj and Asansol a hand bag belonging to Colonel Galloway, R A, travelling from Howrah to Katgodam. The bag contained currency notes and other valuables to the amount of Rs 500 When Rose was arrested by Inspector O'Connor, Bardwan division, at Lahore, he was wearing the Colonel's watch and made a clean breast of his guilt

Some little stir was caused by the remark in the Court Circular that the Queen had received the resignation of the Tory Government "with much regret" But her Majesty in her public capacity is above party, and knows how to be gracious to all her Ministers Mr Gladstone is reported to have informed one of his new colleagues that his reception by the Queen on his appointment as prime Minister was of a most friendly and solicitous nature and that he passed a very pleasant evening with her Majesty The Prince of Wales was also one of the party at Osborne

A formidable opposition to the Indian Currency Association is taking shape in Calcutta, and doubtless more will be h of it soon It is said that the secti the Bengal Chamber of Commerce wh has never been in sympathy with the A ation, is combining to move in the m with a view of more closely examining the proposed remedy, as a preliminary collectively taking steps to stay the h of the Indian Currency Association, making at the same time such repres tions elsewhere as may be necessary to vent the adoption of the measures re mended in the Memorial to Parliament.

The *Native Opinion* is glad to anno that Dr Moreshwar G Deshmukh, & S., M D has been elected Syndic in Faculty of Arts *vice* the Hon'ble Mr Telang resigned Dr Deshmukh distinguished graduate for our Unive and is filling a responsible post under G ernment Though a specialist in med his graduation in the Arts has put hi possession of the requisite balance of k ledge of the Arts Faculty, and we have the least hesitation to say that his accu lated experience of the work of the University as an examiner will enable to do full justice to the trust with which is now charged

Rumour has it that Lord Rip Secretaryship of State for the Colonies a tale hanging by it He was, state *Home and Colonial Mail*, originally de ed for India. Had he received the of that office Lord Lansdowne would once have resigned and gone home T fact was communicated to Mr Gladst and Lord Ripon has in consequence b sent to the Colonies Lord Kimberley therefore received an appointment w he did not covet, but which he is re to fill The *Daily News* laments that L Ripon did not go to the India Office a he had, the appointment would have ed something like a panic in Anglo-I circles

The *Bangabashi* writes —The Gov ment derives an annual income of abo crores of rupees from the sale of salt great quantity is imported from Engl and foreign countries, and only in ma quantity is manufactured in the N W P and Madras Formerly however salt for consumption in the country manufactured here It was then not m with articles objectionable to Hindus. Government has now caused the m factories to be closed Though there been no loss to Government by the m factories being closed, it has brought to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty

The enquiry at Hurdwar is bringing very serious matters to light It app that some police men in their zeal to c out the Government orders committ culpable homicide not amounting to der It appears that a sweetmeat named Charan Singh refused to supply Constables sweets for nothing. Therefo the man was so severely beaten and fact was testified by some eye-witnesses that he died on the spot. The death reported by the father and brother of deceased, but was entered by the P Moharrir under the head of cholera evidence of Charan's father and bro and many other shopkeepers has bee corded and they one and all say that b death Charan was very severely beaten

The Kaiser has now seven ladies one little girl holding commission Colonels of Regiments in the German A The senior Lady Colonel is the Emp Frederick (Princess Royal), who was her commission in 1861 Pri Frederick Charles, widow of the Prince, ranks next Our own Que third, then Princess Albert of R wife of the Regent of Brunswick, *the German Empress, who* received commission two years ago, then Duchess of Connaught, who is a dau of the Red Prince, and next the Q Regent of the Netherlands The Queen of Holland is also a Ge Colonel in the Russian Army, is "o staff of Kaiser Wilhelm."

A LONDON correspondent writes to the *Statesman* —It is much to be feared that the friends of Mr Dadabhoy Naorojee in India have been premature in their jubilation over his election, for although a recounting of the votes has given him two more in his favour, it is currently reported that he will be unseated on evidence to be given in the hearing of the petition against him. It is quite probable this may be the case, for it frequently happens that members are unseated through acts of their agents, of which they themselves may be entirely ignorant. You will, no doubt, learn the result in due course, but as the long vacation commences to-day, the petition cannot be heard until October May I suggest to some of those who talk of subsidising him during his work in the House, that they cannot do better than subscribe a sum to meet the heavy expenses of this election petition, as the amount is certain to be large, and, I fear, more than he can afford

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE, a friend of India I In a letter to one of his Indian friends, he says —I am much obliged for your kind letter I can quite understand your delight at the return of Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament As a Parsee, you naturally rejoice at the success of your countryman and co religionist, and you know me well enough to be sure that I am very glad that a native of India should have achieved so high a distinction I hope that he will render valuable assistance whenever Indian affairs come under discussion, and I shall be ready at all times to support him when I think he is right But I confess I am somewhat surprised that you should consider Messrs Caine and Swann better friends of India than Sir George Chesney and myself It is true that we have far great experience of India, its multifarious requirements and its relations to the Empire than the two gentlemen above named, and that we are unable to follow them in their crude schemes for the amelioration of mankind. But I may claim for myself and my late distinguished colleague in the Viceroy's Council that we have done more practical work for the benefit of the people of India than all the philanthropic tourists who have visited the country And I am grieved that a sensible man like yourself who can do so much to mould the opinion of your fellow countrymen, should fall into the stupid error of believing that because we have been members of the Government we are less true friends of the people of India than men whose knowledge of the country has been picked up during a cold weather tour

Local and Provincial

THE WEATHER —A few showers of rain fell during the past week, but not much though at times it looked very threatening The days are generally dark and cloudy, and, upon the whole, pleasant But a little more sun is required We have had plenty of rain for the present

A LECTURE —A Lecture was delivered in the Mayo Hall on Saturday evening by Moulvie Hassan Ali, the subject being—"The necessity of helping orphans." Mr Meer Shujaet Ali, Deputy Commissioner, occupied the Chair The lecture was very interesting, and was well attended

AN ORDER—We are told that officials have been requested by the Chief Secretary to Government to submit an annual statement in the form prescribed of the number of suits filed by or against public officers, with the result in each case The return for the last half year should be returned at once.

AN APPOINTMENT—We are glad to hear that Mr. M Shama Row M A, who stood first in the recent Mysore Civil Service Examination held in June last, has been appointed as Assistant to the Education Secretary. This young gentleman is the author of the pamphlet called "Ten years, native rule in Mysore" which was favourably noticed by the Press

A CASE OF INTIMIDATION —We hear that an official in the employment of the Mysore Government has been charged with intimidating a fuel contractor who has the contract of supplying fuel to the mills The case has been posted for hearing at Closepet on the 15th inst The official charged has been employed in the Mysore Government service for the last 17 years, and bears an excellent character from the heads of the several departments in which he has served —*B* S

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness left Bangalore for the capital on Friday last at half past eleven in the forenoon On the platform there were most of the Mysore officials present, besides a good number of non official gentlemen The usual guard of honor was in attendance, and a salute of 21 guns was fired on the parade ground The Maharajah was nearly a month in the Station, and now that he has left the season may be said to have come to an end

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD —Balaghat Mysore—the monthly returns of this mine have recently shown but little variation Last month 783 tons of Stuff was crushed, of which 370 tons were quartz The yield of gold was 745 oz as against 775 oz in July, 743 oz in June and 752 oz in May A new pump was recently fixed in the North Engine shaft, and as the Company has recently acquired a considerable and valuable extension of ground to the westward, it is now in a position to prove the Champion lode, the course of which is supposed to be just outside the original Western boundary. A new shaft is being sunk for this purpose about 550 feet West of the North Engine shaft, and at about an equal distance from the North and South boundaries —*M T*

RESULTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, MYSORE CITY, 1892.

LASHKAR MOHALLA

Declared that Messrs N Subba Rao and M L Narasimhaiengar have been duly elected

DEVARAJ MOHALLA

Declared that Messrs A Ramanna and H Krishna Row have been elected

FORT MOHALLA

Declared that Messrs Ambly Annaiah Pundit and H Lingaraj Urs, have been elected

KRISHNARAJ MOHALLA

Declared that Mr Bank Linganniah has been elected

MUNDI MOHALLA

Declared that Mr M Shama Rao has been elected.

NAZERBAD MOHALLA

Declared that Mr W P Narayanaswami Modaliar has been elected

CHAMARAJ MOHALLA

Declared that Mr Venkata Krishnayya has been elected

CORRESPONDENCE.

LICENSED FORGERY

To the Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika

SIR,—A friend of mine drew my attention to a correspondence signed by one Mrityunjaya Iyer from Bangalore, and published in the last issue of the *Mysore Desabhimani* As I am one of the very few persons who bear that grand name of Siva, some may suspect that I am the writer of the article in question The reply of the Editor published underneath it, will also appear to confirm the suspicion. But I may rest assured that no friend of mine will be so unkind as to impute to me the authorship of such an insane writing, he will easily understand that the whole transaction is the vile trick of some mischievous person, whose only business is to breed party disputes. However, lest anyone who is not acquainted with me be misled by the tone of the Editor's reply, I hasten to disclaim through your columns all connection direct or indirect with newspaper articles bearing on politics

In conclusion, I must express my surprise that one who has set himself up as the Editor of a journal with the high sounding name of *Desabhimani*, should possess such a light opinion of his responsibilities as to publish and reply to any production of a cracked brain

Yours truly

A MRUTYUNJAYA IYER.

Assistant (on leave,)

Central College

Bangalore, 7th Sept 1892

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 8th September 1892

The 29th August 1892 —No 3234—G 816 92.—Mr. B G Krishnaiengar delivered over, and Mr. Syed Nasiruddin assumed, charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 16th August 1892

No 3242—G 822 92—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, 3 days' casual leave of absence is granted to Krishna Rao, Deputy Amildar of the Krishnagere Sub Taluk, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 31st August 1892 —No. 3378—G 842—92 —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr B Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, was granted three days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 9th August 1892

No 3388—G F 24—92 —Mr G Hume Wright, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, is granted privilege leave of absence for 21 days from 3rd September 1892, or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

The 1st September 1892 —No 3478—G 861—92 —Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk, was granted 15 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

The 3rd September 1892 —No 3520—G 877—92 —Mr Narasimengar delivered over, and Mr P. Venkata Rao received, charge of the Office and Court of the General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, on the afternoon of the 24th August 1892

The 6th September 1892 —No 3631—G 904 92—The following postings of Assistant Commissioners in the Mysore District are ordered —

1 Mr B Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, to continue in charge of the Mysore District Treasury

2 Mr N Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, on being relieved of his present duties in the French Rocks Sub Division, to be employed on General duties in the Mysore District.

No 3633—G 906—92 —The following transfers of Amildars in the Mysore District are ordered —

1 M Krishnaiengar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on being relieved of his present duties, to be Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Seringapatam Taluk

2. B Lakshminaranappa, Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Seringapatam Taluk, to be Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Chamrajnagar Taluk (To join on being relieved by M Krishnaiengar)

3 I Ramachandra Rao, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chamrajnagar Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Tirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk (To join on being relieved by Lakshminaranappa)

General Summary.

A LOCAL FIND —On Wednesday evening a Marwari broker, named Gocul Chand Chaubay, called at the Waterloo Street thannah and reported the loss of thirteen notes of Rs 1 000 each and three *Aundies* to the value of Rs 8,100 He offered a reward of Rs 500 to the finder Shortly after, Baboo Nitto Nando Chuckerbutty, an Assistant of Messrs Thompson Holzen and Co, brought to the police an envelope containing the notes and papers which he had picked up in Bentinck Street The matter was placed before the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning, and the packet was made over to the Marwari, who gave the promised reward of Rs 500 to the Baboo who went away apparently quite delighted with his evening's adventure.—*I. D.N*

A SENSATIONAL CASE IN MALABAR.—On Saturday Poothary Nair, the *Karnavan* or senior member of a very wealthy *Tarwad* of Malabar, residing in Ferok, died at the Civil Dispensary, Calicut from the effects of a cut inflicted upon him by some unknown person while he was saying his prayers The deceased is the prosecutor in a case of house breaking and theft, in which the defendants are younger members of the family, and the property stolen is alleged to be of the value of half a lakh of rupees Some of the relatives of the defendants are suspected of the act and are in custody It is in connection with the case that the application was recently made to the High Court to revise the orders of Mr Dumergue, who ordered its transfer, after forty witnesses for the prosecution had been examined from the Court of the Assistant Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate of Malabar, before whom the case is still pending.

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI —A meeting was held in the Town Hall at Venkatagiri, on the 29th ultimo, to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his election to Parliament. The chair was taken by the Rajah of Venkatagiri, K C I E. The Chairman delivered a long speech explaining the methods of Parliamentary Government. He praised the steadfastness of purpose with which Mr Naoroji had adhered to his determination to enter Parliament, and said it behoved them to thank the electors of Central Finsbury for having elected a native of India At the close of the speech the following Resolutions were carried —"That a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M P, for his success in getting a seat in Parliament, That a letter expressing deep gratitude be sent to the Liberal Electors, Finsbury Union, for having elected one of our countrymen as their representative in Parliament"

A HINDU LADY'S USEFUL GIFT —A correspondent writes,—Soubhagyavati Raji Bayi has presented to the Hindu Theological High School, three big wall maps of the Saguna manifestations of god, viz; Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva (who form the Hindu Trinity), as borne on their respective vehicles, viz, Hamsa, Garuda, and Wrushabha These maps were specially drawn on canvas and painted beautifully by a Brahmin artist of Tanjore. They are hung in the Lecture Hall of the School and are very useful in the teaching of Hindu Theology, as they enable the teacher to explain vividly to the students, the hidden meanings of the chief Hindu religious symbols

A POINT OF LAW.—An important question as to limitation was raised Friday last in the course of a chamber application made by Mr Douglas Grant before the Honourable Mr Justice Best, in which he applied that the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, in a suit pending before the High Court, might be brought on the records as plaintiff Mr. Venkataramiah Chetty opposed the application on behalf of the defendants in the suit on the ground that it was barred by limitation inasmuch as it was not made within six months of the death of the original plaintiff Mr Grant replied that the petition and affidavit in the matter had been filed in Court within that period, but that owing to some difficulty in getting the warrant of Attorney from his client being away in Rajputana, the application could not be made ere this, and contended that Section 366 of the Civil Procedure Code should be read in conjunction with the Limitation Act, and such section vested the Judge with the discretion as to the limit of time for the abatement of a suit. In the present case no application was made for a declaration of an abatement of the suit and no orders had been passed consequently. He was therefore not barred in his application by limitation His Lordship taking this view of the matter, admitted the application.

A GOVERNMENT RULING.—Mr Wynne, Collector of South Canara, in view to nominating BL's for the posts of Stationary Sub-Magistrates in his District, invited applications from them and then made a reference to Government, enquiring whether the passing of the Revenue Test was a condition precedent to their appointment as Stationary Magistrates

THE

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NOTICE

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PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th September 1892.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a broad gauge line of Railway from Kolar Road Station on the Madras Railway, to the Kolar Gold Fields, about 10¼ miles in length, to include all work except Iron Bridge work, Permanent Way and Station Machinery.

2 The plans and sections of the Line and specifications of works and conditions and articles of contract can be seen and information obtained daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of the undersigned.

3. A printed copy of the specification of works and conditions of contract can be supplied on receipt of Rs 10 for the former and Rs 5 for the latter.

4. The tenders will be in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required.

5. Tenders should reach the undersigned at or before noon on the 24th instant.

6 The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
H. Groves, Mem Inst. Engrs.,
Supdg Engineer and Joint Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, 10th Sept—The *Svet*, in an article on the Pamir Question, says that Russia has no designs of conquest in the direction of India, and that England is mistaken in exciting herself over the trifling affair that occurred at Somatash, which is outside Afghan territory.

St. Petersburg 11th Sept—An important article has appeared in the *Novoe Vremya* on the Pamir Question, which says that the sole object of Colonel Yanoff's Expedition is to strengthen Russian authority on the Pamir Plateau, which has belonged to Russia since the conquest of Kokhand in 1875. The article adds that Great Britain wishes for a friendly partition of the Pamir, but that Russia will demonstrate her rights to that territory and will, moreover, certainly cause them to be respected.

London, 13th Sept.—The final sitting of the Oriental Congress took place yesterday, when a proposal by Lord Reay was adopted to consider the question of founding an International Institute of Orientalists.

Allahabad, 12th Sept.—The defeat of the Afghan troops who entered the Hazara country from Afghan Turkestan is confirmed.

THE FIRUZKOHIS.

It is reported that the Firuzkohis lying beyond the hills bounding the northern part of Hazara are now in rebellion.

THE UZBEGS IN ARMS AGAIN.

The Governor of Herat is still operating against the Uzbegs, who have gathered again between Maimana and Chahar Shambar.

Simla, 12th Sept.—A rumour was current yesterday at Simla that the Amir was dead, doubtless owing to a confusion between the Amir and the Mehter of Chitral.

The road between Kabul and Peshawar is now apparently unsafe, as a large caravan was plundered on the 30th ultimo by Ghilzais, Karakhels and Mohmands, who carried off four Hindu women, a number of mules and camels, and a large amount of money and property. Two soldiers and several members of the caravan were wounded.

Simla, 13th Sept—A report has been received that Rahmat Shah, who is a Kabul Khel Waziri, and father of one of the Amir's wives, has returned from Kabul to Khost with a proclamation from the Amir to the Darwesh Khel Waziris that they will receive a reward of three lakhs of rupees if they prevent the British Government interfering in Waziristan. The Amir is also reported to have sent one Cavalry and four Infantry Regiments to the Governor of Khost to enable him to conquer the Jadrans and Mukbils, after which he will take possession of Darwar. The Jadrans are said to have already submitted. Although the foregoing comes from official sources it requires confirmation.

Allahabad, 13th Sept.—Doctor Robertson, British Agent at Gilgit, will return as quickly as possible after the installation of the new ruler of Hunza, as his interference may prevent civil war in Chitral.

Simla, 14th Sept—The Russian winter garrison now assembling on the Murghabi is reported to be a considerable force.

London, 3rd Sept.—The long standing tension between France and Italy has been greatly relaxed by the cordial reception accorded to the French Squadron, which was sent to Genoa to attend the Columbus *fetes*, and by friendly articles which have appeared in the Press of both countries.

London, 15th Sept—At a Meeting of the Council held at Dublin yesterday, at which Mr. Morley was present, it was decided to revoke all proclamations issued under the Crimes Act.

Allahabad, 14th Sept.—The Russians are reported to have made a clever move in their position on the Pamirs. Colonel Yanoff is now collecting a large force to be permanently located in the Murghabi Valley.

London, 15th Sept.—In a letter from Lord Rosebery's Secretary replying to one from Mr. Bowles, he states that the Pamir Question is receiving the earnest attention of the Government, but that it is undesirable to publish anything in the matter at present.

Simla, 16th Sept—The following is a fair statement of the state of affairs in Chitral created by the death, or murder, of the Mehter. If there be no interference from outside, or friend, Afzul ul Mulk will probably prove more than a match for his elder brother, Nizam ul Mulk. If the latter appeal for help to the Russians, the latter will probably say that Afzul is a parricide and usurper who committed crimes at British instigation to check the growth of friendly Russian influence, and that Nizam as the eldest son, is the rightful ruler of Chitral. His deceased father also obviously

intended him to succeed because he appointed him to the important post of Governor of Yasin. The reply of the Government of India would be probably that the Mehtar died a natural death, and as primogeniture is not recognised in the principal Moslem States, Afzul was not a usurper. Moreover, Chitral, by Treaty, being under the suzerainty of Kashmir, the Government of India has the sole right of interference therein.

London 17th Sept.—The statement made that an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia has been signed is positively denied at St. Petersburg.

London, 17th Sept.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that Colonel Yanoff has been ordered to withdraw to Ferghana immediately.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—The intelligence of the outbreak of cholera among the troops at Kandahar operating against the Hazaras is confirmed. The chances of a general attack of the tribesmen, as recently planned, is now considered hopeless.

The Amir's reply to the second letter of the Government of India was received at Simla yesterday. It is couched in much *friendlier terms*, and is as satisfactory as the first communication was unsatisfactory.

His Highness recognises that as Lord Roberts will soon be leaving India, the proposed conference should be held with as little delay as possible, and he accepts Jallalabad as the place of meeting. The British Mission will most likely start next month with a strong escort, and, as matters at present stand, Lord Roberts and the Amir will meet in November, the exact date not having yet been fixed. Sir Henry Durand, Foreign Secretary, will accompany the Commander in Chief.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—An extraordinary story reaches the *Morning post* from Naini Tal. It is to the effect that at the trial of *Major Ram Chunder for the murder of* Kunj Behari Lal, Dewan of Ulwar, the defence will be that the crime was carried out at the direction of no less a personage than the late Maharajah. It is alleged that His Highness revolted at the growth of the Dewan's influence, considering that his own power thereby suffered, and that he gave order whilst at Naini Tal for the assassination of Kunj Behari Lal. The most sensational part of the story, however, is that when the Maharajah heard that arrests had been effected and confessions made, he poisoned himself. It will be remembered that His Highness died very suddenly at the hill station, and that no reason was furnished for his sudden demise.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892

HOW INDIA IS TREATED

A short time ago we pointed out that Mr. Norton was wrong when he wished the people of India to join one of the political parties in India. He told his hearers at a lecture he delivered in Madras that the men in power had in the past done the most good to this land, and this was the party that would help on the people in the future. We, on the contrary, are of opinion that India should not join either party but *should get what it can from both.* Both have wronged this land and both have done good. Whatever we find something that has resulted in benefit to India we must be thankful for it, and not refuse it because it comes from the wrong party. To show that Mr. Norton was not right in his utterance we have only to mention what has lately taken place. Lord Kimberly has been made Secretary of State for India, and, upon the whole, the selection was a good one. Lord Ripon would have been preferred by the people of this country, but as he was not chosen, the present incumbent was the next best. There is nothing to be said against Lord Kimberly. When he held the same post some years ago, he did good work, and though not a brilliant man, he is an industrious and conscientious. But the Prime Minister has thought proper to make him President of the Council as well as Secretary of State for India. *The former is an entirely English office, the latter belongs* to India. It is only reasonable under such circumstances that a portion of the salary allotted to his Lordship should be paid by the British Government, and the remainder by the Indian. But the former did not see the matter in this light, and has made India bear the whole burden, although the *holders of the Secretaryship* has to perform the duties of office, as we have said, purely English. This most certainly cannot be correct, it is wronging India, and very seriously. No doubt, some of the followers of Mr. Gladstone will be of opinion that he has done a wise thing, that he has been economical of the people's money, and that he deserves much credit in consequence. But such people forget that if England gains India must suffer, probably they do not care about this, it is no matter to them. The English tax-payers are not called upon to contribute to the salary of an official, and this is a matter of rejoicing, and they do rejoice. India may complain, but who in England cares about this. The working men are pleased at the saving brought about, and this is all the ministry cares about. Mr. Digby has very properly taken up the matter although he is a firm believer of the party in power, and did his best to bring it in. But he blames Mr. Gladstone for saddling India with the whole amount paid to Lord Kimberly, and he is quite right. Mr Digby suggests that *£2,000 should be paid from the English and* £3,000 from the Indian Treasury, and this would have been a fair adjustment of the matter. But to please the English electors the latter has to pay the whole amount, namely £5,000, and the people at home will be pleased that a saving has been effected. It does not matter how India is robbed if England can be benefitted. We have seen the same thing happen over and over again, we have seen India wronged in order that the people at home may not have to put their hands in their pockets and no doubt, the same thing will go on for years to come, till the conscience of the country has been roused. Mr. Digby points out how India stands as compared with the Colonies. The Colonial office is supported almost entirely by England while India has to pay the whole cost of the India office from the Secretary of State down to the lowest menial on the establishment. And how much do our readers think the sum required is? No less than £227,985! *This money has to be sent to England* every year, and now Mr. Gladstone has ordered that the salary of Lord President of the Council shall not be paid, but that the work must be done by the head of the India office. Of the large sum we have mentioned £134,070 is paid to the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries, Members of Council &c., while the balance is paid in other ways. The drain is something fearful, and, on account of the low rate of exchange it is becoming greater every year. If a portion of the salary of the Lord President of the Council, say £2000 had been paid by the British Government, the amount would have afforded a slight relief to the Indian finances. It would have shown to the people of India that it had some regard for them, that it thought of their interests, and did not wish to lay upon it a heavier burden than it could bear, or, at least that it wished to deal fairly with the country. Now it is plain to be seen *that the people at home are* determined to get as much as possible out of India, and give as little as possible in return. Then again, Mr Norton was of opinion that the labour party would help this country. The latest news to hand is that this very party is determined to do all in its power to put a stop to the cotton industry in India. The operatives have long looked with a jealous eye upon the mills of Bombay and other places, and an English paper states that before long a step is to be taken to stop any further development in this direction. We may take up this subject in a future issue and show what the men of Lancashire intend doing. Our readers *will remember that the duty on cotton twist was abolished in order* to favour the manufacture of cotton in Lancashire. But this did not cause the mills of India to stop working so something else has to be tried, and an English paper has told us what this is. It is not the labour party to which the people of India can look for help.

A WATER SUPPLY

We are given to understand that the Mysore Government has made up its mind to adopt the Hebbal water supply scheme should the Government of India not think proper to make use of it. The step is a wise one, for it would give the Pettah plenty of water. It has been recommended that the scheme should be taken up by both Governments, and that the water should be supplied from one tank to the Pettah and also the Civil and Military Station, but from some cause or other the British authorities will have nothing to do with the scheme, they have its advantages pointed out over and over again, but to no purpose. They will have none of it. It is said that the Magadi project is the one they have fixed their minds on, and they will have nothing to do with any other. If the bund of the Hebbal tank were strengthened it could be made to hold water enough for the two portions into which the town is divided, and at a small cost which would be divided between the two Governments. But as the authorities of the Civil and Military Station and those at Simla will have nothing to do with the scheme the Mysore Government is quite right in taking it up. The people in the City will have a good water supply, and at a small cost. We are given to understand that the water in the Hebbal tank is very good, and all that is required is that the bund should be raised and strengthened so as to hold all the water that runs into the reservoir. Now a large portion runs away, and is of course wasted. This must be prevented, and the work is not difficult of *accomplishment.* It is said that plans have been made, and estimates drawn up, so that nothing remains but to commence work. This will no doubt soon be taken in hand, and ere long before it will [illegible] get through. There is nothing difficult about it, similar schemes—but far more difficult—have been carried out in other parts of the country, and have proved a success, and why not here. It is very pleasing that the Government of His Highness has taken the matter in hand and is determined to supply a long felt want.

Occasional Notes

Mr. Rees, Barrister-at-law, having expressed his regret and apologised for the *statement he made recently regarding His Highness's Courts, has been again permitted* to practice in the Nizam's Courts.

Mr J. R. Naylor, c.s.i., late Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Government of Baroda. The appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India.

A Talking clock has been constructed by a watchmaker in Geneva. Its conversational powers are due to an interchangeable system of phonographic discs, so that it can not only be used as an alarm to call up sleepy servants, but actually [illegible] them "get out of bed" in the employer's own voice.

A Bombay paper understands from private advices received in Bombay by the last Mail that the petition filed by Captain Penton against the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as Member of Parliament for Central Finsbury will be heard before the Election Judges somewhere in November next, the main point of contention being alleged bribery by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's agent.

Private advices received in Calcutta from America state that the stoppage of silver purchases by the Treasury in December next is a certainty. With seventy-five hours of the [illegible] being arrived at the price of silver will drop thirty-pence or ten-pence per ounce. Unless the Indian Government close the Mints *simultaneously with the decision of the* American Government to stop buying silver, we shall probably see the rupee at 10d, or less before the 1st of January.

At the Lick Observatory up to the middle of August many of the supposed canals on Mars, discovered in 1877 by Schiaparelli, were mapped, but none of them seemed to be double. On the night of the 17th idem, however, Professors Schaeberle, Campbell, and Hussey made three entirely independent drawings each showing the canal marked Ganges on Schi*aparelli's map to be distinctly double, and* thus confirming in 1892 Schiaparelli's discovery of 1877.

The *Whitehall Review* denies the truth *of the report that Lord Ripon would* have been appointed Secretary of State for India but for an intimation from Lord Lansdowne that in such an event he, the Viceroy, would resign. "It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that this rumour has no substance in fact. Lord Ripon preferred the Colonies, while Lord Kimberley's former experience in the India Office is just *one of particular value.*"

With effect from Friday, the 16th [illegible] and until further orders, the tariff per word on messages between India and *Europe will be increased to* Rs. 3-5½, Rs. 0-[illegible] Suez and Teheran, five annas less for Turkey. Two annas a word will be added from offices in Burma. Press message rates to United Kingdom remain unaltered. Complete revised tariff to all these places will shortly be issued and will be acted on from date of receipt.

Government's policy on the North West Frontier, says the *Pioneer*, can be summed up in one sentence. "After thirty-five years trial this portion of the frontier, as far as any positive influence is concerned, is in *almost as lawless and unbridled a state* as it was when the policy was first inaugurated. No British Officer can at this day, any more than he could thirty five years ago, step one yard across the border without running the immediate risk of assassination."

A crowded public meeting was held at Northampton shortly before the Mail left to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Cabinet. The gathering was noisy from the outset, and as the evening wore on and passions were roused chairs were smashed, free fights occurred and the lights went out. The Mayor left the hall when the disturbance was at its height and the chair was taken by a leading local Radical, who declared the Resolution of protest carried by a large majority.

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, m.p., has a remedy *for the depreciated currency.* He says the evil will go on increasing until the European element in the Government of this country is reduced to a minimum. What that irreducible *minimum* may be he does not condescend to say. But he finds it convenient to forget that the chief burden of the Home Charges is composed not of furlough pay or pensions, but in*terest on British capital* advanced for railways, canals, and other Indian public works which would never have been constructed but for that capital.

During the Queen's residence at Osborne two unpleasant incidents occurred. A few days before the Mail left, as the Queen was driving to Osborne, a gentlemanly-looking person rapidly advanced to the carriage, and in a very violent manner said that he was a foreign Count and that he and many others had [illegible] of the Queen did not resign he would kill her. The attendants at once re-

moved the man, who was forced to be dominated A day or two later another lady called at Osborne who said that he had occupied No 69 bed in a hospital visited some years ago by Her Majesty, and that he had called upon the Queen to say that he had no money, and would be glad if she would assist him. He was forthwith expelled.

A PLANTER writing to the *Madras Mail* from Coorg says his maistries and clerk, who were always at loggerheads, recently resorted to blows. The clerk would have been very severely treated had not its correspondent interfered. An enquiry was instantly made into the cause of the affray, and after a lot of hard swearing on both sides the clerk, a native, turned to its correspondent and said "Y ... Sir, how it is I am Jesus Christ, *you* are Pilate, *they* (the maistries) are the Jews. They have brought false testimony against me, but all these things have I suffered for the estate's sake and murmured not." This explanation did not, however, prevent the clerk from being dismissed.

MR. Michie Smith, the Officiating Astronomer to the Madras Government, writes ... Observatory ... that Mr. Barnard ... has made the remarkable discovery that Jupiter is attended by ... of only four, ... The newly discovered satellite is only of the 13th magnitude ... A star of this magnitude can be seen with a telescope of 6.5 inches aperture, and the reason why it has remained so long undiscovered is probably that it is so near the planet that it is ... by its glare ... will be in opposition on October 12 ... and so in at present in a very favourable position for observation."

The mystery with regard to Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from office will perhaps never be cleared up ... view of Mr Gladstone's assumption of sole responsibility the following words of "Atlas" are significant: "When Sir Henry Ponsonby called on Mr Gladstone at Mr. Stuart Rendel's house in Carlton Gardens to acquaint him with Queen's ... Administration, he ... that Mr. Labouchere's ... the new Government. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, found ... to his interest ... with the ... in the Cabinet ... know very well that ... find himself ... leader, ... command from the Queen."

THE Hulwar inquiry is proceeding ... these were: —

(1) ...

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) ...

These are ...

THE Government of India has recently communicated with the various Local Governments preparatory to drawing up the rules under the new Indian Councils Act under which the additional Members of the enlarged Legislative Councils of the future are to be chosen. The Bombay Government is, says a local paper, at present engaged in making enquiries on the subject, taking into its counsels some of the more representative and influential members of the European and native communities. Subsequently, it is understood, a series of questions will be drawn up and widely distributed amongst people competent to advise the Government, with a view to gathering as full and representative a body of opinions as is procurable on the subject, and when the answers to those questions have come in Government will be in a position to make its own recommendations to the Government of India. The Supreme Government will probably give currency to the Rules early in 1893.

SAYS *Hope* —The widow marriage was celebrated after all. And many a ... With the tide however, we ... Dewan Bahadur ... Pur Rughunatha Rao ... We hope ... reforms.

Social and Personal.

THE DEWAN ... left this place ... and the ... will remain till after the Dussera holidays.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION —The articles to be sent to the Exhibition ... Mysore Government Museum, and are well worth a visit.

COLONEL HENDERSON. This gentleman is expected in Bangalore about the 9th ... who will take up the ... now ...

THE RESIDENT ... to Mysore ... the Dussera ...

... Now ... City ...

THE BAND MEETING ... will come here to give away the prizes.

THE WEATHER ... the weather was quite ... hot ...

A S... Furniture ... factory at ...

JUNCTION POST DELIVERY ... Postmaster of Bangalore is arranging for ... conveyance of delivery ... from the General Post office to the ... John's Hill, as these boats are a good distance away from the General Post office, and a considerable time is lost before the men reach their several beats thereby causing delay in the delivery of letters." This is a move in the right direction.

THE FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION —The qualifying test for admission to the above has been raised ... by the Faculty of Medicine from the Matriculation examination to the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the first L. M. S. examination of 1895. With a view to prevent the above and previous changes in the regulation for the medical examinations from having a retrospective effect, it has been ruled as follows —that all certificates with regard to professional education which were accepted or which would have been accepted for the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery for 1891 and for the second Examination of that degree of 1893, for the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of 1892, and for the second examination for that degree of 1894 be held sufficient to allow their holders appearing for the respective examinations of subsequent years, and that candidates who have already appeared for the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, of 1895 or subsequent years.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 18th September 1892.

The 6th September 1892.—No. 3583—G 889—92 —Mr. B. Kuppusami Naidu, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 18th August 1892.

No. 3584—G 890—92.—Mr. Longs... delivered over, and Mr C. Devaraj Arasu received, charge of the office of the Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the forenoon of the 18th August 1892.

No. 3585—G. 891—92 —Mr. P. Venkat Rao, Munsiff, delivered over, and Mr. R B Planner, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Kolar District Treasury on the afternoon of the 24th August 1892.

No. 3132—G. 962—92.—Mr. K. Shamaiengar, Assistant Superintendent of Khedahs, is appointed Superintendent of Khedahs in Mysore.

The 7th September 1892—No. 3777—L 216—Under the provisions of Articles 171 and 175 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr. P. Parameswara Iyer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, ... days' casual leave from the 18th May 1892.

The 8th September 1892 —No. 3715—G 924—92 —Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr H. J Bhabha, M A, Education Secretary, is granted casual leave for 15 days from the 10th instant.

No 3722—... 221—92 —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr J Cameron, Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, is granted casual leave of absence for 3 days with effect from the 13th instant.

The 9th September 1892 —No 3989—G 968—92 —H. R. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar, Tarikere Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 N. Alasingraiengar, Deputy Amildar of Yeldhalli Sub-Taluk, will be in charge of the Tarikere Taluk in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Amildar Srinivasa Rao on leave, or until further orders.

No 399—G ... 195—92 —Mr. M. Nanjaraj Arasu, Assistant Superintendent of Police, French Rocks Sub-Division, Mysore District, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 17th May 1892 to the 16th June 1892, inclusive.

No 3993—G. 976—92 —Mr. J L. Mackay, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, having completed 3 years' approved service in the 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade with effect from the 15th July 1892.

No 4002—G. 979—92.—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P. Sitaramaiya, Amildar of the Bowringpet Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 W. Shama Rao, Treasurer of the Kolar District Office, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bowringpet Taluk during the absence of P. Sitaramaiya on leave, or until further orders.

No. 4006—G 983—92—Miss Sarah Patton is appointed First Class Hospital Assistant and is posted to the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, with effect from 20th July 1892, *vice* 1st Class Hospital Assistant Miss Louisa Patton transferred to Mysore.

No. 4012—F 137—92 —The services of Mr. T. Abdul Karim, Assistant Conservator of Forests doing duty in the Revenue Survey Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations for employment as Head-Quarters Assistant, Forest Department.

2 Mr. Abdul Karim entered upon his duties as Head Quarters Assistant, Forest Department, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1892.

The 10th September 1892 —No. 3941—G 972—92—Mr. J. Hole, Acting Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, Mysore, is appointed to act, *Sub-protem*, as Munsiff of Chikmagalur, in the 1st grade, during the absence of Mr P. Venkata Rao on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 4013—G 1000—92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Devaraj Arasu, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

No. 4049—G 1003—92.—Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, was granted casual leave of absence for 4 days with effect from the 6th September 1892.

No. 4053—G 1006—92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Tumkur District is temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

No 4063—G. F 225—92 —Under the provisions of Rule 26—1, Chapter 3, page 10 of the Civil Account Code (5th Edition), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to authorise the payment, on the 23rd September 1892, of Establishment Pay Bill (but not of Salary Bills of Gazetted Officers) for the current month.

No 4119—G 1024—92 —The Dasara holidays for this year will be from Monday the 26th September to Saturday, the 8th October 1892, both days inclusive.

2 Arrangements will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work.

No. 4134—F 1029—92 —K. Srikanthaiya, Amildar of Gubbi Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 weeks with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. Seshappa, Sheristadar of the Gubbi Taluk, will be in charge of the said Taluk during the absence of Amildar Srikanthaiya on leave, or until further orders, and is, under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

The 11th September 1892 —No 4130—G 1025—92.—Syed Hamid, Amildar of Gundlupet Taluk, is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 V. Sabhapati Pille, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gundlupet Taluk during the absence of Syed Hamid on leave, or until further orders.

No 4132—G 1027—92.—Y. Narasimha Iyengar, Acting Amildar of Tirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk, is appointed to act as 5th Class Amildar *Sub-protem* and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nanjangud Taluk during the absence of Amildar Narasimha on leave, or until further orders.

intended him to succeed because he appointed him to the important post of Governor of Yasin. The reply of the Government of India would be probably that the Mehtar died a natural death, and as primogeniture is not recognised in the principal Moslem States, Afzul was not a usurper. Moreover, Chitral, by Treaty, being under the suzerainty of Kashmir, the Government of India has the sole right of interference therein.

London 17th Sept.—The statement made that an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia has been signed is positively denied at St. Petersburg.

London, 17th Sept.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that Colonel Yanoff has been ordered to withdraw to Marghilan immediately.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—The intelligence of the outbreak of cholera among the troops at Kandahar operating against the Hazaras is confirmed. The chances of a general attack of the tribesmen, as recently planned, is now considered hopeless.

The Amir's reply to the second letter of the Government of India was received at Simla yesterday. It is couched in much friendlier terms, and is as satisfactory as the first communication was unsatisfactory.

His Highness recognises that as Lord Roberts will soon be leaving India, the proposed conference should be held with as little delay as possible, and he accepts Jallalabad as the place of meeting. The British Mission will most likely start next month with a strong escort and, as matters at present stand, Lord Roberts and the Amir will meet in November, the exact date not having yet been fixed. Sir Henry Durand, Foreign Secretary, will accompany the Commander in Chief.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—An extraordinary story reaches the *Morning post* from Naini Tal. It is to the effect that at the trial of Major Ram Chunder for the murder of Kung Behari Lal Dewan of Ulwar, the defence will be that the crime was carried out at the direction of no less a personage than the late Maharajah. It is alleged that His Highness envied at the growth of the Dewan's influence, considering that his own power thereby suffered, and that he gave order whilst at Naini Tal for the assassination of Kung Behari Lal. The most sensational part of the story, however is that when the Maharajah heard that arrests had been effected and confessions made, he poisoned himself. It will be remembered that His Highness died very suddenly at the hill station, and that no reason was furnished for his sudden demise.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892

HOW INDIA IS TREATED

A short time ago we pointed out that Mr. Norton was wrong when he wished the people of India to join one of the political parties in India. He told his hearers at a lecture he delivered in Madras that the men in power had in the past done the most good to this land, and this was the party that would help on the people in the future. We, on the contrary, are of opinion that India should not join either party but should get what it can from both. Both have wronged this land and both have done good. Whenever we had something that has resulted in benefit to India we must be thankful for it, and not refuse it because it comes from the wrong party. To show that Mr. Norton was not right in his utterance we have only to mention what has lately taken place. Lord Kimberley has been made Secretary of State for India, and, upon the whole, the selection was a good one. Lord Ripon would have been preferred by the people of this country, but as he was not chosen, the present incumbent was the next best. There is nothing to be said against Lord Kimberley. When he held the same post some years ago, he did good work, and though not a brilliant man, he is industrious and conscientious. But the Prime Minister has thought proper to make him *President of the Council* as well as Secretary of State for India. The former is an entirely English office, the latter belongs to India. It is only reasonable under such circumstances that a portion of the salary allotted to his Lordship should be paid by the British Government, and the remainder by the Indian. But the former did not see the matter in this light, and has made India bear the whole burden, although the holders of the Secretaryship has to perform the duties of office, as we have said, purely English. This most certainly cannot be correct, it is wronging India, and very seriously. No doubt, some of the followers of Mr. Gladstone will be of opinion that he has done a wise thing, that he has been economical of the people's money, and that he deserves much credit in consequence. But such people forget that if England gains India must suffer, probably they do not care about this, it is no matter to them. The English tax-payers are not called upon to contribute to the salary of an official and this is a matter of rejoicing, and they do rejoice. *India may complain*, but who in England cares about this. The working men are pleased at the saving brought about, and this is all the ministry cares about. Mr. Digby has very properly taken up the matter although he is a *liberal of the party in power* and did his best to bring it in. But he blames Mr. Gladstone for saddling India with the whole amount paid to Lord Kimberley and he is quite right. Mr. Digby suggests that £2,000 should be paid from the English and £3,000 from the Indian Treasury, and this would have been a fair adjustment of the matter. But to please the English electors the latter has to pay the whole amount, namely £5,000, and the people at home will be pleased that a saving has been effected. It does not matter how India is robbed if England can be benefited. We have seen this same thing happen over and over again, we have seen India wronged in order that the people at home may not have to put their hands in their pockets, and no doubt this same thing will go on for years to come, till the resources of the country has been exhausted. Mr. Digby points out how India stands as compared with the Colonies. The Colonial office is supported almost entirely by England while India has to pay the whole cost of the India office from the Secretary of State down to the lowest menial on the establishment. And how much do our readers think the sum required is? No less than £227,985! This money has to be sent to England every year, and now Mr. Gladstone has *ordered that the salary of Lord President of the Council shall not be paid, but that the work must be done by the [illegible]*. Of the large sum we have mentioned £131,020 is paid to the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries, Members of Council &c., and the balance is paid in other ways. The drain is something fearful, and, on account of the low rate of exchange it is becoming greater every year. If a portion of the salary of the Lord President of the Council, say £2000 had been paid by the British Government the amount would have afforded a slight relief to the Indian finances. It would have shown to the people of India that it had some regard for them, for their thought of their interests, and that it wished to lay upon it no heavier burden than it could bear, or at least that it wished to deal fairly with the country. Now it is plain to be seen that the people at home are determined to get as much as possible out of India, and give as little as possible in return. Then again, Mr. Norton was of opinion that the *labour party* would help this country. The latest news to hand is that this very party is determined to do all in its power to put a stop to the cotton industry in India. The operatives have long looked with a jealous eye upon the *mills of Bombay and* other places, and an English paper states that before long a step is to be *taken to* stop any further development in this direction. We may take up this subject in a future issue, and show what the men of *Lancashire intend doing*. Our readers will remember that the duty on cotton twist was abolished in order to favour the manufacture of cotton in Lancashire. But this did not cause the mills of India to stop working, so something else has to be tried, and an English paper has told us what this is. It is not the labour party to which the people of India can look for help.

A WATER SUPPLY

We are given to understand that the Mysore Government has made up its mind to adopt the Hebbal water supply scheme should the Government of India not think proper to make use of it. The step is a wise one, for it would give the Pettah plenty of water. It has been recommended that the scheme should be taken up by both Governments, and that the water should be supplied [illegible] to the Pettah and also the Civil and Military Station, but from some cause or other the British authorities will have nothing to do with the scheme, they have its advantages pointed out over and over again, but to no purpose. They will have none of it. It is said that the Mysore proposal is that as they have fixed the [illegible] canals [illegible] will have nothing to do with any other. [illegible] the bund of the Hebbal tank was strengthened [illegible] it could be made to hold water enough for the two portions into which the town is divided, and at a small cost which would be divided between the two Governments. But as the authorities of the Civil and Military Station and those at Simla will have nothing to do with the scheme the Mysore Government is quite right in taking it up. The people in the City will have a good water supply, and at a small cost. We are given to understand that the water in the Hebbal tank is very good and all that is required is that the bund should be raised and strengthened so as to hold all the water that runs into the reservoir. Now a large part of it runs over, and is of no use to anyone. This must be prevented, and the work is not difficult of accomplishment. It is said that plans have been made and estimates drawn up so that nothing remains but to commence work. It is well no doubt such be taken in hand, and [illegible] be forced [illegible] will go through. There is nothing difficult about it, similar schemes—and far more difficult—have been carried out in other parts of the country, and have proved a success, and why not here. It is very pleasing that the Government of His Highness has taken the matter in hand and is determined to supply a long felt want.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Rob[illegible] Barrister-at-law, having expressed his regret and apologised for the statement he made recently regarding His Highness's Courts, has been again permitted to practice in the Nizam's Courts.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, [illegible] Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Government of Baroda. The appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India.

A Talking clock has been constructed by a watchmaker in Geneva. Its conversational powers are due to an interchangeable system of phonographic discs so that it can not only be used as an alarum to call up sleepy servants, but actually bid them "get out of bed" in the employer's own voice.

A Bombay paper understands from private advices received in Bombay by the last Mail that the petition filed by Captain Penton against the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as Member of Parliament for Central Finsbury will be heard before the Election Judge somewhere in November next, the main point of contention being alleged bribery by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's agent.

Private advices received in Calcutta from Simla state that the stoppage of silver purchases by the Treasury in December next is a certainty. Within twenty four hours of the decision being arrived at, the price of silver would drop [illegible] pence per ounce. Unless the Indian Government closes the Mints simultaneously with the decision of the American Government to stop buying silver we shall probably see the rupee at 10d, or less before the 1st of January.

At the Lick Observatory up to the middle of August many of the supposed canals on Mars, discovered in 1877 by Schiaparelli were mapped, but none of them seemed to be double. On the night of the 17th ultimo, however, Professors Schaeberle, Campbell, and Hussey made three entirely independent drawings each showing the canal marked Ganges on Schiaparelli's map to be distinctly double, and thus confirming in 1892 Schiaparelli's discovery of 1877.

The *Whitehall Review* denies the truth of the report that Lord Ripon would have been appointed Secretary of State for India but for an intimation from Lord Lansdowne that in such an event he, the Viceroy, would resign. "It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that this rumour has no substance in fact. Lord Ripon governed the Colonies, while Earl Kimberley's former experience in the India Office is just now of particular value."

With effect from Friday, the 16th instant and until further orders, the tariff per word on messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 3 5½, Rs. [illegible] via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word will be added from offices in Burma. Press *message rates to United Kingdom remain* unaltered. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and will be acted on from date of receipt.

Government's policy on the North West Frontier, says the *Pioneer*, can be summed up in one sentence. After thirty-five years rule this portion of the frontier, as far as any political influence is concerned, is in almost as lawless and unbridled a state as it was when the policy was first inaugurated. No British Officer can at this day, any more than he could thirty five years ago, step one yard across the border without running the immediate risk of assassination."

A stormy public meeting was held at Northampton shortly before the Mail left to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Cabinet. The gathering was noisy from the outset, and as the [illegible] were aroused [illegible] lights occurred and the lights went out. The Mayor left the hall. When the disturbance was at its height the chair was taken by a local Radical, who declared the Resolution of protest carried by a large majority.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., has a remedy for the depreciated currency. He says the evil will go on increasing until the European element in the Government of this country is reduced to a minimum. What that irreducible minimum may be he does not condescend to say. But he finds it convenient to forget that the chief burden of the Home Charges is composed not of furlough pay or pensions, but interest on British capital advanced for railways, canals, and other Indian public works which would never have been constructed but for that capital.

Outside the Queen's residence at Osborne two unpleasant incidents occurred. A few days before the Mail left, as the Queen was driving to Osborne, a gentlemanly looking person rapidly advanced to the carriage, and in a very violent manner said that he was a foreign Count and that he and many others had sworn that if the Queen did not resign they would kill her. The attendants at once

... the man, who was found to be dement-ed A day or two later another lunatic called at Osborne who said that he had occupied No 69 bed in a hospital visited some years ago by Her Majesty, and that he had called upon the Queen to say that he had no money, and would be glad if she would assist him He was forthwith expelled

A PLANTER writing to the *Madras Mail* from Coorg says his maistries and clerk, who were always at logger-heads, recently resorted to blows. The clerk would have been very severely treated had not its correspondent interfered. An enquiry was instantly made into the cause of the affray, and after a a lot of hard swearing on both sides the clerk, a native, turned to its correspondent and said "You see Sir how it is *I am* Jesus Christ, *you* are Pontius Pilate, *they* (the maistries) are the Jews They have brought false testimony against me; but all these things have I suffered for the estate's sake and murmured not." This explanation did not, however, prevent the clerk from being dismissed

Mr Michie Smith, the Officiating Astronomer to the Madras Government, writes to us —"A telegram received from Kiel Observatory the morning announces that Mr Barnard, of Lick Observatory, has made the remarkable discovery that Jupiter is attended by five satellites instead of only four, as hitherto supposed The newly discovered satellite is only of the 13th magnitude A star of this magnitude can be seen with a telescope of 6.5 inches aperture, and the reason why it has remained so long undiscovered is probably that it is so near the planet that it is concealed by its glare Jupiter will be in opposition on October 12th, and is at present in a very favourable position for observation."

The mystery with regard to Mr Labouchere's exclusion from office will perhaps never be cleared up but in view of Mr Gladstone's assumption of sole responsibility the following words of "Atlas" are significant — When Sir Henry Ponsonby called on Mr Gladstone at Mr Stuart Rendel's house in Carlton Gardens to acquaint him with Queen's command that he should form an Administration, he conveyed a message intimating that Mr Labouchere was not to be admitted to the new Government Mr Gladstone, therefore, found it necessary for ... reasons ... deemed it to be impossible to his interest with the Radicals to offer a place in the Cabinet to ... and he knew very well that ... would ... most ... pronouncement of the ... was *regime* to find himself compelled to exclude a Radical leader, in compliance with a command from the Queen"

The Hardwar inquiry is proceeding A number of witnesses ... and important revelations have been made From those made are —

(1) That the ... ill treated the pilgrims to ... ... that some ... from the offices of there ...

(2) ... ... the police ... ... and with ... ... made ... ... their hats on fire

(3) That the ... ... of the pilgrims were treated badly and ... ly ... ... were ... and ... about by ... ... pandas ... ...

(4) And lastly the ... attempt was made ... kept ... at the time of the dispersal of the pilgrims

These are ... startling enough, but more startling ... ... expected

The Government of India has recently communicated with the various Local Governments preparatory to drawing up the rules under the new Indian Councils Act under which the additional Members of the enlarged Legislative Councils of the future are to be chosen. The Bombay Government is, says a local paper, at present engaged in making enquiries on the subject, taking into its counsels some of the more representative and influential members of the European and native communities Subsequently, it is understood, a series of questions will be drawn up and widely distributed amongst people competent to advise the Government, with a view to gathering as full and representative a body of opinion as is practicable on the subject, and when the answers to those questions have come in Government will be in a position to make its own recommendations to the Government of India. The Supreme Government will probably give currency to the Rules early in 1893

Says *Hope* —The widow marriage was celebrated after all And many a romantic tale hangs about it With the tales however, we have nothing to do Forming that aspect of it which is of more immediate interest to us, we find that soon after the ceremony was over, the Dewan Bahadur returned home The heroes of the day went away — ... ... to revenge themselves on the old and heavy headed Dewan, once their revered chief, now their object of contempt and wrath Little did the Dewan fancy that night what a bloody contest was to be fought on the morrow and perhaps he slept ... ... to ... his position He was surrounded on all sides ... ... of ... ... the world ... of well reformers They ... ... they ... ... him, they called him ... ... Hard ... ... the Dewan Bahadur was hard pressed He came out with his excuses, his reasons but all these were ... and ... ...

Per Raghunatha Rao! We hope however he will live to learn a lesson and find out the fault he has committed by betraying himself into the hands of ... ... reformers

Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN Mr Seshadri Iyer left this place last Wednesday for the capital, where he will remain till after the Dasarah holidays

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION —The articles to be sent to this Exhibition can now be seen at the Mysore Government Museum, and are well worth a visit.

COLONEL HENDERSON. —This gentleman is expected in Bangalore about the 9th of next month when he will take up the office of Resident ... ... who is now ... in that ...

THE RESIDENT —This gentleman will go to Mysore ... ... at the Dasara festivities and to take leave of the Maharaja before he goes up ... which ... will ... ... month

... ... —We learn that the Inspector General of Police has directed that the City Police should ... ... Madras —*Sw ...*

THE RIFLE MEETING —This ... ... on the 24th of this month ... Hebbal There ... ... competitions this year than in any former year, and ... ... everything has ... off very well The Commander in Chief will come here to give away the prizes.

THE WEATHER —Up to last Saturday the weather was quite dry, and the days were hot On the afternoon of that day, a heavy shower fell It seems likely that we shall have more ... ... Rain ... ... by the ryots and the fall on Saturday will be good to their crops

A ... ... GARDENS ... Messrs ... ... and Co, of Madras, we ... ... sugar factory at Chickballapur They will start work on the ... of next month and with this object the agents ... ... to ... ... to supply sugar cane ... The materials and all other necessaries are expected shortly

TONGAS FOR POSTAL DELIVERY PEONS —It is reported to the *Spectator* that the Postmaster of Bangalore is arranging for jutkas for conveyance of delivery peons from the General Post office to the Pettah Shoolay and St John's Hill, as those beats are good distance away from the General Post office, and a considerable time is lost before the men reach their several beats thereby causing delay in the delivery of letters" This is a move in the right direction

THE FIRST L M S EXAMINATION —The qualifying test for admission to the above has been raised ... ... by the Faculty of Medicine from the Matriculation examination to the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the first L M S examination of 1895 With a view to prevent the above and previous changes in the regulation for the medical examinations from having a retrospective effect, it has been ruled as follows —that all certificates with regard to professional education which were accepted, or which would have been accepted for the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery for 1894 and for the second examination of that degree of 1894, for the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of 1892, and for the second examination for that degree of 1894 be held sufficient to allow their holders appearing for the respective examinations of subsequent years, and that candidates who have already appeared for the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, of 1895 or subsequent years

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No. 3584—G 890—92 —Mr. Laing-Meason delivered over, and Mr C. Devaraj Ars received, charge of the office of the Probationary Assistant Commissioner Bangalore District, on the forenoon of the 18th August 1892.

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No 4012—G F 137—92 —The services of Mr. P Abdul Karim, Assistant Conservator of Forests doing duty in the Revenue Survey Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Forests and Plantations for employment as Head-Quarters Assistant, Forest Department.

2 Mr. Abdul Karim entered upon his duties as Head Quarters Assistant, Forest Department, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1892

The 10th September 1892 —No 3941—G 952—92—Mr J. Holt, Acting Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, Mysore, is appointed to act, *Sub-pro tem*, as Munsiff of Chikmagalur, in the first grade, during the absence of Mr. P. Venkata Rao on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 4013—G. 1000—92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Devaraj Ars, **Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.**

No 4049—G 1005—92.—Mr. **Syed Nusruddin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, was granted** casual leave of absence for 4 days **with** effect from the 6th September 1892.

No. 4053—G 1006—92.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Tumkur District is temporarily invested **with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.**

No. 4063—G F 225—92 —Under the provisions **of Rule 26—1, Chapter 3, page 10 of the Civil Account Code (5th Edition),** the Government of **His Highness the Maharaja** is pleased to authorise **the** payment, on the 23rd September 1892, **of** Establishment Pay Bills **(but not of Salary Bills of Gazetted Officers) for the current** month.

No 4119—G 1024—92 —**The Dasara** holidays **for this year will be from Monday** the 26th September to Saturday, **the 8th** October 1892, both days inclusive

2. Arrangements **will be made by** Heads of Departments for the **conduct of** emergent work.

No 4134—F 1029—92 —**K Srikanthaiya,** Amildar of Gubbi Taluk, **is granted** privilege leave of absence **for 3 weeks with** effect from **such date as he may avail himself of the same.**

2. **Seshappa, Sheristadar of the Gubbi** Taluk, **will be in charge of the said Taluk during the absence of Amildar Srikanthaiya on leave, or until further orders, and is, under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class**

The 14th September 1892 —No 4130—G. 1025—92.—Syed Hamid, Amildar of Gundlupet Taluk, is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. V. Sabhapati Pillai, **Head Quarter** Inspector of Police, **is appointed to act as** Amildar and 3rd **Class Magistrate of** Gundlupet Taluk **during the absence of Syed Hamid on leave, or until further orders.**

No 4132—G 1027—92.—**Y. Narasimmaiya, Acting Amildar of Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, is appointed to act as 5th Class Amildar** *Sub pro tem* **and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nanjangud Taluk during the absence of Amildar Narasimha** on leave, or until further **orders.**

General Summary.

DEFACED POSTAGE LABELS.—Mr Madgill on 13th inst sentenced a Makhul merchant to pay a fine of Rs 25 for having used defaced postage labels on letters sent by him to Aden and Arabia

Mr Michie Smith, the Officiating Astronomer to the Madras Government, writes to us :—" A telegram received from Kiel Observatory this morning announces that Mr Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has made the remarkable discovery that Jupiter is attended by five satellites instead of only four, as hitherto supposed The newly discovered satellite is only of the 13th magnitude. A star of this magnitude can be seen with a telescope of 6·5 inches aperture, and the reason why it has remained so long undiscovered is probably that it has so near the planet that it is concealed by its glare Jupiter will be in opposition on October 12 h and so is at present in a very favourable position for observation

Extracts.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

On Aug 24 Mr. D Naoroji, M P addressed a crowded public meeting on political affairs, at the Patriotic Club, Clerkenwell Mr Naoroji said the electors of Central Finsbury by returning him to Parliament had won the gratitude of India's millions Indians now for the first time really felt that they were British citizens It was not necessary for him to give any pledges as to what he should do in the House of Commons, because his election promises would be fresh in their minds, and nothing had transpired to lead him to alter his views in the least The new Government was now in office, and notwithstanding all the well laid plans of the Liberal Unionists and the Tories to weaken Mr Gladstone's majority, the Liberal Party remained a united party With regard to the future, he had been making inquires, and he was glad to find that Government was not insensible to the necessity of pushing on with the leading items in the Newcastle programme. Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was to take first place in the list of measures to be presented when the House of Commons met Honour, justice, and righteousness all demanded that the Liberal Party should take up that measure earnestly, and push it on with all its vigour and strength But there were other important measures for the amelioration of the condition of the masses which would have to be taken in hand at no distant date, and he was happy to think they were not to be put aside until the Home Rule Bill had been carried to a successful issue London questions and Labour questions would have to be dealt with, registration reform could no longer be delayed, and he believed it was the intention of the Government to deal seriously with that question With regard to the Eight hour Day Question, there were a good many of the Liberal Party who were not in favour of a legal eight hour day, but he hoped that they would not for that reason oppose other Bills on which the Liberal Party was agreed. If the Government first dealt with those questions on which the party was unanimous they would be able to get through a considerable portion of the Newcastle programme in a single session, and he hoped that that would be the course adopted

TWO SHILLINGS FOR THE RUPEE

Mr T A Taylor sends us the following sketch of a proposal to restore the value of the rupee to 2s, a proposal, however, which can only be carried out by help from England Mr Taylor claims that as there is no interference with standards but with the measures of account, the scheme ought to meet with some support, and that his proposal would also enable India to introduce the decimal system of account :—

"The standard of the United Kingdom being gold, silver and bronze only represent fractions of the gold currency The standard of India being silver, bronze represents the fractions of the silver currency The ratio of silver to gold when the shilling was constituted the 1/20 part of a gold sovereign varied between 15 and 16 to 1. It is now about 24½ to 1. The gold pound of account is divided into 20 shillings, or 240 pence The silver rupee is divided into 16 annas or 192 pies The par value of the rupee to within the last fifteen years has been currently recognised as 2s The proposal now made is to restore that par as regards the rupee being equal to two shillings, while the gold pound shall be equal to about Rs 15

I The gold pound, or sovereign, shall be divided as follows —£1 = 30 shillings

1 shilling = 10 pence

II. The silver rupee shall be divided

Re. 1 = 20 annas

1 anna = 10 pies

III Great Britain to call in her silver coin and issue currency notes in gold at its present value—for the silver coins now in the currency of United Kingdom represent fractions of gold

IV A silver National Bank to be established to receive deposit of silver only and to pay all Government of India pensions, furlough allowances, &c, at the rate of 2s per rupee, in silver coin

V This Bank to be under the control of Secretary of State for India who hereafter will issue all silver coin required at the rate of 30s per £ 1 gold

VI The profit of coinage to remain with the Mint of Great Britain—this would still be somewhere about 8s per lb, as originally intended.

VII The Secretary of State's drawings to be guaranteed not to exceed £ 10,000,000 sterling per annum Everything else to be paid in silver through the Silver National Bank

This proposal is based on the principle that it affects the fractional coinage only of each standard, and yet brings the two very much to what appears now to be the ratio on which the relative value of the currencies might be fixed, namely 1s 4d It introduces the decimal system and makes the shilling worth 1 d so that shillings and pence would probably be circulated on the Continent of Europe side by side with francs and 10 cents, while the rupee is made equal to two shillings and the anna equal to one penny "

SEA-VOYAGE AMONG HINDUS.

A largely attended meeting of Bengalees was held on the 10th instant at the Oxford Mission Lecture Hall, in Cornwallis-street, to discuss the subject of sea-voyages by Hindus Baboo Surendra Nath Bannerjea, who presided, opened the proceedings by calling upon Baboo Anundo Charan Mitter to deliver his lecture.

Baboo Anund Charan Mitter, who then addressed the meeting, said that notwithstanding his little knowledge and ignorance of the Hindu Shastras, he had consented to speak a few words on a subject of much vital importance to the Hindus To have a higher education, one should go to England, for it was an evident fact that a graduate of an English University was far superior to a graduate of Indian University, and they would also find that the system of an English University was far different from the system of an Indian University. For instance, if a student in India, who was going up for his M A Examinations, failed in one subject, he failed altogether, whereas in England if he failed in mathematics and passed in English, he got his degree of M A with honours in English Unless they went to England they would never be able to lay before the public the great hidden truths which were in science All learned men had recommended that no nation would raise to eminence and prosperity unless attention was paid to science, but what science had they in India? After referring to the advantages of technical education, which he said would give employment to the paupers of India, the speaker dwelt upon the necessity and importance of sea voyages amongst the Hindus. The great majority of his countrymen believed that the Shastras forbade sea voyages, but they believed what was untrue, for if they read the Shastras they would find that sea-voyages were not forbidden to the Hindus Their ancestors used to make sea-voyages, and those Hindus of the present age who travelled to England and other countries simply followed the example of their forefathers. He saw no reason why Hindus who went to England, but observed the rules and regulations enjoyed by the Hindu religion should be put out of caste on their return to India In conclusion, the speaker said that the only way to remove the prejudices existing among the ignorant masses regarding sea-voyages, was by educating them so that they could thus learn what the Shastras really enjoyed upon them

The Rev H Whitehead, in addressing the meeting, said that he had no claim whatever to speak on this subject, and was totally unprepared to say anything on a subject of such deep importance to the Hindu community He had risen to say a few words at the request of the Chairman, not from a religious point of view, but simply from a practical point of view He did not know whether the Shastras forbade them to make sea voyages and he did not wish any Hindu to act contrary to his religion, but he would speak briefly as to what he believed the practical advantages would be to the people of India, if it was found that they could consistently with their religion, visit England Baboo Anundo Charan Mitter had said that students in India who failed at an examination in one subject failed altogether, but that was not the case in England If Indian students went to England with that hope, he was afraid from his own experience, they would be grievously disappointed But, at the same time, there were two reasons why natives of India should visit England In the first place, he thought it would tend very much to widen and broaden the minds of the people of this country, and in the second place, he thought and hoped that it would tend very much to promote more friendly and intimate relations between the two races No doubt in this country the Europeans and people of India stood in an artificial relation to one another, and sea voyages would go far towards extending intercourse between the people of this country and Europe

Several other speakers next addressed the meeting, all of whom were in favour of sea voyages, after which the Chairman, in a few brief well-chosen words, reviewed the sea voyage movement, and dwelt on the practical advantages accruing from visits to foreign lands It was quite possible for Hindus to make sea voyages to foreign lands without losing their caste, in proof of which he cited a number of cases in which eminent Hindus had travelled by sea and had been received into the best Hindu society In conclusion he put it to those present whether the meeting was in favour of sea voyages

The motion was carried by acclamation, and then the meeting closed —*Statesman*

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES

AN important matter affecting, we fear an ever increasing number of Officers who are suffering from absentee, has just been decided by the Government of India The Director-General of Telegraphs, in January last, enquired of the Government of India whether a disbursing officer was, under Section 41 of Act XII of 1879, bound to obey a written order from a Court to attach monthly a moiety of the salary of a public officer should, in the event of that public officer being granted sick or other leave entitling him to an absentee allowance of half salary, continue to carry out the attachment order of the Court and withhold a moiety of the absentee allowance, or should the order of the Court be held in suspense until the return of the officer to duty on full pay. The Government of India addressed the Advocate, General on the subject, and requested his opinion, firstly, whether for the purpose of clause (k) of the provisions of Section 266 of the C P C the term "salary" means in the case of an officer on leave the pay drawn by him when on duty, or the allowance actually received by him while on leave, and secondly what is the duty of an officer in regard to the leave allowance of one of his subordinates, half of whose "salary" has been attached prior to his proceeding on leave The Government thought that the monthly absentee allowance should be reckoned as salary, and that one half of such allowance only is exempt from liability to attachment, and that the other half should be remitted to the Court To the first question the Advocate General replied that absentee allowance was not salary within the meaning of clause (k) of the Section, and he further pointed out that even if absentee allowance were considered as salary yet it was only a moiety of the salary that could be attached Hence when a person received only a moiety of his salary there was no moiety left for the purposes of attachment Besides an absentee allowance could not be sequestered for reasons of public policy. With reference to the second question the Advocate General stated that it was the duty of the disbursing officer to inform the Court which had served him with a written order that he had no salary of the judgment debtor in his hands, as the judgment debtor was placed on an absentee allowance

As doubts on certain points were still entertained, the Government of India referred the matter for the further consideration of the Advocate General, and, if there was no objection, for the favour of a joint opinion on it by himself and the Standing Counsel The Government of India was still inclined to think that the intention of clause (k) was that the amount actually drawn as salary in any particular month should be taken as the basis of calculation On this view the officer's salary, while on leave would be a half of his salary while on duty, one moiety of which would be exempt from attachment To support this view the Government of India cited a case similar to the one under reference, which was decided in 1883 by the Madras High Court, and which, it contended, fully supported its view The joint opinion of the Hon'ble Advocate General and the Standing Counsel, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr F. I Woodroffe and Sir George Evans was that "leave allowance" is not salary, and cannot be considered to be the salary of the Government servant drawing it within the meaning of Section 266 proviso (k) They were of opinion that the salary there dealt with is the full pay received by the recipient when in active employment The fact that "leave allowances" is calculated on the average pay for the last three years of continuous active service has no bearing upon the question whether such "leave allowance" is salary or not It is in their opinion an allowance made to a Government servant (still retained in the Service though unfit to work) in accordance with the regulations of his service, to enable him to remain his health and, having done so, to return to employment, even though in the case of some particular servant it may be known that he has no intention or reasonable hope of returning to employment, and not a deferred recompense granted under certain recognised rules for pains previously bestowed on Government work Even if "leave allowances" were such "deferred recompense," they do not think that it will fall within the expression "the salary of a public officer" in Section 266 proviso (k) and that it lies on those who seek to attach "leave allowance" to establish that it is "salary" if they would attach it under the Section 266 proviso (k) and Section 268. As regards the question of public policy, they state that Government in allowing half the salary as allowance in certain cases, whether earned or not, to be attached, appears to have proceeded on the consideration that the remaining half of such salaries was necessary to be reserved for the subsistence of its servants, and when a Government servant falls ill and obtains leave allowance, the Civil Service Regulations provide that he shall be allowed a sum not exceeding one half of his average salary, guided, apparently by the consideration that half of such salary might be taken to represent necessary expenses, expenses which most likely are not likely to be less than those in health Unless there are to be found in the Act words clearly enabling half of the leave allowance to be attached, which there are not, it cannot in the opinion of the Standing Counsel be doubted but that the Court would not, upon the grounds of public policy, put a construction upon Section 266 (k) and Section 268 which would leave a Government servant whilst on sick leave without, in some instances, the bare means of subsistence With reference to the case cited by Government they are of opinion that in so far as it treated leave allowance as salary and held that half of such leave allowance (in that case less than half the salary, for it was subject to deduction) might be attached it was positively incorrect They further observed that the case was not argued before the Madras Bench, and that the reference to the Small Cause Court assumed that leave allowance was salary

The Government of India, while still inclining to think otherwise, has decided that until the Courts rule differently, Heads of Departments are to be guided by the conclusions expressed by Sir Charles Paul the Advocate-General of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr Woodroffe and the Hon'ble Sir George Evans.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

St Petersburg, 17th Sept.—The *Novo Vremya* expects that a friendly settlement of the Pamir Question will be arrived at, and expresses the hope that England and Russia will seize the occasion to generally settle Anglo Russian relations in Central Asia to their mutual advantage and live on neighbourly terms

Simla, 19th Sept—The Amir's reply to the letter of the Government of India has arrived The Amir says that in compliance with the request of the Government of India, he has ordered his troops out of Waziristan into Afghan territory near Abistadah The Amir says it is very kind of the Viceroy to allow him to retain other doubtful positions pending the conference He is very pleased to receive Lord Roberts He has always wanted the Mission and feels it very necessary that his frontier should be settled, but cannot fix a precise date for receiving the Mission owing to the Hazara troubles.

Simla, 19th Sept—Umra Khan is reported to have taken advantage of the troubles in Chitral to seize some places on the Chitral frontier near Asmar General Gholam Haider has taken no action, but awaits the result of Lord Roberts's Mission which he has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to receive at Dakka

Simla, 17th Sept.—The complications in Chitral have necessitated Colonel Durand's return to Gilgit, sacrificing his well earned furlough after his severe wound and subsequent illness

London, 19th Sept.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Convention between Russia and China has been agreed for the establishment of Russian Consulates in Central China and also in Manchuria and Mongolia, the object being the ousting of British Commerce.

London, 20th Sept.—The *Morning Post* in discussing the Afghan Question, feels confident that Lord Roberts will succeed in impressing upon the Amir the identity of India with Afghan interests, and that they will not be served by his Highness meddling with small autonomous States The *Morning Post* suggests the settlement of the Pamir Question by a mixed Boundary Commission on which China should be represented

Allahabad, 21st Sept—The Mehtar's death has caused no fighting in Chitral Afzal ol-Mulk has been prevented by Nizam ol Mulk from communicating with the British authorities at Gilgit, Nizam having his stronghold at Yasin and having urged his claim to the Mehtarship.

Simla, 21st Sept.—The Viceroy probably leaves Simla in the last week of October so as to arrive in Calcutta early in December His Excellency's cold weather tour will almost certainly include Hyderabad, Deccan, but he will not, as is generally supposed, visit Burma this winter.

London, 22nd Sept—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Tientsin to the effect that Chinese official advices from Kashgar state that forty four of Colonel Yanoff's Russians advanced as far as Tashkurgan, were turned back by the Chinese

London, 23rd Sept.—The election at South Leeds for a Member in the place of Baron Play fair has resulted in the return of Mr Walton, the Liberal candidate, who defeated Mr Neville, the Conservative, by a majority of 948 votes

Constantinople, 21st Sept—Wholesale arrests ot students have been made in Turkey The parties arrested were at once put on board steamers with secret orders. The reason for this is as yet unknown Several newspapers have been seized by the authorities in Constantinople

New York, 21st Sept—A most daring robbery has taken place from a train in Kansas. The robbers removed the rails at a certain part of the line in the prairie, which caused the train to be wrecked, five passengers being killed and many injured. In the confusion which ensued the robbers decamped with one million dollars belonging to the Mexican Central Railway.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1892

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

By the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, many of the representatives of the Province of Mysore will be in the capital The Address will be read in a few days, and then will follow discussion on it, and on the condition of the people at large As we have before stated this Province is unique with regard to the Representative Assembly. There is nothing resembling it either in the British dominions or any of the Native States The idea originated in the mind of the late Dewan, and it was a very statesmanlike view he took of the subject. At the time he first called the Assembly together, the idea of anything like representation had not entered the minds of any class of people in this land The Indian National Congress had not been thought of, so that Mr. Runga Charlu had nothing to guide him in what he did, no institution to which he could refer, no one to ask assistance and advice from The work was his own, and all the credit is due to him. He planted the seed of representative Government in this part of the country, and it may yet grow up into something great. It has already done much good to the people of the province. Once a year they can have their wants brought before the authorities, they can have their grievances expressed, and if they are not removed the fault does not lie with them The idea of the institution, as he have said, is excellent, but it requires a few changes, it requires expansion and freedom before it can be entirely what it should be—a real Representative Assembly The Maharajah has graciously allowed the members—rather a certain number of them—to be elected, and this is a step in the right direction But we are given to understand that the officials have a great deal too much to do with the matter, that in many cases they

practically decide who are, and who are not, to go to the Assembly. If they name a man that man is sent. The people profess to believe he is the best man to be found in the place in which they reside. The institution will not be what it should be till the officials have nothing whatever to do with the elections; till they keep themselves altogether in the background. This they ought to have the sense to perceive, but they cannot see matters in the right light, and it may be some time before they do. When the people become more enlightened and understand better what their privileges are they will not submit to dictation as they do now, but will insist on having their own way—that is sending the men of their own choice to the Representative Assembly. Then again, we are informed that when the representatives are brought together there is a good deal of confusion—want of arrangement. There is no programme drawn up, but each member expresses just what he thinks proper. The want of one place may be that of another, and as if the members would join together to act on one plan a great deal of time and energy would be saved. Before the meeting of the Assembly the representatives should get together and fix on what ought to be done; they should draw up a regular scheme of what should be followed, and measures should be named to be brought forward just as is done in Parliament when it opens. In this august assembly the Ministry decides on the measures to be introduced, the opposition states those it wishes to become law, and those it will have nothing to do with. Everything is cut and dried, and then the work of the session begins. Something similar must take place if the Representative Assembly is to perform its functions properly. It must be a homogenous body, not a number of particles; not made up of separate persons, but all acting together. This is a very important step, and we strongly recommend it to the members of the Assembly. Let them meet in some public room in the capital, settle on a plan to be followed, and then follow it out. Nothing should deter them from what they believe to be right. There are many matters that require ventilating. The police system requires a change or more than one. There is a good deal of wrong doing in connection with this body in the outlying districts, and the representatives should bring the subject forward. Then we are given to understand that wet and garden lands are so highly taxed in some parts of the province, and there are many complaints in consequence. The subject requires to be looked into very carefully, for should the evil complained of continue land may be thrown and much loss ensue to the Government. Then the separation between the revenue and the judical functions should be discussed. This is an old subject, but it is one that has important bearings upon the well being of the people, consequently it is well worth the attention of the representatives of the people. Education is a subject that always has to be taken up, and not less at the present than at any former time. But with all its drawbacks the Representative Assembly is *calculated to do much good*, and our object in criticising its proceedings is to induce those *connected* with it to make the institution better; to try to bring it as near perfection as possible. Should this be accomplished, other Native States would copy the Assembly, and a vast amount of good would be the result.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
GOVERNMENT ARYA BALAKA PATASALA.

The distribution of prizes to the girls attending this school came off in the Dewankhana at eight a. m. on Saturday last Mrs. Peacock was to have presided, but we regret to say she had intimation of the death of her sister and so could not attend. Mrs. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan was then requested to take Mrs. Peacock's place, and she kindly consended to do so. The room was nicely decorated, the walls being covered with ferns and foliage, and bunting was visible in many parts. There were between three and four hundred Girls present, and all looked cheerful and happy. The following were among those present on the occasion. Messrs. V. N. Narasimmayengar, Ramaswamy Chetty, P. Singlachar, A. Veeraswamy Modaliar, Vaidyanatha Iyer, T. C. Sreenivasachar, B. Venkatramiengar, B. Nagesa Rao, S. Subba Row, F. Goodall, Miss Goodhal, Messrs Mahadeva Sastri, S. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. Alasingrachar, K. Ramaswami Iyengar, S. V. Soobiah, Mrs. and Miss Ricketts, Messrs. Rama Row, V. P. Madhava Rao, T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty L. Ricketts, Mahomed Ali, K. B. Abdul Karim, A. Ramachendra Iyer, Shujaat Ali Khan, S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, C. Subba Rao, H.V. Nanjandier, Kuppaswmi Naidu D. Venkataramayya, S. Venkatavarada Iyengar and many other gentlemen. There was a very nice programme drawn up, namely,—

1. Welcome Song.
2. Reading from Kanarese Poetry.
3. Sanskrit Dialogue on female education.
4. Reading from Kanarese Prose.
5. Some two Songs in praise of Goddess.
6. Reading of Report.
7. Distribution of Prizes.
8. Anthem.

and the singing of the girls was remarkably good. Two little ones carried on a dialogue in Sanskrit and this part of the mornings proceedings was highly appreciated by all present. This finished, the Report was read by the Hon. Secretary Mr. L. Sreenivasiengar, and it showed that the institution was in a very flourishing condition. We here give the document :—

Bangalore—1892.

MRS. MIR SHUJAAT ALI KHAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

We the Members of the Committee for the management of the Government Girls' Schools at Bangalore, beg to present a brief history of the Government Arya Balika Patasala.

The Arya Balika Patasala was started at *Siddikatta in November 1888 as the need for* such an institution was at that time very pressing. *To supply this* want and to promote the intellectual advancement of the *Hindu* community generally, a number of leading gentlemen of Bangalore formed themselves into an association under the name of the Arya Sabha, and the first result of their endeavours is the present school. The instruction aimed at in the Patasala is of a practical character likely to train the pupils to be intelligent and useful wives, without at the same time offending national traditions and prejudices. The result has shown that the establishment of the Patasala was opportune and has amply justified the hopes entertained of it by its founders.

In the beginning the necessary funds were provided, and the management was undertaken by the members of the Sabha. *The institution became popular and the* number of girls increased so rapidly that to secure its stability and to add to its usefulness the Sabha, after a time, thought it expedient to seek the patronage of His Highness' Government.

The Government were *therefore* addressed for this purpose; and in their proceedings No. $\frac{1}{66}$ dated 29th December 1890, they were pleased to convert this Patasala into a Government Girls' School from the 1st January 1891, the management being left in the hands of a local committee consisting of Government officers and non-official gentlemen including a few pandits.

2. The Patasala teaches up to the Lower Secondary Stage, and at present consists of 11 classes. The total number of pupils on the rolls is 306, about 200 of them being Brahmans and a hundred being sudras with a sprinkling of girls from other classes. The average attendance is nearly 200 pupils on day which is a very fair figure when we consider the difficulties attendant upon bringing together a number of little children who have to be escorted every day to and from school and who are very often retained at home for various causes.

There are 9 pupils in the highest class and the following subjects are taught there :—

- English (Garthwaite's First Book)
- Kanarese.
- Sanskrit.
- Arithmetic (up to the Lower Secondary Standard)
- Indian History.
- Geography.
- Hygiene.
- Needlework.
- Singing.

The school has been more than once examined by the Government Inspectors and by other gentlemen at the request of the Committee and has always been favorably reported upon. This is what the Deputy Inspector of Schools says in his report to Government of the examination he held at the beginning of the current year :—" The school which has been in existence for three years is highly valued. The highest standard prescribed for a Middle School has been reached, and it is very creditable to the energetic Head Master that a few girls have been prepared and presented for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination. The school has been satisfactorily, accomplishing what it has set itself to do" and so forth. It may be mentioned, by the way that of the 4 pupils sent up last December for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination one Chellamma has come out successfully.

3. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master on Rs. 30 a month and 10 Assistants on *salaries ranging from* Rs. 20 to 8, a Sanskrit master, a music master, a tailor and a *needlework mistress. It is but fair* to them to remark that the present condition of the school is due, in a large measure, to their conscientious efforts.

No fees are collected from the pupils for the obvious reason that, in the present stage of *female* education in India, any such attempt is likely to retard its progress seriously. It is *only gradually* that the apathy of parents has been got over. Even books and stationery are supplied to the *girls* at the expense of the Patasala. To meet the cost of the *establishment*, including 8 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 22 per month, Government has granted an allowance of Rs. 326 a month, besides Rs. 200 a *year for books and slates and Rs.* 150 for prizes.

In conclusion we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to you for having kindly consented to preside on this auspicious occation.

Members of the Committee

A. Ramachendra Iyer, Judge, Chief Court, President.

L. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Advocate, Honorary Secretary.

V. P. Madhava Row, Inspector General of Police.

A. *Sreenivasa Charlu, B. B.,* Superintendent, Muzroy Deptt.

S. Narsina Row, Advocate.

K. P. Puttanna Chetti, Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

D. Venkataramiah, B. A., Advocate.

V. N. Narasimmah Iyengar, Assistant to the Director of Archæological Researches.

P. V. Ramaswami Chetty, B. A. Advocate.

A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B. A., B. L., Dy. Commissioner, Mysore.

R. Raghunatha Row, B. A., Assist. Professor, Central College.

T. Paramasiva Iyer, Prob. Assist. Commr.

S. Ramaswami Iyer, Assist. Government Advocate.

T. C. Sreenivasa charyar, Editor, " Karnataka Prakasika."

Pundit Vasudevasastri of Sanskrit College.

Pandit Gopalasastri of Sanskrit College.

After this came the great event of the day—the distribution of prizes to the pupils entitled to receive them. These were very nice consisting of work boxes, Sanscrit and Canarese books, clocks, writing cases, globes, atlases, and toys. The first prize was given to K. Chellammah which consisted of English and Indian pictures. She also received, a special prize, in the shape of a *nicely bound copy of the "Ma*habaratha." All who received prizes appeared to be very much pleased with them, and, no doubt, felt very happy. This part of the morning's proceedings being finished Mrs. Mir Shujhaat Ali Khan made the following very appropriate observations :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I am but a poor substitute for the lady who was to speak to you from this seat, and whom a sad event has prevented from taking part in this interesting ceremony. I assure you nothing short of the great interest I take in the education of the women of this my country would have induced me to occupy the place I now occupy. I wish the place were filled by a lady who could do full justice to the occasion. I confess I am not at all equal to it. I have many difficulties. First, I have to speak in a foreign language. Secondly, I am not accustomed to public speaking, and lastly I have had such short notice. I was asked only last night. I rely on your indulgence. I need hardly express how much pleasure it has given me to see all these bright young faces eager to acquire knowledge. How could I, how could you help being pleased? Remember every one of these girls is destined to be the centre of great influence whether for good or for evil. And when you see that that influence is sought to be secured for good, to be gained over from evil what else can your feelings be but pleasurable. I have said that these girls are destined to be the centre of great influence. Yes it is so. Who can deny it? Who can deny that the world is governed by womankind. It may be the grandmother—it may be the mother—it may be that much abused relation the mother-in law—it may be the wife. But all the same woman rules the home. What is home? It is but a component part of the world. The world is but an aggregate of homes. So you see the world is under the influence of the weaker sex, weaker perhaps in body but strong in all powerful moral influence.

Every effort made to gain over the home influence from ignorance and superstition to intelligence, is a step in the direction of making our country once again great. I assure you that the education, proper education of women, is the root of all reforms. I therefore congratulate the Committee of this school on the great good it has undertaken to do, and the success it has attained. I shall not occupy your time by saying what education of women ought to comprise. I leave that to the learned Committee. It hardly needs saying that they cannot have great ambition before them as girls are taken away at a very early age—just at the age when they begin to learn to know things. I take the opportunity of suggesting whether it is not necessary to supplement school education by a system of home education. Each one by himself cannot do much. Co-operation is a great principle of success. If several join a great deal can easily be done. You know that all education is not merely from books. We learn a great deal from association, from meeting others. Social parties are very useful in that way. I have but one thing more to say. A great English lady about a year ago took great trouble to write a paper for an English journal about Indian women. What her object was I don't know. What she said I will tell you. She said that Indian women were perfectly happy in their ignorance and in their seclusion, and what they really needed was not education but medical aid by lady doctors. She forgot that prevention is better than cure. I don't deny that Zenana ladies are happy but happiness is a comparative term. There is the

fulness of ignorance, and there is the intelligent happiness of refined life. If the former is preferable it is certainly wise to be ignorant I wish I could speak to the girls in Canarese I beg the Committee will tell them how much I am delighted to see them I wish them the sweets of learning I wish them good husbands, above all I wish them kind hearted mothers in law. I thank the Committee for the honour they have done me I thank you, ladies and gentlemen for your forbearance

Mr Ricketts who was asked to speak said he was glad to say a few words on the occasion as he had been present at many gatherings of the kind. He was glad to see so many happy faces before him, and it could be seen that the institution was making good progress With regard to what Mrs Mir Shujaat Ali Khan said about "ignorance being bliss" it was folly to be wise," he was of opinion that that native ladies were much happier when they were not gosha than when they were There was another point he wished to touch on When the girls left school they were not seen again in public They would marry servants of Government or others, but their lives would be spent in seclusion, they would not leave their homes It would be well if one of the girls now before him were at some future time, to preside at a gathering like the present one as Mrs Mir Shujaat Ali Khan was now presiding He concluded by saying that the Committee was to be congratulated on the state of the school, and the success it had attained

Mr Ramachandrier who was asked to propose a vote of thanks to Mrs Mir Sujaat Ali Khan for kindly presiding on the occasion said it was his pleasing duty to propose a vote of thanks to Mr Mir Shujaat Ali Khan for so kindly presiding on the occasion Sir had come forward at the eleventh hour and had so kindly helped them in their need He held that the fact of this lady being there to day was worth a whole cartload of treatises and lectures on female education It was an object lesson which all who saw it might take to heart. This lady's presence there to-day was a triumph of education, she had risen superior to the community to which she belonged, the strictest, he might say, with regard to the seclusion of women And what education had accomplished in one case it could accomplish in another The speaker hoped that others would follow the example of this lady The Government had done well in placing the school on its present footing, that is putting it under the charge of native gentlemen, but he trusted the time was not far distant when native ladies would also be associated with them in its management That would be another triumph of female education He again thanked Mrs Mir Shujaat Ali Khan for presiding on the occasion

This brought the ceremony to a close and it was acknowledged by all that the proceedings went off very successfully, and all who took part in them are to be congratulated

Occasional Notes

A little girl strayed away from her parents at Roubaix recently and joined a company of strolling showmen The distracted parents lost sight of her for several weeks and then discovered her in a booth at a country fair She had been transformed into the 'Dog Headed Girl' Her face had been covered with gum, to which the hair and ears of a dog had been cleverly attached

M Van Strydonck, the Belgian artist who has been commissioned to paint a large picture commemorative of the Dasserah for the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Madras from Kodaikanal yesterday and proceeds to Mysore to-day His forte is historical painting and portraits and he will have a fine opportunity for the display of his talents in the magnificent scenes of the Dasserah procession M Van Strydonck intends holding an exhibition in Madras of his own and his pupils' works some time in December next.

The Reform Bill to be introduced next session by Mr George Howell will, it is stated, be exceptionally advanced and comprehensive It will propose to consolidate and materially amend the whole existing Law relating to the franchise registrations, elections, petitions scrutinies, etc and to make a payment of £400 per annum from the consolidated fund to Members who attend to their duties. It will also propose the payment of official election expenses out of the local rates, the reduction of the duration of Parliaments from seven to five years, the reduction of the period of qualification for getting on the register; putting the entire control of the register under the charge in each County division or Parliamentary Borough of one electoral officer, the abolition of systematic canvassing, the appointment of one day for all nominations, and of one for all polling, the latter to be a Bank and general holiday

Local and Provincial.

The Dasserah Holidays —This began on Saturday last, and will continue for ten days Many officials and others are now leaving this place for the capital

The Weather —Very little rain fell last week and the days were generally hot A great deal more rain is required, and it is to be hoped it will soon come down

The Resident —Colonel Peacock leaves Bangalore for Mysore on the 28th, and will be there for ten days. He will be accompanied by Major Raven shaw, Assistant Resident

Purcell *versus* the *Evening Mail* —Judgment will be delivered in this case to-day, but in anticipation the Second Magistrate a few days ago said that he would honorably acquit the two defendants, Mr. B Venkataraminiyar, Proprietor *Evening Mail*, and Mr C Fletcher, Printer of the same paper

A VERSION FROM THE STATION MASTER

It is left to the Railway Company to judge and decide whether my actions were in accordance with the Company's Rules or not Under the existing circumstances and orders, I venture to say my action has been highly justified Now to Mr A Rangaswamy Iyengar —

1 He forcing an entrance to the platform, pushing the ticket collector aside and disregarding the Company's Rule exhibited

2 Refusing to purchase the plat-form ticket and thereby defrauding the Company

3 Persisting in remaining within the Railway premises when asked to quit by the Company's representative at the Station.

4. Using abusive language and assaulting me as the Station Master

5 Standing at a certain spot where he was likely to endanger his life and those of the passengers in the then arriving train.

6 Refusing to move to his safety when called to do so by the Station Master

These are the material facts for the public, and the Railway Company and also for the just Government of India, to judge the merits or the demerits of the Railway servants and the Station Master in the discharge of their duties and the conduct of Mr A Rangaswamy Iyengar

THE STATION MASTER

18th Sept 1892 Mysore

A scene at the Mysore Railway Station — A correspondent writes to us to the following effect —It has been of late the rule at the Mysore Railway Station to issue platform tickets to any body that may wish to receive friends arriving by the train to Mysore, and notice to the effect that every one willing to get at the platform shall provide himself or herself with a platform ticket A very interesting scene occurred on the evening of the 15th instant The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore went to the Station to receive the Dewan who was to arrive at Mysore that evening The police peons on guard at the Station, informed the Deputy Commissioner of the rule in force viz, the necessity of providing himself with a platform ticket before getting into the platform The Deputy Commissioner promptly replied, "I have no ticket" I am going to see the Dewan and my friends arriving by to day's train"

"Please see the notice pasted opposite to the ticket office window, regarding the platform ticket

'I don't care about the notice"

'Then in accordance with the Traffic Manager's orders, I cannot permit you to enter the plat form"

This sort of conversation doubtless annoyed the gentleman comer, and he could no longer conceal who he was, and he thundered forth,—

"I am the District Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner, don't you know you stupid man ?"

So saying he forcibly entered the plat-form Mr Ganesh Rao, for that was the name of the smart looking young man stationed at the entrance to collect tickets from the visitors saw what occurred, and he at once made straight to the Station Master to inform him how 'the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner' had forcibly entered the platform The Station Master, at once proceeded to the scene, and accosting the "District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner" said —

'Sir, have you purchased a plat form ticket ?"

"No" was the answer

"Please be good enough to purchase the plat-form ticket"

'I shall not I am the District Magistrate I have come to see the Dewan and other officials arriving by the train

'Sir, The Traffic Manager's orders are that no one should be allowed access to the plat form without a plat-form ticket. And you, as District Magistrate are setting a bad example to your brother officials who have all purchased tickets"

'The Traffic Manager and his orders are of no consequence to me"

'Then I have to call upon you to quit the plat form in accordance with my superior's orders"

'I care a damn about your superior's order's I tell you I am the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, and have got territorial jurisdiction"

"Then I am sorry to say you are the Magistrate of your District, I am the Magistrate here, within the Railway premises, and if you are another for purchasing a ticket, nor for quitting the plat-form, I am sorry, then I must do my duty" (Turns to the Police,)

"Yes You may call for the Police They will obey me and not you You twist away your moustaches ? I shall see"

'Do you command my position at the Station'

So saying the Station Master turned and called for the Police, and when Mr Chainsing, Inspector of the Railway Police, put in his appearance, obeying the call, he was thus addressed by the Station Master

"Mr Chainsing, this gentleman has entered the platform without the platform ticket, and he refuses either to purchase one or to quit the plat form Will you please ask him to purchase a ticket or to leave the platform if he doesn't ? You are here to help me These are the orders of the Traffic Manager You are to carry them out'

This naturally excited "the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner" He contemplated for a moment, and then said —

"Chainsing you are my servant. Will you turn me out of the plat form ?"

"No sir," returned the faithful Inspector, "You are we come to remain on the platform You are the District Magistrate, and I am your subordinate and you have more authority here than the Station Master"

The Station Master was evidently in an awkward position He, as the Station Master, was to carry out the orders of the Traffic Manager He stationed a ticket collector at the entrance, but the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner heeded him not, and forcibly entered the platform to see the Dewan and his friends arriving by the train Next he himself went, as the Station Master, to see the orders of the Company were properly obeyed, and found that the Railway Police was acting directly against the rules of the Company, and he asked the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate,—

"Sir, please—will give me your name at least ?"

"No" replied the gentleman thus asked.

"You, as a gentleman, should give me your name"

"No, I shall not"

"You as the District Magistrate,—Will you please give me your name ?"

"No, I shall not You fool, If you speak another word I will lick you (Raising his cane)

"You call me a fool and attempt to assault me ?'

"Yes, get away you fool, or I will lick you

The scene very naturally threatened violence, and the place was by this time greatly crowded All were eagerly looking for the result of this very extraordinary fight maintaining all the while a solemn silence At this time Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Town Magistrate and Vice-President who like others had petrified gazing fixedly at the combatants rushed in and interposed,—

"Station Master," said he, "He is the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner. He has every authority to come on the platform"

"Do you speak, sir," replied the Station Master at once," Do you speak as a gentleman or as the Railway Magistrate? You, as a gentleman, are not to interfere I am carrying out the orders of the Company"

Mr Raghavendra Rao, on hearing this moved off and the Station Master said —

'Mr Chainsing, will you please note down the name of this gentleman ?"

'No I am sorry I cannot."

"Will you please note down his action and expressions ?"

"I may remember them"

The train came off whistling by this time and as it was nearing the plat form a greater pace of the crowd dispersed and Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar went and stood close to the Stone at the edge of the platform. The Station Master as usual went seeing whether any of those on the platform were standing dangerously close to the train that was to pass, and seeing Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar thus standing said,

"Sir, Will you please move off a little, the train is coming"

"No, I shall not" returned Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar" I shall not, I will stand where I am" Instantly the train arrived, the passengers alighted and every one of the visitors withdrew

General Summary.

Alleged Police Atrocities.—Dewan Bahadur S Subramania Iyer, the Acting Government Pleader, left this morning for Madanapalle to prosecute, under instructions from Government, a number of the constabulary of the Cuddapah Police, charged before the Joint Magistrate with murder, rape and extortion, while on detection duty in connection with a dacoity case.

Our well known and enterprising citizen, Mr O kerji Fakirji, banker and pleader of Chudderghat, is exhibiting a 6,000 candle-power electric light at the entrance to the premises of the Hyderabad Banking Company, also a carriage driven by electricity We also notice that the horses of his landau are driven out at night with a brilliant electric light on the heads of the animals. We hear the Hyderabad Banking Company are the agents for Mr Jehangir Nowroji, of the well known firm of Velcart Brothers, electricians of Bombay. There is also, on exhibition electric lights of five candle-power to be used as an ordinary gent's collar button and also a finger ring containing a light of five candle power which may be used as a lantern when walking out at night. Some other novelties are also on view

THE MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE.

This is a case which has lately occupied the attention of Mr Maskell at the Town Police Court The facts of the case, as our readers will remember, are that Dr J Nield Cook, Health Officer of the Municipality, charged Mr. Balakrishnamah Chetty, a Municipal Commissioner, with having defamed him by stating at General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 1st of August last that not only the Sanitary Department, but he could substantiatingly say that the whole Municipality was notoriously corrupt since it is days the civilian Presidents had ceased to preside over it. On the first day of the trial Mr Kenworthy Brown, who represented the accused, tendered an assurance that the statement, if uttered, was not intended to apply to Dr Cook Mr Norton, for the complainant, was unable to accept the assurance unless accused also gave the exact words he did use. The invitation was refused and the case went to trial. Mr Maskell this morning delivered a long and exhaustive judgment in the case and gave it as his opinion that although the occasion was privileged, the accused had by his reckless remarks rendered void the privilege he might have claimed for his utterance, and he found him guilty under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to two months' simple imprisonment The fine was paid

Extracts.

A TRAGIC STORY FROM JAPAN

The *Choya Shimbun* tells a terrible tale of an incident said to have occurred recently in the Province of Bungo. A farmer Kono Giheı, of Yasaka, in tolerably good circumstances, was much troubled about his *mother's eyes, which, despite the use of* all kinds of medicines, had gradually grown more and more useless for eleven or twelve years, until finally complete loss of sight was threatened. Having heard that the liver of a freshly killed bird or animal was efficacious in such cases, Kono procured the liver of a fowl and gave it to his mother. The effect was good and the woman rejoiced greatly in a partial recovery of her sight. But after a time her malady re-asserted itself, and Kono was in much trouble. He then learned that the liver of a human being could not fail to be efficacious, but although he travelled to Osaka and Kioto in search of this commodity, he could find no trader in it. Finally he concluded that the only resource was to give his own liver, and with this object he had a sword divided into two parts, one of which, being sharpened, was to serve for cutting open his stomach. But when he came to do the deed, it occurred to him that his death would be useless unless he could contrive some means of getting his liver administered to his mother. Unable to think out any plan for that purpose, he then conceived the idea of killing his own child, an infant five months old, but when he carried the little girl out into the garden with the intention of despatching it, his fatherly feelings overcame him. Nevertheless he could not dismiss from his mind a sense of the imperative duty of saving *his mother's eyes, and at last, on the night* of the 27th July, he resolved that the child must die. Awaking his wife he explained his purpose to her, but the woman would not hear of it. Seeing, however, that her husband was much concerned she offered her own life like a true mother. But Kono could not persuade himself to kill her until she tied a rope round her own neck and bade him strangle her, which he at last did. Cutting out a portion of her liver, he was proceeding to cook it, when a servant, roused by the noise, awoke the younger sister of the murdered woman, and Kono was handed over to the police. The *Choya* adds that the deluded man was an exceptionally devout Buddhist, and hints that his weak understanding had been unhinged by extravagant teaching about his duty to parents and so forth. It says that it could not have believed that Japan owned such a barbarian. The story is indeed appalling but the devotion of the unhappy mother, Suji, who gave her life to save that of her baby, is a redeeming incident of the awful tale. She was only twenty years of age we read, probably a girl with little education and only one creed, self sacrifice in every thing. Such women are indeed examples.—*Japan Mail*

PANDITS AND THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The *Hindu*.—We share in our contemporary of the *Maharatta's* regret that none of our Pandits join the Congress of Oriental Scholars annually held in Europe. A principal portion of the business transacted at these Congresses relates to the ancient Sanscrit literature of India and the tradition of the Hindu Pandits who have some of them spent a life-time in studying particular branches of that literature might be supposed to be of service in the deliberations of these learned bodies. But Pandits will not leave their native place. They are a class utterly devoid of enterprise or ambition of any kind. In their estimation these Congresses and their conclusions are utterly useless, and they cannot imagine that Christian Europeans can correctly understand Sanskrit literature or interpret the meanings of its philosophical and religious works. We have often heard Pandits speak in terms of scorn of Western scholars like Professor Max Muller who has rendered greater service in the way of creating an interest in Sanskrit literature than any Pandit of modern times. No class of the Indian population is less cared for or patronised than these indigenous scholars, and absolutely no incentives exist to stimulate them to distinction. And then in regard to European Congresses there is the insuperable religious objection of the sea having to be crossed which a Pandit will not do for any reward or object. Our Poona contemporary suggests that if the Pandits would not go to Europe, they might send papers in Sanskrit or even in Vernacular languages. This the Pandits might do and any paper contributed by them will be received by the Congress with great respect, and it is remarkable that no Pandit has hitherto been persuaded to help the Congress in this way. But the reason is not far to seek. No indigenous Pandit as a rule can be qualified to contribute anything valuable to the conclusions of the Congress. The Eastern Pandit and the Western scholar study Sanskrit from different stand points. The Pandit studies it in view to spiritual ends or as a means of livelihood, but the European savant studies Sanskrit as a means of throwing fresh light on the obscure corners and bye ways of the world's history, and the object of the European Congress is nothing spiritual but of a historical or philological nature. The Pandit knows nothing of the world's history since the time of the Mahabharata, he knows nothing of the progress that mankind has made in scientific knowledge and in general civilization. In utter ignorance of these and furnished with a profound erudition relating to abstract speculative ideas of ages ago there is no wonder he is unable to join in *deliberations* which seek to attain practical results. And this accounts for the difference between the old class of Pandits and the modern class of Sanskrit scholars that are rising into importance in different parts of our country. These latter have distinguished themselves by turning their knowledge of Sanskrit to practical account, to elucidate some obscure points *of ancient history, to bring to light some* fresh historic material, or to put a new interpretation on old texts. To the present Congress in London these scholars have sent papers, and we are glad that the Western Presidency has this time particularly distinguished itself in this way. According to our contemporary Poona has contributed three essays and four have gone forth from Baroda. We *take the following* from our contemporary " Dr Bhandarkar's discourse on *Shakals* and *Bashkala* Shakhas must of course be replete with new material and the very name of the learned scholar is a guarantee of its value. Very little is known at present about these most ancient recensions of the Rigveda, and the researches of the Doctor must therefore throw a flood of light on Vedic history. Mr B. G. Tilak's paper also deals with Vedic history, though its scope is more ambitious. It is quaintly headed ' The Orion, or the Antiquity of the Vedas, ' because in it he attempts to prove the date of the composition or rather the compilation of the oldest Veda on astronomical grounds. If the conclusions arrived at by the writer are accepted, Prof Max Muller's theory of the Rigveda having been compiled about 2000 B C will have to be abandoned, and the whole ancient Indian Chronology will have to be re-arranged. The third but not the least important contribution is from the pen of Mr K. B. Pathak of the Deccan College. It fixes the date of that eminent Jain scholar *Dharmakirti*. The date, if accepted as certain will become the centre of medieval or post Vedic Chronology, as that of Chandragupta has become its starting point. Besides these Mr H. H. Dhruva of Baroda, we are told, has also sent four essays, two to the Congress of London and two to that of Lisbon but they do not pretend to make any new discovery. " We do not think our contemporary will admit that those scholars of Poona and Baroda are as learned as the disappearing class of Pandits, still it is strange that the world derives greater advantage from the scholarship of Dr Bhandarkar and Professor Max Muller than from the profound erudition of our Mahamahopadhyayas and Mathathipathies. The fact is, as we have said, the narrow and onesided training of the Pandits renders them utterly useless to the world at large, and whenever their service is invoked, it tends more to obscure than elucidate issues, to retard more than to advance progress, to confuse more than to facilitate discussion. It is a good suggestion of our contemporary's that the Congress might occasionally hold its sittings in India. A *Congress of European and Indian scholars* in some Indian city like Benares will be a unique phenomenon, and the effect on the Pandits and on native learning will be something marvellous. The Pandits will not be of much use even then, but they will see quite a new world. They will shake off much of their pride and prejudice and learn new ideas. Some Indian Maharajah like the *Maharajah of Baroda who has already won* distinction by his high statesmanship and patriotism, might place himself in correspondence with the Congress Committees in view to bringing about a meeting as suggested above.

LETTERS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Dewan Peishkar's Office,
Ernacolum,—Sept 18

To

M. R. Ry

R Raghunadha Row Avargal,

Dewan Bahadur, Madras

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to the ' strange confessions' and ' wonderful revelations' made in the correspondence which evidently seems to have passed confidentially between you and your Poona contemporary—I mean Ranade, begging his ... Mr. Ranade, but which, as your ill luck would have it, somehow found its way into a Madras paper. However, I am glad that the unexpected publication of the letters that passed between you and Ranade have enabled me to see with what ... you regard me. But I can expect nothing *better at the hands of one who on the authority* of the Sastras attempts to pollute the sacredness of his religion I must tell you Sir, in words as plain as plain can be, that I protest and protest strongly against your questioning my knowledge of the Vedas and Sastras or my reasoning and argumentative capabilities. If you still entertain any doubts regarding these matters, I challenge you to be present at the *Conference which I intend holding at* Madras next Sunday morning, and there we will put our respective capabilities to a practical test by means of a thorough discussion. I cannot help suspecting that, like your esteemed cousin the late Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, you are beginning to imbibe the habit of giving unguarded expression to queer ideas of men and things. I hope that you will not fail to accept my challenge and attend the Conference, failing which I will construe your absence as being due to your inability to justify your conduct.

Yours truly,

A S ankariah, F P H S

P S.—Please make your own arrangements for your luncheon as my orthodox brethren will object to eating or drinking with you on account of your pronounced views on adult Brahman re-marriage.

A S

II

Mylapore,—20th Sept '92

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant protesting against the opinion I have formed of you, but your letter only goes to show that I have not misjudged you. I am bound to say, after my usual candid fashion, that I regard the tone of your communication as impertinent. I feel I am just in saying so because, while professing to claim that reverence for elders which you say is undeservedly due to them from young men, you have yourself failed to show any respect for me who am certainly ... years than you are. As our Municipal President here said to one of the City Fathers recently, I must tell you that I will have nothing to do with you or your silly ' Hindu Sabha,' and your postscript only adds insult to injury.

Yours truly,

R Ragoonatha Row

To

M. R. Ry

A Sankariah Avargal, B A, F M U, F P H S

III

Poona,—Sept 22

My Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for the cutting from the *Madras Mail* containing the letter written by Mr Sankariah. " The wholesale widow marriage movement assumes," according to this Cochin sage, " that millions of Brahman and high caste widows have been foolishly depriving themselves of their fine hair and ornaments and betel nut and a second husband or have been wantonly deprived of them by their own fathers, mothers, priests and customs." It seems to me that F P H S either cannot or will not think. Whoever said that these unfortunate widows have been *foolishly* depriving themselves of their fine hair, ornaments and betel nut and a second husband? We of the Reform party, as much as any one else, have sense enough to admire and honour the feelings of those widows who voluntarily and of their own free will resolve to disfigure themselves, believing that everything precious or beautiful in this world is lost to them the moment their husbands are dead. But such widows must naturally be very few in number. Why does this at all seem strange to Mr Sankariah? Does he not know as a matter of fact that, had these poor widows a free choice in the matter, and were it not for the cruel oppression of the tyrant custom, very few of them would be willing to disfigure themselves in this manner? Is he not aware that even at the present day, so many widows are compelled to disfigure themselves much against their own will and the will of their parents only out of deference to blind custom and in dread of the evil consequences of going against it? After all, is Mr Sankariah prepared to say from his experience that such disfigurement is a necessary token of self-sacrifice and moral purity or that the two things are at all inter-dependent? Is he ignorant of the fact that, when the custom of Suttee was in vogue, women were forced by that custom to ascend the funeral pyre whether they were willing or not? Now that that monstrous custom has been suppressed, is it to be inferred that women now-a-days do not feel the loss of their husbands as much as they used to do then? Further, does " the wholesale widow marriage movement " insist in its programme that every widow *shall* re-marry? Has not Mr Sankariah yet understood that all we aim at is that, should a high caste widow choose to re-marry, she must be at liberty to do so just as a male is at liberty, but not compelled, to re-marry? Has Mr Sankariah, who is so full of noise on a question affecting the weaker and the oppressed sex, ever given a moment's thought to the absurdity of allowing old men with one foot already in the grave to marry for the fourth or fifth time even though their other wives may still be alive and stirred his little finger to put a stop to this absurdity? To these and many other questions I should like to know Mr Sankariah's answers. I daresay he will one of these days enlighten the world as to what really are the essential elements of Hinduism and what constitute the different " Varnasrama Dharmacharams " in the present age. His letter to the *Madras Mail* on the face of it clearly shows that Hinduism is a religion which demands nothing but external appearance in which he so fully believes and has stripped it of all its spiritual greatness.

As you say, his letter is so full of fallacies that it is impossible to follow him except on the supposition that his words are meaningless. However, this much is certain that his foolish vituperations will only tend to further rather than arrest or impede the cause of social reform, especially as he has more than once betrayed his incapability to meet by fair argument the growing spiritual demand of the modern enquiring mind. The Hindu Sabha and its " President Founder " are doomed to just disappointment so long as they do not understand, as is clear from his scornful remarks about the present young men of this country, that the real power of the nation rests to a very great extent in the hands of our rising young men who must in the natural course of events replace us and Mr Sankariah and men of his school sooner or later. The cause of reform is wedded to reason and therefore bound to succeed, and we can well afford to allow him to make as much noise as he can from his house top until he has blown out his lungs.

One word more. I was wondering how it was that, after all the precaution you *gave me regarding our former correspondence*, it became public property. I now see what and adverse wind has been able to do when you were carelessly pacing the banks of the Kaveri with those letters in your hands and pondering over their contents.

Yours sincerely,

M. G. Ranade

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st Oct.—Mr S Whitbread, the Liberal candidate, has been elected Member for South *Bedfordshire in the* place of Mr Cyril Flower, raised to the peerage, having polled 4,800 votes against Colonel Oliver Duke, the Unionist candidate, who polled 4,600

St Petersburg, 1st Oct—A Russian Scientific Expedition under Mr Potanine, aided by a Government subvention, is about to *start on a two years' exploration of Eastern* Thibet

London 3rd Oct.—The *Times*, in an article commenting on the fall in the value of the rupee, says it is impossible to expect its restoration to its former gold price The *article regards the contingency of the* whole of the American silver reserve being thrown on the market as improbable. The salaries and wages of Europeans, whether Civil or Military, officials or mercantile employees, in India must, the article adds, be revised so far as the expenditure has to be defrayed in gold

London, 4th Oct.—It is officially announced that the International Monetary Conference will meet at Brussels on the 22nd November, and that the number of those participating in it will be eighteen

London, 4th Oct—Lord Houghton, the new Viceroy of Ireland, made his State entry into Dublin this morning No welcome of any sort was accorded to him either by the Corporation or by representatives of either Irish Party The Corpo*ration negatived the proposal of the Loya*lists to present an Address of Welcome to his Lordship

Mysore, 5th Oct—The Mysore Representative Assembly was held yesterday at noon 310 members attended, including the British Resident, the Commander in Chief of Madras, and the local Officers, European and Native

The Dewan's address dwelt mainly on the threatened famine of last year The statement that there was no mortality from famine was loudly cheered, as also the absence of crime and the thoughtful precautionary measures adopted after personal inspection. The cost of the famine was Rs. 8,18,400, including remissions of revenue The year was changed to 30th June *in accordance with the wishes of the Re*presentatives made last year The total revenue of the year of fifteen months was Rs 156,17,507, and the expenditure Rs 151,25,307 There was therefore a surplus of Rs 4,92 200 in spite of remissions and extra expenditure due to famine and other causes, *and the derangements in the ac*counts, due to the change of the revenue year The total balance at the credit of the State after meeting all ordinary expenditure and the cost of the Hindupur Railway, *namely* 2½ lakhs was Rs 89 31,900

The Dewan then referred to the improvements made in the Police and Educational Departments and to the organisation of a regiment of Cavalry for the British Imperial Service He next *touched* on the organisation of a special department for scrutinising the working of the charitable institutions of Temples and Mutts. His remarks about the readiness of the Maharajah's Government to treat as criminal the marriage of girls below eight years of age and of old men above fifty to children below sixteen, in accordance with the wishes of the Representatives were loudly cheered

The Dewan concluded his address by announcing His Excellency the Viceroy's gracious acceptance of His Highness's invitation to visit Mysore. The announcement was received with great applause.

On the conclusion of the address the Rev Mr Haigh, of the Wesleyan Mission, Mr Graham Anderson, a coffee planter of Munzerabad, and three leading representatives from Mysore, Kolar and Chitaldroog respectively on behalf of the Representatives, assembled congratulated His Highness and the Dewan on the effectiveness of their famine policy, their ready sympathy with the ryot in his distress, and the complete success of the last year's administration They thanked the Government for the deference shown to the wishes of the people and its readiness to enlarge the scope of local self government whenever it found the people qualified to undertake larger responsibilities

Allahabad, 5th Oct.—Afzul-ul mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, writes in a confident tone of his ability to control his country. He has begun offensive operations against Yasin, where his brother Nizam-ul mulk has *refused to acknowledge his authority.*

London 6th Oct, 9 A M.—Lord Tennyson died this morning

London, 7th Oct—Lord Tennyson's end was most peaceful The room in which he died was lighted only by moonbeams. His remains will probably be interred at Westminster Abbey

Allahabad, 6th Oct—The Amir has entrusted the task of settling Hazarajat to his eldest son Habibulla Khan, who is *making all preparations to* travel by way of Ghazni to the scene of the recent disturbances

Simla, 6th Oct.—Further fighting is anticipated in Bajaur Umra Khan is said to have plenty of ammunition and to have distributed a good supply of cartridges among his men The details of fighting which were reported to have taken place last week between the troops of Golam Hyder and Umra Khan say that skirmishes occurred near Narai on the 25th and 26th ultimo. In the first the Amir's troops captured a village and made a number of prisoners. In the second encounter Umra Khan himself was present. The village was recaptured and the Amir's troops broken Golam Hyder at the time of his reverse was *preparing to leave for Jellalabad*

Simla, 6th Oct—A report comes from the frontier that the headmen of Chitral have agreed unanimously to put Nizam ul Mulk, the eldest son of the late Mehter on the throne, and to have performed the *ceremony of dastarband over him.*

London, 7th Oct.—Mr Wm. Digby has sailed in the *Sutlej* for India to attend the Indian Congress

Allahabad, 7th Oct—A fierce war is raging in Chitral between the rival claimants for the throne Both are said to be most anxious for the support of the Government of India. The confusion has spread to the Shinaku, who are fighting amongst themselves.

Trouble also threatens on the Chilas border, several murders having been committed of late in Kashmir territory by the Chilasis

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Arya Balika Patasala (Girls' School) on the 24th of last month was a perfect success Everything went off well, and all connected with the institution ought to be well satisfied with the progress made It is not long since such a school would have been declared an impossibility—an utter impossibility There were present on the occasion between three and four hundred girls, all belonging to the higher castes, all the daughters of highly respectable citizens Not many years ago such girls would not have been allowed outside their parents' houses, they would not have been sent to school, or anywhere else to be educated, but would have been kept at home in the greatest seclusion Boys were sent to school in large numbers, but the girls were not allowed to leave their parents' homes, and thus they grew up in ignorance A good start has been made, and we may be sure it will be followed up till the number of girls reading in school may equal that of the boys In all the reports of such schools as the one we are speaking about we find that the numbers of pupils go on increasing, and this is a sure sign that female education has taken root among the people and that it must make progress. The movement has life in it, and must accomplish *great things in due time. It seems to us that* some people expect too much from female education, they think great things should be brought about at once This is contrary to all facts in history Events that have benefited the people have been slow in their growth, but they have been sure, and this will be the case with the subject we are speaking about One speaker at the meeting said he hoped to see Hindu ladies presiding on such occasions as the one that had called those present together, and no doubt this will be the case in time. But, as we have said, this must be a work of time Some Hindu lady will break through the restrictions placed upon her, and others will follow her example Mrs. Mir Shujaet Ali Khan showed what a Native lady was capable of doing, and in time others may do the same. It is no use trying to force matters, to make the education of females go at a quicker pace than the people desire, for evil rather than good would thereby be produced So those who desire to see a fuller development of the system must be content with the progress made, and must bear in mind that everything good is slow *of accomplishment, and that time alone* will fulfil all they desire It is plain to be seen that the education now being imparted in girls' schools will produce great effects upon the social condition of the people of this land There are many problems that are awaiting solution, and when the girls now reading in school grow up they will help to solve them Perhaps they will solve them without the help of their male relatives. They will have something to say about infant marriages, we may be sure They may insist that it shall be abolished in spite of all the pundits may say to the contrary, *and they may be equally firm with* regard to the marriage of widows They may not nibble at the subject as do some reformers in the present day, *but they may* insist on a radical change being brought about There are other parts of the social system they may think proper to take in hand but these need not be mentioned here Thus those who foster female education must make up their minds for the changes it may, or rather must, bring in its train The education of boys has, we may say, worked a revolution in many respects We find young men going to England to study for the professions and the number is increasing As time goes on it will, we may be sure, still further increase Then we have those who have not left the country holding high positions simply because they have been educated and they will in time rise higher in the official scale In the same way female education will have its influence and it will take in hand social inequalities which now prevail among the people Of this there can be no doubt, and those who are now doing all in their power to forward the movement must be prepared for the result that are sure to follow In course of time the influence that woman will wield in India will be far greater in extent than it is *now, and we may be sure the increase* will be for good Mr Ramachendriar was right when he said that the appearance of an Indian lady presiding on the occasion was worth more than any number of lectures and treatises on the subject of female education It was an example of what this subject could accomplish, those present could see what education had done in the case of Mrs Mir Shujaet Ali Khan and they could come to the conclusion that it could do the same in other cases There was seen a lady belonging to a section of the community that is the most exclusive with regard to its females, *that keeps them* from the public eye that shuts them up in the Zenana presiding at a public meeting as if she had been brought up in any other part of the world We may be certain that in time such a case will not be looked upon as anything remarkable, but will be in the regular order of things Female education is progressing, and taking all things into consideration, very rapidly, and as time goes on the *momentum* will increase till at last it becomes very great The managers of the institution to which we have referred are to be congratulated that they are helping on the movement

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES

THE Southern Mahratta Railway has not earned the best reputation in India—far from it On all the different branches of its lines there are complaints by the travelling public, and loud complaints The company seems so intent on gaining a good dividend that it does not seem to care how the passengers are inconvenienced. Cheap fares is the order of the day, and cheapness does not always mean comfort The passengers should be first considered, their convenience should be first attended to, but it is to be feared that they are little thought of by those who have the charge of the Southern Mahratta Railway It will be remembered what a terrible accident happened last year, and it was believed that it was because inferior men were employed on the line, that if others had been there nothing would have occurred Recently many were anxious to travel to Mysore to enjoy the festivities there, and we are given to understand there was great confusion at the Station. The passengers had great difficulty in procuring tickets. There was only one place where these were issued for third class passengers, and the time being limited the crushing was something fearful The result was that many were unable to obtain them and were left behind Sometimes it happens that some are injured in the crush to get tickets, and this is not to be wondered at The only wonder is that more are not hurt. Surely such a state of confusion ought not to be allowed, and it would not be difficult to bring about a change A contemporary has *suggested that tickets should be sold in* an office in the town, in the same way that is done in Madras, and the idea is a *very good one The system works well in* Madras, and why should it not answer here If an office were established in the city intending passengers would purchase their tickets any time during the day, and when they arrived at the station they could pass right on to the platform There would be none of that crushing and crowding which are to be seen every day at this time of the year, and at other times also when a good many passengers wish to go by a particular train If the Company cannot see its way to sell tickets outside the station they might be sold at two or three different places at that place Two or three clerks might be employed, and thus a good deal of the evil now complained of would be obviated. Something ought to be done, for the present state of things is a disgrace to the Company, and the travelling public ought to protest against it This would soon be done if such irregularities existed when first and second class passengers were concerned, but as those who are inconvenienced only travel third class little notice is taken of their complaints It is strange that this class should be so neglected when it is re *membered that it is from those that travel* by it that most money is collected

Occasional Notes

THERE is shortly to be a new edition of Sir M Monier Williams's "Indian Wisdom" which will be revised throughout.

The German Government will not use any white horses in the army in future In a battle the enemy can discern white horses at a considerable distance.

A BERLIN telegram says that a Judicial Assessor at Hamburg went insane from fright of cholera He was found wandering near the place, covering himself with carbolic acid

IT is rumoured that an alternative project to a gold standard or bimetallism as a measure of relief for depreciated silver will shortly be brought forward by influential authorities on the subject

SIXTY EIGHT eminent pundits, having been consulted on the sea-voyage question, have replied in a sense favourable to the movement now engaging attention among Hindoos in Bengal What does Mr Sankariah say?

THE Empress of Germany has given birth to a daughter It is a first time for eighty years that a Queen of Prussia has borne a daughter The other children of the Kaiser are six sons, and so there is great rejoicing in the House of Hohenzollern

THAT there is good reason to regard paper money as capable of conveying *disease has been proved by Drs. Acosta* and Rossi From two bank notes that had been long in circulation in Cuba they obtained more than 19,000 germs of various kinds, and some of these poisoned rats and guinea pigs

A FEW days ago the Maharajah of Cashmere went to Shadipore to worship at the shrine of Bhagwati at Tula Muta His Highness gave orders that any one wishing to approach him with any petition or complaint was at liberty to do so. The permission was gladly availed of, and crowds waited on the good Maharajah with their grievances and prayers.

As far as is at present known, the Viceroy will arrive at Madras by rail on the afternoon of the 24th November and leave on the 29th in the R I M Steamer *Clive* It is probable that His Excellency will, during his stay, hold an investiture of the Star of India and Indian Empire A definite programme of what is to take place during the visit will be published as soon as possible

THE *Pioneer* writes —"The Madras Government has ordered a survey to be made from the Mysore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway system to the West Coast, with a view to securing better communication with the seaboard Mangalore may possibly be the port chosen, to which this important railway extension will eventually be carried It would become a dangerous rival to Marmagao"

THE Dawn of Mysore says the *Mysore Mail*, is to be congratulated on the state of his Government's finances, as detailed in the statement placed before the Mysore Assembly on the 4th instant A surplus of nearly 5 lakhs in a year *of leanness like the last is indeed something* to be thankful for. The surplus at credit of the State now amounts to the handsome sum of Rs 89,31,909

THE latest automatic machine is for supplying "hot water," and in Paris machines are actually in working order You drop in your coin, press a button, and a quantity of water is almost instantaneously heated and comes pouring out into the customer's pot or can When about eight quarts have been delivered, the stream stops, and the gas that has heated the water is automatically turned off Really there are more things on earth than were dreamt of in the philosophy of our forefathers

THE Telegraph Convention between Russia and China has been signed by the Russian Minister at Pekin, and by Sheng Taotai, Chief Director of Telegraphs, and is now only awaiting the approval of Li Hung-Chang and the Tsung li Yamen It is considered doubtful, however, whether Li Hung-Chang will give his approval Sir John Walsham, the British Minister, has *protested against the ratification of the* Convention, and it is hoped that other Foreign Ministers will follow suit,

A CORRESPONDENT who advertised the other day that he wanted a Waler has received the following, amongst other answers —" Sir,—I beg to inform you want a Waler in your department I have served as candidate in the Public Works Department, Poona, and then I was employed in the Census and Railway Office I am a poor man, and I hope you shall give me a place as a Waler By your kindly complying with this my humble request I shall pray for your honour's long life and prosperity

The Madras *Mail* says —THERE is, as we anticipated, another side to the story of the recent disagreement between the Mysore Station Master and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in connection with the latter's recent attempt to override the Rules regulating the admission of persons to the platform of the Mysore Railway Station Several correspondents have written to us to explain this storm in a teapot, and we must say, from the evidence placed before us, the Station Master seems to have simply fulfilled the duties expected of him by his employers.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON is determined to leave no stone unturned while defending Mr Mitra in the Hyderabad Pamphlet Case Mr Norton's application to the Court to summon Bashir-ud Daulah, Sir Asman Jah, K C I E, Minister of Hyderabad to appear and give evidence for the defence, has been referred to His Excellency the Viceroy for instructions *and we* are credibly informed that Lord Lansdowne has ruled that as Sir Asman Jah is only called as a witness to speak to certain acts done to his knowledge, and not as a party to the suit, the Court has the power to call him as a witness

A WILD WOMAN has been discovered in the newspaper offices—or, rather, in Punch. The lady lives in some caves, and was discovered by a young farmer named Martin, "mid sodings on," and eating grass. Martin had a bit of string in his pocket, and he crept up stealthily, intending to capture her But the nymph turned on the pursu-

er, and a terrific combat ensued, ending in the repulse of Martin and the retreat of the damsel to the woods The lady is described as "of splendid form," with long black hair, and "about ninteen years of age"

The *Hindu* writes — ' It is likely that Dadabhai Maoroji, M P, will be invited to preside at the meeting of the Congress which will be held at Allahabad during the last week of December If the Congress is not anxious to secure an Englishman of influence and good reputation who has not hitherto identified himself with that movement, no better President than Mr Dadabhai can be chosen This veteran Indian patriot is just at present the idol of educated India, with the exception of a few in Bengal who are neither educated nor un educated, who are neither conservative nor progressive, who are neither orthodox nor heterdox and who consider it their sole business to cry down any public movement that may be started or any passing wave of sentiment in the public mind in favour of a person or a movement"

The *Kolnische Volks Zeitung*, an influential *Catholic organ* of Germany, tells the following story of one of the young German Princes The incident is reported to have occurred during the recent stay of the Emperor's three oldest boys in the island of Norderney In the course of one of their ordinary religious lessons, after the teacher had said that all human beings without exception, are sinners, one of the boys, the Crown Prince, it is said, appeared rather startled at the statement, and asked his tutor the question —"Is my papa, then, a sinner?' He was disappointed at receiving an answer in the affirmative, but immediately afterwards he exclaimed with warmth —' But I am sure my mamma is not'

Although the most reassuring news has come from Hawarden as to the effect the encounter with the cow has had upon Mr Gladstone, I have every reason to believe (writes one of the *Yorkshire Post's* correspondents) that the right hon gentleman was for a considerable time in a very excited condition and the household was much alarmed Mr Gladstone's coat and waistcoat were torn in the struggle with the animal, and still more serious were the bruises the Premier sustained The back of his head came in contact with a tree stump inflicting a painful bruise, and in addition to this, one of Mr Gladstones' fingers was lacerated by one of the horns of the animal It is, however, satisfactory to be able to say that the Premier does not now feel the effects of the incident, which were apparent for some considerable period *after it occurred*

Marriages between Chinese labourers and Europeans of the poorer class are becoming quite common in New York Among the women in "Italy,' as the Italian colony is called, or in that part of the city inhabited by the Irish, John is looked upon as a prize in the matrimonial market. He makes a good husband, for he not only provides the funds for the maintenance of the family, but at odd times minds the baby and does the housework, including washing and sewing His disposition, we are told, is peaceful, but when disputes arise, as they will, in the best regulated households, his pigtail, always within easy reach, offers to the partner of his joys and sorrows a convenient means of vindicating her outraged feelings When a robust female attaches herself to the end of John's pigtail he generally yields the point in dispute without further argument

A correspondent writes from Behar —It is deeply to be regretted that real mechanical genius in the Indians is not at all appreciated There is a goldsmith in Dumraon, District Shahabad, named Prayag Ram— a poor and uneducated man who has made some really wonderful mechanical dolls, representing various phases of Hindu domestic life In one you find a marriage ceremony, in which *tom tom walas* are playing—ladies are moving about and men are busy with various sorts of works, in another you find a peasant's home, where whomen are grinding corns, &c One of these dolls has been presented by Prayag Ram to Her Majesty who has been graciously pleased to accept it The man deserves patronage, and every encouragement from men of wealth in this country

The following are extracts from an Address of welcome presented to the Chief Commissioner of Burma by the inhabitants of the town of Meiktila. "May it please your Honour,—Her most glorious and excellent Majesty, possessor of boundless dominion comprising several kingdoms and empires of the East and the West, Mistress of many noble elephants and horses, sovereign proprietor of the treasures of the earth and of the sea, rubies amber, emeralds and all precious stones, victorious in war like Thikya min who subjugated Ma oat by means of his arm lightning, Mistress of supernatural arms, inventor of various kinds of machinery by which people can arrive at their destination with great facility and single speed either by land or water, powerful ruler of all races and all creeds, has ably and fitly appointed your Honour, who is replete with bodily and mental powers, to Chief Commissioner of Burma."

Local and Provincial

The Resident —Colonel Peacock who went to Mysore on account of the Dassara, returned to Bangalore on Thursday last

Colonel Henderson —This gentleman is expected to return to this Station tomorrow, and will assume charge of the office from the present incumbent.

Return From Mysore —Most of those who went to the Capital at the invitation of the Maharajah have returned, and the rest will soon put in an appearance.

The Dassara Holidays.—These came to a close this morning, when the courts and offices were opened throughout the Province Work is now in full swing, and will continue till the Christmas Holidays begin

The Weather — We had a couple of nice showers last week, but we want a good deal more rain The north east monsoon ought to set in soon, and it is to be hoped it will give us a good supply of water

Mr. T H Holland, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, who arrived from Calcutta in the *Manora* on Saturday last, proceeds to Mysore in a few days to examine the corundum deposits of Hunsur —*Mail*

Vernacular Literature —The Mysore Government has sanctioned the payment of Rs 15 per mensem for the services of three Pandits engaged during three months in copying manuscripts of "Mantraprasna Bashyam of Haridattamissra" and "Vaikhanasa Grihyasutra" copies of which have been furnished to the Epigraphist Archæological Survey of India

Railway Workshops, Bangalore —The Mysore Durbar have for sometime past been urging the enlargement of the Railway workshops at Bangalore The Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the Government officers, however consider that all the improvements and additions suggested by the Durbar are necessary for the present, and have recommended only an expenditure of about Rs 70 000 to secure the requisite additions and alterations On the opening through of the Bangalore Guntakul line, the Bangalore workshops will be called upon to do much more work than they do, or can do at present, so the additions asked for should be given at once —*Indian Engineering*

PRECEDENCE LIST OF OFFICERS INVITED FOR THE PALACE DURBAR

Class

I—Dewan

II—Chief Judge

III—Councillors

IV— Judges, Chief Court

V—Heads of specified Departments

VI—Deputy Commissioners, District Judges, and other Officers of equal rank

VII—Palace Officer and Under-Secretary.

VIII—Regimentdars of the Silledar Force

IX (*a*) Executive Engineers and Examiners, D P W

(*b*) Vice-President of the local Municipality

X Registrar, Chief Court, Assistant Commissioners, Sub-Judges, Superintendents of Police, Assistant Engineers, Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey, Private Secretary to the Dewan, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant *Conservators of Forests*, Educational Officers Class I (Head Masters and Assistants in Colleges, and High Schools) and Assistant Examiner, D P W

Class XI Commandants of Barr and Russaldars of Cavalry

XII (*a*) Local Municipal Commissioners

(*b*) Munsiffs, Amildars and Supervisors, *D P W* of the 1st Class,

(*c*) Public Prosecutors

(*d*) Advocates of the Chief Court of not less than 10 years' standing

(*e*) Other Munsiffs Amildars, and Supervisors, D P W, Educational Officers of Class II Deputy Inspectors of Schools, 1st and 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant Conservators and Sub Assistant Surgeons.

(*f*) Advocates of the Chief Court of less than 10 years standing

(*g*) Deputy Amildars

XIII Accountants and Overseers, D P W, Revenue and Forest Probationers, Educational Officers of Class III, Deputy Inspectors of Schools, 3rd Grade and other Government Officers of Rs one hundred and above

Note 1 —Persons of Classes VI, VIII (*a*) IX X, XI XII, (*b*), (*c*) (*e*) and (*g*) and XIII, as among themselves, take precedence according to the dates of their appointments to their present respective consolidated substantive salaries, and persons of Class XII (*a*), (*d*) or (*f*) according to their standing

Note 2.—A retired officer to which he belonged when in service but above such officers of that class as were junior to him when he retired

By Order,
P Ananda Row,
Chief Secretary

Marginal notes giving names of Native Officers in Classes III to VI

Mr A R Sabhapathi Mudaliar, (Retired Councillor) Mr P Chentsal Rao, Mr A Ramachandra Iyer Mr P N Krishna Murti, Judges, Chief Court Mr R Vijayendra Rao, (Excise Commissioner) Mr V P Madhava Rao (Deputy Commissioner) Mr C Meenakshaiyya, (Legislative Secretary) Mr T Ananda Rao, (Chief Secretary) Mr T Narahari Rao, (District Judge) Mr Mahomed Ali, (Retired Deputy Commissioner) Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar, Comptroller Mr P N Purnaiya (Deputy Commissioner) Mr A Narasim Iyengar, Darbar Bakshi Mr V N Narasim Iyengar, (Census Supdt) Mr B K Venkatavard angar (Deputy Commissioner) Mr Abdul Rahman, (Deputy Commissioner) Mr H J Bhabha, (Education Secretary) Mr B Tirumalachar, (Deputy Commissioner) Mr C Madiah, (Deputy Commissioner) Mr C Srinivasa Iyengar, (District Judge.) Mr E R Subbarayer Mr A Srinivasacharlu.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 6th October 1892

The 30th September 1892 —No. D E O 19—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to Mr Narayanaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, in Notification No 2200—G 574-92, dated 13th August 1892 is hereby cancelled

No. D E O. 22—Mr. Cross, District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, is granted privilege leave on half pay for 1 month and 25 days from the close of the Dasara holidays or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

The 3rd Oct —Camp No. 9—G—P R Venkatasubbaiya, Amildar of the Tirthahalli Taluk, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

2, S Shama Rao, Sheristadar of the Saugar Sub-Division Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tirthahalli Taluk, during the absence of Venkatasubbaiya on leave, or until further orders.

Camp No 12—G F 21 92—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. J. G North, Assistant Commissioner, in this Office Notification No 2352—G F 21 92, *dated 13th August 1892, and in previous* Notifications, is further extended by six weeks

General Summary.

The Dussarah at Bobbili —A correspondent telegraphs from Bobbili — ' A Durbar was held by the Rajah of Bobbili during the Dusserah Samastanam The Managers, Ameens and officials were present. The heads of some of the villages attended to make representations The Rajah very liberally remitted arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 80,000 due by his ryots '

Public Prosecutors in the Mofussil — Government, in reply to a reference made by the Inspector-General of Police, has ruled that in view to the fact that Public Prosecutors in the Mofussil do not receive a retaining fee, they can undertake the defence of any prisoner without a reference to Government except in respect to cognizable cases, where they should first ascertain whether their services are required by the State for the prosecution before undertaking the defence of the prisoner concerned.

An Important Question of Law —Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Saturday, in disposing of a criminal revision petition that had been put in by Mr H Ragavendra Rao, Vakil, praying for a revision of the proceedings of Mr. Mir Sultan Moideen Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, under which his Worship dismissed a complaint of cheating, ruled in the negative in regard to a question raised as to whether the Magistrate had power to issue notices to the accused under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code in such complaints Their Lordships accordingly quashed the proceedings of the Magistrate as being irregular and ordered a retrial

A Railway Accident.—A serious derailment occurred last night to the Mail Train at the 141s mile N W Line of the Madras Railway between Vontimetta and Nandalore Stations by 7 vehicles being derailed by the train running over a buffalo None of the passengers were seriously hurt. Assistance was telegraphed for, and a special train with 10 vehicles left the Parambore Station early this morning for the scene of the accident. Among the passengers are Surgeon General W F De. Fabeck from Bellary on return from an inspection tour, and Colonel A Toker, who takes up his appointment in Madras as Superintendent of Army Clothing vice Colonel La Touche, retired.

Speculating in Government Pro-Notes.— Two cases of the nature are now pending in the Small Cause Court before Messrs P D Sha[illegible] and Dewan Bahadur P Sreenivasa Row the first Ritheeren Lala, Sowcar, seeks to recover Rs 1,000 from Ahmed Khan Bahad[illegible] while in the second C V Seetharamiah claims Rs 300 from Ritheeren Lala, these respective sums being alleged to be the difference in premia due on Government paper sold and purchased each by and from the other and on account of which was to be settled on those day by the litigant parties. Defendants' pleas in both instances are interesting; they are that the contracts, if they were such were for illegal purposes, the transactions being virtually gambling in Government paper and therefore could not be enforced.

THE VANISHING RUPEE.—The *Daily Graphic* is of opinion that it is becoming more and more obvious that something will soon have to be done to allay the discontent caused among the members of the Indian Civil Service by the losses they have sustained, and are sustaining, through the depreciated value of the rupee. It must be admitted that the Indian Government is in a difficult position, for there is already so severe a strain upon its resources that it may be excused for hesitating to undertake fresh obligations On the other hand, it is of urgent importance that the Indian Civil Service should be dealt with in a way which will be generally recognised as reasonable and just The British Empire in India can be expected to flourish only if those who are called upon to do its work are men of a high class, and men of that kind will not face the trials of life in the East unless they know that they will be adequately rewarded The silence hitherto maintained about the matter by the Indian Government is supposed to be due to the fact that the question has been referred to the authorities at home If that is the explanation the Secretary of State ought to lose no time in giving some indication of his intentions.

Extracts.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY BEFORE H. H THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

PRESENT —Messers Thumboo Chettiar and Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu

Thursday 15th *of September* 1892

The case sent up for confirmation of the sale of Survey No 94 in the bed of the Sampigehalli tank, Bangalore The parties concerned were Messrs. Annaji Row, Assistant Commissioner, Annaiappa Chetty and Sher Khan, Municipal Commissioners and Krishna Row, Risaldar. With the exception of the last, who was absent, but represented by his Counsel Mr L. Srinivasaiengar, the other three appeared in person

The case called —(Mr. Pantulugaru to Mr L Srinivasaiengar)

QUESTION —Did your client purchase the land for himself or for another ?

ANSWER —I am instructed to say that my client did not purchase for himself, but bid in the name of Babu Rao, the son of Mr. Annaji Rao, on Mr Annaji Rao's behalf

Q. You claim no interest then ?

A No, Sir.

(Mr Pantulugaru to Mr Annaiyyappa Chetty)

Q Had you any share in the land ?

A Yes, Sir, I have one third share

Q On whose behalf did Mr Krishna Rao purchase ?

A On Mr. Annaji Rao's behalf

Q How did you manage to get a share ?

A Sir, the property is a very valuable one There were several bidders on the day of sale I was protesting against the sale as the citizens were against it. As I was the owner of the garden adjacent to it, I was offered one-third share immediately after the sale was closed

(Mr. Pantulugaru to Mr Sher Khan)

Q What do you say ? Have you also a share ?

A Sir, what was said by Mr. Annaiyappa Chetty is all false I will tell you as to what happened on the day of sale There were several people assembled to bid for the land as it was considered to be a very valuable property worth about five or six thousand rupees Being in the heart of the City I was inclined to have the property for myself and I went on bidding When my bid was Rs 570 I was called by Mr Krishna Rao to go near a tree where Messrs. Annaiyyappa Chetty and Annaji Rao were standing Mr Krishna Rao told me that I should not go on bidding higher and higher as he was not bidding for himself but for Mr Annaji Rao. He said that if I allowed him to purchase without further bids on my behalf that I would be given a share. He further said that Mr Annayyappa Chetty, who was the owner of the adjacent garden, had also consented not to bid, if he was also given a share He said that a share had been promised to Annaiyyappa Chetty and a share also would be given to me if I did not bid In reply, I said I would not bid higher if I were given half share If he did not consent to give me half, I said I would bid. Mr Annaji Rao who was standing close by said that he would not consent to give the share asked by me Mr Krishna Rao pressed me to be satisfied with one third share I then yielded to the pressure, and wanted to know what guarantee there was to get the one-third share if the purchase was made in his (Krishna Rao's) name Mr Krishna Rao said that he was employed in the Military Department, and that I might rest assured that he would not speak untruth and that I must attach every sanctity to the solemn promise made by him under the sacred tree where we were conversing Then I consented not to bid. Mr Krishna Rao afterwards gave his final bid at one rupee higher than my last bid and the sale was concluded Afterwards all three of us had to deposit money in proportion to our shares, but Mr Annaji Rao had no money that day and that I and Annaiyappa Chetty should pay up the whole of the deposit I paid seventy and odd rupees and Annaiyyappa Chetty paid seventy and odd into the Taluk Treasury and obtained receipts, A few months afterwards our deposits were returned to us by the Taluk Sheristadar

(Mr Pantulu Garu to Mr Annayyappa Chetty)

Q Did you also deposit seventy and odd rupees ?

A Yes, but it was returned to me too by the Taluk Sheristadar

Q Mr Sherkhan says that the arrangement was entered into while the sale was going on, whereas you said that you were offered a share after the sale, how do you explain this ?

A Sir, I and Sherkhan are not in good terms He is maligning me

(Mr Pantulu Garu to Mr Annaji Rao)

Q What do you say about this compact ?

A Sir, I was no party to it I did not countenance it As I was well known in the place I took the precaution of using my son Baba Rao's name who was only a student and not known to many so *that it might not afterwards* be said that the people were influenced by me in bidding against me

Q Is your son divided from you or undivided ? Is he living with you or not ?

A Sir, my son is undivided from me and is living with me. He is still a boy of twenty years

Q Don't you know that you, as Government servant, are prohibited *from bidding* directly or indirectly in the sale of lands in the District in which you serve ?

A Sir, I had obtained permission to acquire lands in the Bangalore Taluk.

Q Was it a permission granted to acquire this land ?

A No, sir, It was a general permission to acquire lands in the Bangalore Taluk

(*Mr L Srinivasaiengar to Mr Pantulu Garu*)

Sir, I don't think that the prohibition applies to lands within the Municipal limits and to Municipal servants

Mr Pantulu Garu—Do you contend that Municipal servants are not public servants, and that the prohibition does not apply to Municipal servants ?

Here it was pointed out that the sale was conducted by the Taluk Sheristadar on the Revenue side although the land was within the Municipal limits.

Mr Pantulu Garu to Mr Annaji Rao continuing—On the evidence the conclusion that you were a party to an unwholesome compact is irresistible to me I could only say, at present, that the sale cannot be confirmed.

(Mr Pantulu Garu to Mr Chettiar)

Q *What do you think, Sir ?*

A I am also of opinion that the sale cannot be confirmed

(Mr Annaji Rao to Mr Pantulu Garu)

Sir, although I represented to you that I did not countenance the compact, yet I regret to see that the sale is ordered to be cancelled.

Mr Pantulugaru—you say that there was no compact Sherkhan says there was a compact and that too, before the closing of the sale, whereas, Mr Annaiyyappa Chetty says that there was a compact, but that was entered into after the closing of the sale and that a gratuitous offer was made to him with regard to his share This is how the statements of all you three stand, but taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances and the fact of the deposits made by Messrs Annaiappa Chetty and Sherkhan, I should think that there is no doubt of the fact of a compact

(Mr Srinivasaiengar to Mr Pantulu Garu)

Sir, it would be more satisfactory to take formal evidence.

Mr Pantulu Garu—I don't think that any formal evidence is necessary

(Mr Annaji Row to Mr Pantulu Garu).

Sir, all that I did in this matter was fully made known to Mr Madava Rao He will fully bear me out if a reference is made to him and also to the Amildar of Bangalore, who conducted *the sale, otherwise* the decision would tantamount to a slur on my honesty.

Mr Pantalu Garu —Why do you drag Mr Madhava Rao's name into this affair ? From the records I gather that he had nothing to do except that he recommended the confirmation of the sale on quite different ground You should not unnecessarily drag the names of officers who are not in the least concerned *Honesty is neither a concomitant of* wealth or of position, nor can it be said that dishonesty goes with poverty All that could be said is that we should look to the character of the man, whether he be poor or rich, to say that he is honest or dishonest. At present all that could be said in this case is that the sale cannot be confirmed

(Mr Annaji Rao to Mr Pantalu Garu)

Sir, if the sale is to be cancelled, you will have to take into consideration the loss I would be put to I deposited Rs 500 and odd nearly two years ago Interest will have to be given to me on the amount deposited

Mr Pantulugaru —You know the well-known maxim that 'fraud vitiates a contract here the sale is set aside on the ground of fraud Certainly no interest can be allow- *wed to you*

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Times of India*—At a time when, with the recent Resolution of the Government of India before them, people are discussing the conditions under which the public services should be recruited, it is interesting to notice how one of the greater Native States is attempting to solve the same problem for itself We have before us the report of the first competitive examination that has been held for entrance into the Mysore Civil Service, under conditions which were first laid down in outline by the Maharajah a year ago According to the new scheme, the Mysore Civil Service is to be constituted henceforward of Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Sub Division Officers, Town Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, Sub Judges, District Judges, and the Under-Secretary, and Chief Secretary There are to be two avenues of entrance into the Service—the first by success at a competitive examination after nomination for competition by Government and the second, by special selection made by the Maharajah from distinguished members of the lower ranks of the Mysore public service, "or on family or other considerations." It will be seen that the Mysore Government have copied the example of what has been done in British India in opening, by selection some of what may be called their scheduled appointments to members of what, if the analogy is followed, may be called the Provincial Service Some of the scheduled appointments, however, are to be given from other reasons than reasons of merit This perhaps, is not to be wondered at, for it is scarcely to be expected that Mysore greatly as it has advanced, is yet in a position in which it can dispense with the ruler's favour as an instrument of Government Nevertheless there are limits within which the Maharajah will confine himself in exercising his right of selection. If the orders passed last year are faithfully carried out, the Maharajah will never appoint a number of members in excess of those who enter by competition, so that the Mysore Civil Service will, after all, be in the main recruited by competition The first examination under the scheme was held in July, and the results are interesting Twenty seven candidates were accepted for the competition, but only eighteen actually presented themselves, one of the remaining nine being disqualified by failing to send in his testimonials, two withdrawing their applications, two being rejected by the Medical Board, while four did not present themselves for medical examination The Brahmin supremacy in Indian administration was once more exemplified, for twenty-three of the twenty-seven candidates were Brahmins Equally noteworthy was the fact that of the eighteen candidates who passed only seven belonged to the Mysore State, the rest being "foreigners"—that is to say natives of the Madras Presidency. The "foreigner," indeed, has free course in the Native States. Nothing need be said *of Hyderabad in this connection,* for everyone knows how things stand there; but in Travancore, where the circumstances are more on a par with those of Mysore, the invasion of the administrative posts by Brahmins and others from outside the State has been strongly resented in recent years What is the explanation ? Is it the paucity of men in these States who are suitable for Government service or is it the insufficiency of posts under the British Government for young men who are eager to enter the public service ? However this may be, of the eighteen candidates who went up for examination eight passed The examination was not a very severe one, being similar in standard and scope to that for the abolished Statutory Civil Service of British India, and as a minimum of one-third of the total possible number of marks sufficed to pass a *candidate, the examination was not a very* remarkable test of fitness However, the Mysore authorities were perhaps wise in not laying down too stringent conditions to begin with.

MYSORE HONOURS

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has revived the ancient custom of his dynasty, of conferring titles, with *killats*, on Mysoreans, as a reward for meritorious services, for deeds of remarkable charity, and for learning. This revival will mark the Dasserah of 1892 Wednesday last was the anniversary of His Highness's enthronisation, or coronation day, and on the evening of that day he, from the throne, conferred titles of honour and gave *killuts* to the following five eminent Mysoreans —

Rai Bahadur A. R. Sabapathi Moodelliar, to whom has been given the title of *Rajah Sabhabushana* The meaning of this title is "Ornament of Royal Society"

Rai Bahadur A Narayanaswamy Moodelliar, to whom has been granted the title of *Dharmarathanakara*, which, being interpreted, means "Ocean of Charity"

Gangi Narasimiah, Esq, has had given to him the title of *Dharmapravartha*, or "Promoter of Charity"

Bangalore Sitarama Sastri, has had the title of *Pandita Ruthnam* given to him This means 'Gem of Learning'

Magadi Kasturi Rangachar, has also received the title of "*Pandita Ruthnam*

Mr Sabapathi Moodelliar, was a public servant during the Mysore Commission, and was so highly esteemed that he was made, after the Rendition, a Councillor to His Highness, a position which he relinquished only a year or two back, in consequence of the infirmities of age Mr Sabapathi is veritably a leading member of the Mysore community, and he is besides one who is regarded as the first among the Hindu Residents of the Civil and Military Station He has for years been a Municipal Commissioner, so that in every way the honour that His Highness has conferred upon him is well deserved, and the conferring it will be regarded with great pleasure and satisfaction by the people generally

Mr Arcot Narayanaswamy Moodelliar is one of the leading Merchants of Bangalore, and has used a great portion of his accumulated wealth in establishing schools for the children of the poor and other charitable institutions The honours conferred upon him will, as in the case of Mr Sabapathi, cause intense gratification to the inhabitants of this Station.

Mr Sitarama Sastri, and Mr Kasturi Rangachar, are both residents of Mysore city, and both are Pundits, celebrated for their learning The first founded a Sanskrit School in Mysore We imagine that this revival will be regarded with some surprise by many people Of course it has received the sanction of the Imperial authorities, and this will be looked upon as a further concession to and mark of confidence in the Native States of India The abeyance of the power may possibly have struck a few people as strange yet now that the power has been resumed, many who up to this thought not of its absence, will doubtless wonder why its use was not allowed long since In the case of Mysore, it will be seen that the present is a most fitting time for the revival Up to the time of the Rendition the ruling power—which includes the power of granting honours and rewards—was in the hands of the British Government Since the Rendition, had the Maharajah conferred rewards, they must have been in a great measure given for services rendered not to him, but to the Government that preceded him Since the Rendition more than eleven years have passed, the Maharajah had passed from youth to manhood, and he has had experience of the men who have served him Those whom he has now selected are therefore men who have done good service to himself and Mysore during his own reign, and he rewards them accordingly —*B S*

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 10th Oct —The civil war in Chitral has come to a termination. Afzul-ul Mulk, having collected followers, marched upon Yasin by two routes, one to the North leading to the Tui Pass, the other southwards over the Shandur Pass, which placed him upon the Gilgit Chitral road. His brother, Nizam ul Mulk, finding himself thus threatened, took to flight He reached Gilgit safely, where he now remains as a refugee. The success of Afzal, whose power will now be firmly established as Mehtar, will in all probability cause the tribesmen of Darel and Tangir, who also were collecting to aid his brother, to break up their gathering

St Petersburg, 10th Oct —Russian details of the Pamir incident show that Colonel Yanoff informed the Afghans that Russia regarded the Pamirs as hers by virtue o the Anglo Russian Convention of 1872.

St Petersburg 11th Oct —The official *Turkestan Gazette* lengthily argues that the Pamirs belong to Russia owing to their ancient dependence on the Khanate of Khokand.

Vienna, 11th Oct —Emperor William arrived here to-day and has received a most cordial greeting from Emperor Francis Joseph and the people

London, 12th Oct —Lord Salisbury is to be one of the pall bearers at Lord Tennyson's funeral to-day Mr Gladstone would have been one, but is unable

Allahabad, 12th Oct—The case for the defence in the Ulwar Murder Trial opened on Monday A startling line was taken Major Ram Chunder declared that as the Court took cognisance of the order of the late Maharajah he was entirely guiltless, and another of the accused, Budda, asserted that whatever happened, happened by the order of the Raj Finally, Counsel for the defence stated that two letters would be produced purporting to be in the handwriting of the late Maharajah, proving that such an order had been given.

Allahabad, 13th Oct—On Wednesday when the Court Ulwar resumed the trial of the accused, the Maharajah's letter was produced It is addressed to Piari Diwanji, and reads as follows —"Assist Akhey Singh My oath upon it (*Akhey Singh ko madat do mera kasam hai*) Show Mulchand's letter to Wajid Ali." Then follow the initials of the Maharajah At the side of the letter is written in Hindi :— *Choti bahin ko ram ram* The body of the letter is in Urdu

Mr Wiggins deposed that the defence received this letter from Major Ram Chander's mother and wife on the day of Akhey Singh's confession It was produced when Counsel asked the ladies if there were any letters bearing on the case. They replied that there were some letters in a box at their house A servant was sent to the house for the box and returned in an hour, and in the box was found the letter produced Both Major Ram Chander and the ladies were most unwilling to allow the letter to be put forward as the basis of their defence. The letter said that there was a report that if the Maharajah's guilt were proved, the Government would confiscate the Ulwar State

In cross examination the witness said that until the ladies produced the letter, Major Ram Chander had never suggested the existence of any such letter. Counsel asked generally if there were any more such letters existing Only one other letter was ever seen by witness. Mulchand's letter, referred to in Akhey Singh's confession, had never been given to witness, who understood that it had been torn up.

Mr. MacDonald, the State Engineer, deposed that in his opinion the initials on the letter were the Maharajah's. Witness said that he gave his evidence with great reluctance as the Maharajah had been a friend of his

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17 1892.

THE DASSARAH ADDRESS.

THE Dassara Representative Assembly this year may be looked upon as a success. There were about two hundred and forty members present, and a good number of subjects were discussed It is a time of festivity and rejoicing, people repair to the capital from all parts of the Province and beyond it Some go there simply to enjoy the *tamasha* to look at the Maharajah, and then go home again. Others have higher ends in view, they desire to see what progress has been made and what the Government is doing, They watch very carefully the Assembly, and mark how it conducts itself. The Europeans, no doubt, while enjoying themselves as the guests of the Maharajah take careful notes of the whole proceedings. In to-days article we shall not treat of the Representative Assembly and its discussions, but will confine ourselves to the Dewan's Address. It was not to be expected that this would be quite satisfactory, because the Province at one time was on the verge of famine and preparation had to be made to meet it. The result was that the land revenue was not so great as in the year before, but in other respects the income of the state was satisfactory From the address before us we find that while in 1890—91 the whole income of Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,45,08,506, during the year 1891—93 the sum was Rs. 1,56,17,557. But on the other hand it must be borne in mind that the financial year ended in June and not in March, so that the income was for fifteen months, not twelve months as before. We find that from April to June of this year, the collection were Rs 49,88,672 so that had the year terminated on the 31st of March there would not have been a good display of figures. But this would have been owing to the money that had been spent to prepare against famine, and the remissions that had to be made on account of the poor crops last year. We find from the Address that while the land produced Rs. 87,61,132 in 1890—91, the amount was only Rs. 81,13,730 during 1891—92. Mohatarfa fell off during the year, for while in 1890—91 it stood at Rs. 3,38,063 in the next year it was only Rs. 3,12,931,

Excise was higher by about five lacs of rupees, and in other items there was an increase. Turning to expenditure we find that while in 1890—91, this came to Rs. 1,22,12,049, in the next year it amounted to Rs. 1,51,25,358. It must, however be remembered that of this sum Rs. 27,72,701 were spent between the end of March and the end of June. But even then the difference between the two years is rather considerable, and is accounted for in the Address. We are told that in the year under review, as compared with the one before it, there was a decrease during the first twelve months of nearly 3¾ lacs under total State revenue. Under land revenue this was Rs 49,18,000 and under Mohatarfa Rs. 1,24,000. It is said that the greater part of this decrease was due to the altered Kistbands which postponed for collection after the 31st of March fully forty five per cent of the total revenue, which in previous years used to be collected before that date. The remainder of the decrease under these heads was due to the drought which affected all the *Maidan* portions of the Province more or less throughout the whole year, and necessitated remissions amounting to Rs. 4,00,000, and postponements to about six lacks. We are also told that it is expected that a good proportion of the postponed amount will have eventually to be remitted. This is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. From the Address we find that gold mining got on well during the year, and that the gross value of the metal during the fifteen months was more than 100 lacs of rupees. The Royalty on this came to Rs. 5,15,288. This shows that the gold mining industry is very important and, no doubt, will go on increasing. We cannot go through every item, so we will come to what is said about the threatened famine. As is well known the rain last year was a failure, and fears were entertained that the scarcity would be very great. Towards the end of the year the price of food grains began to rise rapidly owing to the local failure of crops, and large exports to neighbouring Madras Districts. Early in December the Dewan made a tour through the worst taluks of the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kolar and Bangalore. His object was not only to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the country and the wants of the people, but also to organise the relief measures required for the different tracts, and also to inspire the people with confidence in the famine policy of the Government and in the method proposed for carrying it out. The policy of the Dewan was to give those in distress an opportunity of earning a livelihood near their own homes. It was believed that they and their families could live upon comparatively small wages if these could be earned near their own villages, for in such a case they would be able to return to their homes at the end of each day's work, and thus they could take care of those dependent upon them, look after their cattle and other property, and receive from their neighbours any additional help they might require. This was the right policy to pursue. When the famine of 1876 78 occured the people were allowed to wander from their homes in search of relief, the result being that many died by the way while those who were relieved early returned to their homes. If something similar to what the Dewan proposed had been adopted at the beginning of the late famine a very large number of people would have been saved, the wandering would have been checked and large relief works would have been un-necessary. Another object of the Dewan was to deepen tanks and sink wells in the affected districts, and thus not only afford work for the people but also to benefit them when the season of scarcity was over. Taking the address as a whole it must be considered satisfactory and the revenue of the province, though not so great as in former years, is as much as might have been expected

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

There are many complaints about the way passengers are treated on the Southern Mahratta Railway. In our last issue we pointed out what inconvenience travellers experienced when they wished to procure tickets But there are other treats these people have to encounter when they desire to use this line The carriages are often overcrowded, and during the night lights are rarely allowed, especially for the third class passengers. They have to endure the darkness, and make the best of the matter. Then the line is not noted for punctuality. Sometimes the trains come in very late, and the passengers are put to all sorts of inconveniences. It is not seldom that a train that ought to come in by day light arrives after it is dark and thus the poor passengers are put to great trouble, and if they are strangers they must be fearfully put out. Then again there are few waiting rooms for passengers along the line, and when they arrive at the Station they do not know where to stay till the train starts. This is a great defect, and ought to be remedied. On all other railways there are proper rooms where people can stop till they start on their journey, but on the Southern Mahratta line there are several places where these are wanting. Then, in the next place, there is a good deal of danger connected with travelling on this line. In many parts it is not fenced in, and it is not long since a cow strayed upon the line, and nearly upset the train. Surely it would not cost much to fit up a proper fence. This would prevent accidents, and might in the end be a saving to the company, for should a passenger be injured he might demand damages, and perhaps heavy ones. It would be better to prevent an accident by providing a fence than be compelled to pay down a large sum of money. On other lines the block system is in use, but not on the Southern Mahratta Had this system been adopted the accident that took place about a year would not have happend. It is a safeguard against danger, and is used on nearly every line in the country. It is very strange it should be unknown to the Southern Mahratta, especially after the evil experience of last year. But the authorities do not seem to care to learn anything by experience. Only the other day a young man was killed on the line, and this was owing to the want of necessary precautions, precautions that are used on all other lines. It is very wrong that the lives of men should be put in danger for want of care that ought to be the first thing thought of. In other respects this company fails to come up to the requirements of the case, and the line it has in charge is behind the age. The authorities appear to be so intent on making money that they can think about nothing else. The travelling public should insist on a change being brought about.

Occasional Notes.

A Malabar lady has translated into Malayalam "Winter's Tale" from Lamb's Tales of Shakespeare, and dedicated it to Lady Wenlock.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite succeeds to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces on the 22nd November.

Professor Edward Suess, in his book, called "The future of Silver, contends that silver must ultimately become the standard metal of the world.

A Great haul of buried treasure is expected to be made at Benares. Some cultivators digging near the shrine of Kapildhara came across twenty-seven sheets of copper with inscriptions which, deciphered, will, it is believed, disclose where vast quantities of valuable may be discovered.

His Highness of Persia owns mats more costly than any known except those possessed by His Highness of Turkey. Shah and Sultan each possesses one made of pearls and diamonds, valued at more than £ 500,000 It is said the largest mat ever made, is owned by the Carlton Club of London, and is a work of art.

Local and Provincial.

Colonel Peacock.—The Acting Resident left on Saturday last for Jeypore to take up his *pucca* appointment as Resident there. A salute was fired on his departure.

The Dipavali.—The Courts and Public Offices, both in the City and the Civil and Military Station, will be closed on Wednesday next on account of this festival.

The Weather.—Scarcely any rain fell during the past week, and it is very much wanted. The ground is looking dry and the crops are not prospering in some places The monsoon has broken at Madras and we may expect rain here before long.

Municipality, C. and M Station.—There will be a meeting of this body next Saturday to consider the question of the decorations to be put up when the Viceroy comes here, and other matters connected with his visit.

Colonel Henderson.—This gentleman returned to the Station last Wednesday evening, and assumed charge of the office of Resident next day. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on Thursday morning to announce his arrival.

A Meeting.—Was held in the Public Offices on Thursday morning to determine what step ought to be taken to do honour to the Viceroy at his visit next month. A Committee was appointed at the head of which was Mr. Ricketts, Inspector General of Forests.

Official Changes.—It is given out that Mr. Rangasawmy Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, will be made Chief Secretary to the Dewan, and that Mr. Mir Sayjat Ali Khan will take his place at the capital. It is also said that Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyengar will be made Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.

ADDRESS.

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AT MYSORE,

on Tuesday, the 4th October 1892.

Gentlemen,

I have received His Highness the Maharaja's commands to place before you to-day the Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, together with a brief account of the more important measures of Government undertaken since our last meeting.

In order to enable you the more readily to understand the financial statements of the past year, it is necessary to refer in this place to the change which has been introduced in the reckoning of the official year, which hitherto used to end on the 31st March and will hereafter close on the 30th June. Last year was the first year of the altered reckoning and to its ordinary term of 12 months had to be added the 3 months of April, May and June 1892. The change was the natural consequence of the extension of the *Kisthbands* (or system of instalments for payments of Revenue) beyond March so as to take in the whole of the agricultural season which ends with May, in compliance with your recommendation at the last meeting. It was necessary that the year for Revenue purposes should embrace all the months during which the revenue had to be collected, and it was deemed convenient that instead of having the year end on 30 h June for revenue purposes and on 31st March for other purposes, it should end on 30th June for all Revenue, Financial and other official purposes. The change has the advantage of making the official year of an essentially agricultural Province correspond with the cultivation season and the term usually adopted in the agricultural concerns of the people.

The Revenue and Expenditure accounts of 1891-92 have accordingly been prepared separately for the 12 months up to 31st March 1892 and for the additional 3 months up to 30th June 1892, and the total for the whole period of 15 months is shown as the Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

With this explanation, I shall now read to you the statements of State Revenue and Expenditure, reserving for separate treatment Railway Income and Expenditure :—

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts		1890—91	April 1891 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Land Revenue...	(a) Land Revenue Proper...	87,12,705	46,95,302	33,68,981	80 64,283
	(b) Rent from Sale-yards ..	22 489	15,837	1,441	17,278
	(c) Interest on arrears ...	25,938	31,322	847	32,169
	Total Land Revenue...	87,61,132	47,42,461	33,71,269	81,13 730
Excise		20 24,076	19,73,865	6,17,942	25 91,807
Forest		14,46 012	15 41,217	1,43,919	16 85 136
Stamps		5,79 936	6 01,780	1,89 923	7,93 803
Sayer		3,86 586	4 0 ,527	1,10 968	5 16,495
Mohatarfa		3,38,063	2,14 050	98,851	3,12,931
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts		71 173	76,447	18 031	94 478
Registration		66,529	76,013	24,076	1,00 109
Amrit Mahal		34,162	30 766	3 461	34,227
Education		43 632	44,319	12,827	57,146
Public Works		16,687	27 341	3,453	30,794
Gold Mining...	Five per cent Royalty Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, &c. ...	2 34,341	3,75,784	1,39,504	5,15,288
Medical		71,225	2 162	1,000	3,162
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...		6,286	10,766	902	11,668
Profit or loss on Investment in Government of India Pro Notes ...		6,052	6,562	3,440	10,002
Interest on Investment in Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Loan Debentures ...		14 270	75,765	1,34,391	2,10,156
Interest on current deposit, Madras Bank ...		2,49,409	2,75,101	86,760	3,61,864
Miscellaneous		60,337	64,207	..	64 207
		92 607	87,249	23,255	1,10,504
	Total...	1,45,08,806	1,06,34,485	49,83,072	1,56,17,557

Expenditure.

Heads of Disbursements.	1890—91	April 1891 to March 1892.	April 1892 to June 1892.	Total.
A	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sabaidy	24 50,000	24,50,000	...	24,50,000
Civil List	13,00,000	13,83,333	3,50,000	17,33,333
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	1,00,129	1,03,753	30,965	1,34,718
Military Force	7,65,837	8,46,257	2,20,090	1,066,347
Total...	46,05,966	47,83,343	6,01,055	53,84,398

Heads of Disbursements.	1890—91	April 1191 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892.	Total
B	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Administration and Public Departments ...	2,74,123	2,82,071	83,964	3,66,035
Land Revenue Charges—				
Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	1 72,451	1,69,404	43 358	2,12,762
Sub-Divisional Officers .	..	6,122	5 234	11,356
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments .	67 317	64,543	17,228	81,771
Taluk Establishments ...	3,14,985	3,15 620	77,805	3 93,425
Revenue Survey ..	1,76,966	1,73 907	47,441	2,21 348
Inam Department ..	7,829	7 758	1,912	9 6,0
Remuneration to Village Servants ...	8,41 313	3,11,587	2,64,772	5,76,359
Other items ..	40,154	31,167	13,837	45 004
Excise .	69 274	86 115	31,517	1,17,632
Forest including Elephant Kheddas ..	6 28,914	5,70 703	1,50 552	7,21,255
Stamps, ...	19 916	21 881	4,878	26,759
Sayer ..	14 427	12 932	3 233	16,165
Stationery and Printing ...	85,533	92 526	31 859	1,24,385
Amrut Mahal ...	27,914	27,804	4 263	32,067
Scientific and Minor Departments .	61 736	72 467	21 754	94 221
Total..	24,96,894	22,46 607	8 03,607	30,50 214
C				
Law and Justice including Jails ..	7,73,618	7,94 168	2 06,831	10,00 999
Police ...	6,77,871	6 98 742	1 83 540	8 82 282
Education	3,02,729	3,31 547	1,02,890	4 33,437
Muzrayi ..	2,82,569	3,02,656	78,315	3 80,971
Medical ..	1,96,590	2,01 635	54,706	2,56,341
Superannuation pensions and gratuities ...	2 9 ,191	2,84,046	73,324	3,57 370
Public Works ...	19,90,629	22 33, 76	5,04,213	27,37,289
Post Office .	3 437	122	..	122
Registration .	32,211	37,002	11,066	48,068
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances retiring gratuities compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions ..	34 092	34,334	5,977	40,311
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits ..	58,666	68,000	17,375-	85,355
Interest on Charitable Funds .		.	737	737
Refunds ..	3 33,988	43,080	9,059	52,139
Census ...	18,863	82,333	13,059	95,392
Miscellaneous including charges on account of visits of distinguished personages and H. H. the Maharaja's tours .	1,13,770	93 990	59,561	1,53,551
Deputation of a Special Officer for the investigation of the Malnad garden assessment .	.	15,472	52	15 524
Audited charges of Famine Relief Operations,		7,694	17,354	25, 48
Premia, &c., paid on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased ...	..	95,810	..	95,810
Value of Tawdry house purchased at Ootacamund .	...	...	30,000	30,000
Total	51 09,189	53 22,707	13,68,039	66,90,746
Grand Total.	1,22,12,049	1,23,52 657	27,72 701	1 51,25 358

Compared with the year 1890—91, the first twelve months of 1891—92 show in actual realisation the large decrease of nearly 38½ lakhs under total State Revenue

Under Land Revenue, the decrease was Rs 40,18,000 and under Mohatarfa Rs 1,24,000 The greater part of this decrease was due to the altered khistbandi, which postponed for collection *after* the 31st March fully 45 per cent of the total Revenue, which in previous years used to be collected *before* that date The remainder of the decrease under these heads was due to the drought which affected all the Maidan portions of the Province more or less throughout the whole year, and necessitated remissions amounting to about 4 lakhs and postponements to about 6 lakhs It is expected that a good proportion of the postponed amount will have to be remitted eventually

All other items of Revenue (excepting Excise) brought during the first 12 months of 1891—92 an aggregate Revenue of 37 lakhs as compared with 33¾ lakhs during 1890—91 being an increase of 3¼ lakhs Under Excise, however, there was a decrease of about ½ a lakh due to the heavy balance of uncollected dues from Arrack and Toddy Contractors on 31st March Thus comparing the actuals of 1890—91 with the first 12 months of 1891—92, we find under heads other than Land Revenue and Mohatarfa an improvement of about 2¾ lakhs

But in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the measure of improvement which has taken place in items of Revenue other than Land and Mohatarfa, we must institute a comparison between the actuals of 1891—92 with those of the corresponding previous period of 15 months. This is attempted in the following table —

	April 1890 to March 1891	April 1891 to June 1891	Total (15 months)	April 1891 to March 1891	April 1892 to June 1892	Total (15 months)	Increase
Gold Mining ...	3 05,566	91,610	3,97,176	2,77,946	1,40,501	5,18,150	1,21 274
Forests—							
(a) Sandalwood ...	9,37,730	9,058	9 46 788	9,69,146	11 058	9,80 204	33,416
(b) Other items ...	5 08,282	1 93 559	7,01,841	5 72 121	1,32 861	7,04,982	3 141
Excise .	20 28,0 6	5,44,144	25,72 210	19 73865	6,17,942	25,91807	19 587
Sayer .	3 88 586	1,18 425	5,07 011	4,05 537	1 10 963	5,16,495	9,484
Stamps ..	5 79 936	1,42 737	7 22 673	6 01,780	1,89,023	7 93,803	71,130
Registration ..	66 529	18,411	84 940	76 013	24,076	1 00 109	15,169
Investment account ...	3 21 007	67,825	3 88 832	4 15 076	2,21 151	6 36 227	2,44 395
Other heads of Revenue ...	2,70 509	60,710	3,31,315	2 83 450	65,369	3,48 819	17,504
Total,	54,03,311	12,46,485	66,55,796	56,77,944	15,12,952	71,90,896	5 35,100

It will thus be seen that the increase was general under all heads and amounted to Rs 5,35,000

Under Gold Mining, we find a considerable rise in the amount of Royalty realized The gross value of the gold produced during the 15 months, of the past year was above 100 lakhs of rupees. The production during the past 3 years in the more important mines in the Kolar Gold Fields is compared below .—

	1889	1890.	1891
	ozs	ozs	ozs.
Mysore	49,218	58,183	66,500
Urigam	16 437	27 351	34 841
Nundydroog	6 139	15 637	23 598
Balaghat	3,596	3,623	5 206
Total...	75,390	1,04,804	1,30,145

It is satisfactory to find that all these mines show steady improvement in production. Some of the other mines are in process of active development and promise good results in the near future, while the remaining mines in the Kolar Gold Fields as well as the Hunnali and Harnhalli mines have not, owing to financial and other causes, been worked as yet to the extent necessary to give remunerative returns.

Under Forests, the actual realisations from " Sandalwood" show a slight improvement, while under other items the increase is insignificant.

The increase under Excise occurred during the last three months of the year, and was due chiefly to the improved system of Toddy and Arrack administration which was introduced from 1st April last and to which I shall make a special reference hereafter

The increase under Sayer is small, while that under Stamps and Registration is considerable and indicates increased monetary transactions owing to the famine.

The income from Interest on State Investments and Deposits in the Madras Bank was Rs 34,000 better, and on Government of India Pro Notes which we had to sell owing to the apprehended famine, large premia were realised (Rs. 75,000 up to 31st March and Rs. 1 34,000 from 1st April to 30 h June).

The total Revenue actually realised, during the 15 months of the past year amounted to Rs 1,56,17,557

Now to compare the Expenditure during the past two years, it is not necessary to take into consideration the months of April, May and June 1892, as the expenditure under all service heads is evenly distributed over all the months. Exclusive of payments on account of Railways, the total Expenditure under all heads during the first 12 months of 1891—92 amounted to Rs. 123,52,000, being an increase of nearly Rs 1,40,000 as compared with the 12 months of the previous year

An increase has occurred under particular heads explained below :—

Rs

83 000 Owing to the increase in the Civil List from 13 to 14 lakhs with effect from 1st June 1891.

90,000 Under Military Force, nearly Rs 60 000 being due to the transfer of cost of the Palace Infantry and Body Guard from the Palace to the State Budget with effect from 1st June 1891, and the remainder chiefly to the compensation given for the high price of forage.

26 600 Under Excise, owing partly to the strengthening of the detective establishment under Arrack, and partly to the temporary establishment which had to be entertained for the introduction of the new Toddy system

20,000 Under Law and Justice, owing chiefly to the charges on account of the recently formed Civil and Sessions Court of Nandydroog being charged for the whole year as against only 6 months in 1890—91, and to the establishment of a European Magistrate's Court at the Gold Mines towards the close of that year.

20 000 Under Police One half of this is due to the appointment of separate Officers as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in November last, and the other half to the cost of clothing supplied to the Mysore Town Police and the charges on account of the Chikmagalur Town Police transferred from Municipal Revenues

28,000 Under Education, due to the transfer of Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore to the management of the Government, to the improvement effected in the Grade of Deputy Inspectors and to increments to the salaries of masters.

20 000 Under Muzrayi, Rs 17 000 being due to the transfer of certain Muzrayi Institutions from the Palace to the State Budget with effect from 1st June 1891, and the remainder to the appointment of Muzrayi Superintendent towards the latter part of the year.

2,42,000 Under Public Works, owing to the expansion of the ordinary Budget programme to meet the requirements of a season of drought and scarcity.

63 000 Owing to the establishment entertained for the compilation of the Statistics of the last Census.

9 000 Under Interest paid on Savings Bank Deposits.

15, 000 Due to the deputation of a Special Officer for the investigation of the garden settlement in the Malnad.

7,000 Being the expenditure on Relief measures actually charged to the accounts before 31st March 1892, and

95 000 On account of Premia and anticipation interest paid for State Investments in Government of India Pro Notes.

The total of these increases amounts to Rs 7 18,000

Per contra there have been large decreases under the following heads —

Rs

2,30,000 Remuneration of Village Servants. This decrease is only nominal and not a saving, as that part of the remuneration which remained unpaid on 31st March had to be paid during the remaining months of the altered *kistbandi*.

58,000 Under Forests, the cost of Elephant Kheddas in the previous year having included Rs. 65,000 the price of *Kumki* elephants purchased.

2,90,000 Under Refunds, because of the non recurring item of 3 lakhs refunded to the Irrigation Cess Fund in 1890—91 in adjustment of previous years' omissions.

The total of these decreases amounted to Rs. 5,78,000 and thus reduced the increase of expenditure to Rs. 1,40,000 for the first 12 months of the past year as compared with the previous year

During the 3 months from April to June 1892, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,72,701, thus making the total expenditure of the year Rs. 1,51,25,358.

Having so far explained the variations in income and expenditure under the various heads, I would now ask your attention to the following statements* showing the Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure of the year as compared with 1890—91 —

You will see from these statements that after paying charges of collection the net receipts under all heads of Revenue amounted to Rs. 130,06,223. Deductions on account of Refunds, the subsidy and Political Pensions amounting to Rs 26,36,857 reduced the net revenue of the year to Rs. 1,03,69,365 as compared with Rs 95,33,027 in 1890—91. From the Net Revenue was defrayed the total Net expenditure of Rs. 98,77,166 on account of the Civil List, the Military Forces, Public Works and the Administration in all Departments, leaving as the year's surplus only Rs. 4,92,200 as compared with Rs. 23,04,219. This is a very large decrease, but from what I have already said regarding the extension of the *khistbandi* and the alteration of the official year, you will doubtless be able to regard it as not altogether unsatisfactory feature of last year's financial results. For, while, in addition to an increase of expenditure under particular heads as already explained, we had to meet an additional 3 months' expenditure in all Departments, our Revenue from the large and important heads of Land Revenue, Mohatarfa and Sandal-(representing nearly 70 per cent of our total Income) was what in former years we used to real se in 12 months. Therefore, taking the year as a whole, our Expenditure bore to our Income a larger portion than was the case in former years. This result was anticipated when the extension of the *khistbandi* and consequently of the official year was resolved upon, but in arriving at this resolution we were influenced by the consideration that our present financial condition was such as no longer afforded us any excuse for delaying the much needed relief of postponing Revenue Collections well beyond the harvest season, and thereby making it easy for the raiyat to meet the Government Revenue demand without having to dispose of his crops at a sacrifice.

Railway Income and Expenditure.—I now come to give an account of the Receipts and Payments on account of the State Railway. Three-fourths of the net earnings of the Mysore Harihar line credited to the Durbar during the 15th months of the past year amounted to Rs. 4,26,146 These credits, I must explain, related to the 15 months from October 1890 to December 1891. The earnings of the preceding 12 months (October 1889 to September 1890) credited in our accounts for 1890—91 amounted to only Rs. 1,24,987, owing to the unusually heavy Revenue charges of the first half of that period. After making due allowance for this cause, we find an improvement in total Net Earnings, which in 1890—91 amounted to Rs. 2,63,000 and in the corresponding 12 months of 1891—92 to Rs. 3,14,000

*Omitted

Extracts.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

SIMLA, 10th Oct —According to the programme of His Excellency's autumn tour as at present arranged the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne leave Simla on the morning of the 27th instant, the departure being private. They arrive at Umballa the same evening by Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Bina, Bhilsa, Khandwa, Bhusawal. The party arrive at Nandgaon on the 29th instant and after lunch leave by special train and drive to Rozha, 46 miles. There the party camp and sleep for the night. The succeeding three days are spent in visiting the Ellora Caves, Dowlatabad and Aurangabad. On the 2nd November, their Excellencies rejoin the Special train at Nandgaon and in the evening are met by the Governor of Bombay at Ahmednagar, where the party dine. Hyderabad will be reached at 4-30 P. M. the next afternoon. The arrival will be public and in the evening there will be a State dinner and an evening party takes place at the Residency. Friday the 4th will be spent in official visits and His Excellency probably dines with the Nizam in the evening. On the 5th His Excellency purposes visiting the City before breakfast and after breakfast receiving business visits. A party takes place at the Residency in the afternoon and His Excellency dines in the evening at the Minister's. The morning of Sunday the 6th will be kept free. In the afternoon the Viceregal party will attend church. In the evening there will be a small dinner at the Residency. Their Excellencies leave Hyderabad on the evening of the 8th, the departure being private. Breakfasting next morning at Guntakal, halting for lunch at Cuddapah and at Arkonam for dinner. Bangalore will be reached at eight in the morning of the 10th. There the party breakfast and change carriages to the narrow gauge railway. In the afternoon tea will be taken and full dress put on at Seringapatam at 4, and the party will make a public entry into Mysore at 4 30. The party will halt at Mysore till the 20th and in the interim Seringapatam will probably be visited. Their Excellencies arrive at Bangalore again on the morning of the 21st and spend two days there. Both the arrival and departure will be private. Leaving at 9 in the evening of the 23rd the party arrives at Madras at 4 in the afternoon of the 24th. The arrival will be public. His Excellency holds a Levee at 9 30 the next evening and an investiture afterwards. On the 26th and 27th so far are unoccupied. On the 28th there will be a Banquet and a Ball. The 29th the party sail at noon by the R. I. M. S. *Clive*. The departure will be private, arriving at Calcutta on the 2nd December. These dates must be noted as still subject to alteration. His Excellency holds a Levee at Calcutta on the 8th December, and a Drawing Room on the 14th.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY

The following letter, from Sir Theodore Hope, is published in the London *Times* —

Sir,—I trust you will favour me with the opportunity of pursuing briefly the subject you allowed me to start in your columns on the 27th ult namely —"The silver question is admittedly a question for India. Then why not allow her to settle it for herself, as her Government have long desired, by appearing through her own delegates at the coming International Monetary Conference, and entering, if she thinks fit, into an international agreement with other States, which shall in no way compromise the United Kingdom ?"

"Oh !" some one cries out, "she would adopt bimetallism, and that would never do." I venture to rejoin, "Why not ? What harm can it do ?

To England no one pretends, I suppose, that it would do any mischief. Her own monetary system is, by my postulate, safeguarded. Her commerce could not be injured by whatever steadying of the exchange was attained. Her manufactures would not be less exportable if silver-using countries had to pay less of their coin for them. In short, bimetallism and the Latin Union when in full force at her doors did England no harm during seventy years, how could they do any now ? Nay, if bimetallism in India should send abroad her hitherto unconsumed hoards of gold England would be largely a gainer.

To India, again, what evils can it bring ? The fallacy that a low exchange is a benefit to India generally (whatever it may be to intermediaries in one class or business) has been persistently exposed by her Government, and is becoming recognised by a powerful section of her mercantile community. A stable ratio between gold and silver is above all things needed, and the unanimous opinion of the Gold and Silver Commission that bimetallism will promote this is preferred by both the parties just named to the dictum of Mr Giffen that it will not. Supposing, however, that bimetallism failed on trial, or that one of the parties seceded from the Union—India herself might secede at the end of the usual five or ten years' term of agreement—who would be the worse for the experiment ? France seceded without choosing her time or due preparation, and when, according to Mr Giffen, she was "flooded with silver." Was she any the worse for the seventy years during which her bimetallism so greatly checked (to say the least) the variations between the two metals ? Is she any the worse now, when she can lend £3 000 000 to the Bank of England, towering over her attenuated gold bags—a spectacle which the British monometallist so much admires ?

If then the bimetallism of India can do no harm to England or to herself, is it not reasonable to suppose that she, a silver using country, may, by linking herself with other more or less silver using countries, reap and help them reap, the advantages admitted to arise from a common standard of value ? And would it not be unjust to debar some 3000 millions of her Majesty's subjects, trading with even larger silver-using populations farther east, from adopting what their primarily responsible rulers have for a series of years held to be essential to their welfare, merely because that common standard has, in the eyes of some authorities in the gold-using land of England, the defect of being a double one ?

Moreover, this remedy is insisted on in the proved futility and danger of others suggested. How, for instance, could the closing of the mints, even if it were sure to raise the rupee in India, improve its exchange value in foreign countries ? Would it not be more likely to increase the fall and aggravate the existing evils ? And if, as is still, broadly speaking true, internal silver prices have not yet been much affected by the external depreciation of the metal, how would an artificial, but material, change be viewed by the vast and ignorant populations, perplexed by a fall in the rupee value of their produce ? And what about the well known evils of an inconvertible currency, especially when it amounts to 200,000,000 or more ? Again, would not the concomitant gold standard and currency, if it gained the place designed for it, still further appreciate gold all over the world ? Finally, would not the depreciation in the accumulated silver of India—far exceeding the 200,000,000 in her coinage—and the appreciation of her general and railway debt in gold be as much a confiscation of the national wealth as, if it were levied as ransom by a Russian army at the gates of Delhi or thrown into the sea ?

The monometallist of England, while declining to allow her own monetary system to be disarranged in order to assist India, may well pause before forcing her into such disastrous alternatives as these, or condemning her to another indefinite period of drift, with its continuance of the grave evils now falling upon her—evils too well known to need recapitulation. Public opinion here now recognises that things are seriously wrong and is tired of drift, but among the wrangles of theorists, faddists, and experts cannot decide what remedy to support.

Surely the best way out of the dilemma is to allow those who are primarily responsible for India to act as they think best. Though they may take what seems to some a "leap in the dark," it is proved that the landing is soft and that there is a safe path to return by.

MR LABOUCHERE ON HOME RULE

Mr. Labouchere, writing in *Truth* on the subject of Home Rule, says —

As regards the Home Rule Bill, it ought to be based upon the relations between the States and the Federal Government in America. I sincerely hope that Mr Gladstone will not repeat the error of allowing Irish peers or *sui quoad* peers—in the Irish Parliament. It would be impossible for any Radicals to vote for a proposal which is so utterly at variance with their avowed principles. Still more difficult would it be for any sane human being to vote that the Irish, after they have a Parliament of their own, should remain full members of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr Labouchere then recalls a conversation he had with Mr Parnell on the subject of the retention of Irish members at Westminster in the event of Home Rule being granted.

It was when what were termed the Round Table Conferences were going on. "What" Mr Parnell asked, "is being conceded ?" I replied that I believed only the right of Irish members to sit and vote at Westminster on imperial matters. "It must be understood" he said, "that I do not agree." "Do you mean that you would vote against such a Bill ?" I asked. "No," he replied, "but that I have a right to move an amendment in Committee excluding them. It would be carried," he continued, "the Tories and the Liberal Unionists only were against exclusion because Mr. Gladstone proposed it. If he declares himself in favour of their sitting, they will be for their exclusion. For a time at least the Irish would vote with the Liberals, so the Tories would be glad to get rid of this Liberal voting power." I told him that, practically Mr Gladstone had assented during the discussion on the second reading of his Bill to the Irish sitting and voting on imperial measures, and that consequently it was necessary to accept this arrangement—the only trouble was that it was thought difficult to give effect to it. "What nonsense" he said, and then he told me several plans to carry it out, one of which seemed to me simple and feasible.

Mr Labouchere then goes on to say —

Be this, however, as it may, it would be the most monstrous crime to allow the Irish to be masters of their own local affairs and to remain masters of ours. It would, indeed be more than a crime, it would be a fatal fault, for I am convinced that the English constituencies would never stand it, and, consequently, that if we have to appeal to the country on Home Rule against the House of Lords, we should lose the appeal were such a proviso in the Home Rule Bill.

Mr Labouchere next points out that though Home Rule figured in electoral addresses very little was said about it in electoral speeches, and adds —

This is why, as Mr Gladstone does not seem prepared to adopt the heroic advice of crushing out oligarchic opposition by the creation of Peers, I am so desirous that we should at once tackle electoral reform, and fulfil some of the promises that we made to English electors. I am certain that if we do not we shall be defeated at the next general election, and our defeat involves that of Home Rule. The sooner that we realise the fact that a village serf, with his mind awakened to his wrongs, thinks much more of those wrongs being redressed than those of people who live in a neighbouring island, the sooner are we likely to act as practical politicians.

INDIA RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

ST PETERSBURG, *Sept* 15 (*Standard*) —It is stated in well informed Russian circles here that Colonel Yanoff has received orders to immediately return, with troops under his command, to Ferghana.

RUSSIAN VIEWS

VIENNA *Sept* 18 (*Times*) —The *Novoe Vremya* is anxious that it should be understood that in the recent collision in the Pamir territory there was no question of a scientific expedition. What was at stake was the consolidation of Russia's position in a country which, although belonging to the Russian Empire since 1875, had not been occupied. The supreme power in the Pamir was transferred to Russia with the Khanate of Kokand that could be easily proved by Russian diplomacy. It was only in the year 1872 that the zones of influence of Russia, Afghanistan, and East India were settled between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. During his latest scientific expedition Captain Grombchevski discovered that beyond the Pamir Plateau to the south of the Trans-Alai Mountain range there was only a small strip of territory. The rest was already occupied by Chinese and Afghan outposts. The English had also made extensive reconnaissance, which are still being continued.

All these circumstances induce Russia to assert her right to the country in question by sending troops and hoisting the Russian flag. The *Novoe Vremya* believes, however, that the incident will soon be closed, and considers it to be beyond doubt that the English Government will come forward with a proposal for the amicable partition of the Pamir. It is to be anticipated that no obstacle will be raised to the settlement, as China has no interest there. As regards the Amir of Afghanistan, in a decisive struggle with Russia he could not be taken into account. He has enough to do with his own domestic affairs. It would be very difficult for the Amir to claim any right to the Western Pamir territory, as the occupation of Badakshan was already contrary to the existing treaties. Finally, the *Novoe Vremya* remarks that it would be still more difficult for the English to formulate their pretensions, as they have not yet succeeded in establishing their position in the Khanates of the Himalaya, between the Pamir and Kashmir.

RUSSIA AND CHINA

ST PETERSBURG *Sept* 17 (*Reuter*) —The arrival of Hsu Ching Cheng, the Chinese Minister at St Petersburg, is much commented upon by certain journals. An undue importance has however, been given to the circumstance since the Minister is accredited also to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, and the Hague, but owing to China having more diplomatic correspondence with Russia than other countries, he resides for the most part in the Russian capital. It is also pointed out that the Pamir question being now under discussion, it is quite natural that the Minister should have arrived here somewhat earlier than usual, but that this fact need not be regarded as evidence of any serious difficulty between the two countries. It may, in fact, be expected that the negotiations on the Pamir question will be facilitated by the approaching return of Colonel Yanoff's troops to Ferghana. This, it is considered, satisfy the *amour propre* and the national dignity of the Chinese and of Great Britain, while at the same time it will permit of an amicable arrangement being arrived at, which would have been difficult to attain during the negotiations the Russians had continued to occupy the territory under dispute. Notwithstanding the assertions made by the Russian papers which speak of Colonel Yanoff having expelled the Chinese, it is stated in well informed circles that, acting in accordance with the representations of the Russian Government, the Chinese troops had already evacuated the Russian territory in the Pamirs before Colonel Yanoff's arrival.

A GERMAN OPINION

The *Kreuz Zeitung* an organ which notoriously is generally very friendly to Russia writes as follows in reference to the Afghan question —"Russia seems to wish to make the world believe that England has gone over with colours flying to the Russian camp. The last number of the *Novoe Vremya* contains a leader full of hints about important matters which Sir Robert Morier, after careful deliberation with Lord Rosebery, is going to convey to the Czar. The paper states that in England the conviction is gaining ground that Russia does not intend to endanger the Indian Empire, and that therefore the policy hitherto pursued of having small buffers between the two States is to be abandoned. 'This,' continues the Russian organ, 'is highly satisfactory, especially as it is to be hoped that a Cabinet will not consent to be the complaisant servant of the Triple Alliance, as that of Lord Salisbury did.' Statements like this throw an interesting light on Russia's wishes. But these Russian hints prove nothing as to England's future attitude. We at least do not believe Lord Rosebery capable of so suicidal a policy."

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The 15th October 1892

Memo. of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Saturday the 29th October 1892 at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort, Bangalore

I. Cash Account Current, Mortuary Return, Itinerant Medical Officer's Return, Progress Report of works and memo. of visitors to Srinivasa Mandiram Library for the month of September 1892

II. Memo regarding the supply of cloths to Langarkhana recipients at a cost of Rs 270 or 275

III. Statement showing the amount of compensation to be paid to Lakshmanachar, on account of his land taken up in connection with Kasi Isvara temple road

IV Report of the Sub Committee on the Kasi Isvara temple road in connection, with Mr. Krishna Murti's property

V Report from Messrs. B Gangaiya and Sambasiva Iyer on the application of Mr. Narasimhaiengar, Advocate, on behalf of the Contractor Ahmed Sha Sahib for adjustment of his claim of Rs. 200 for work done and things supplied to the Municipality.

VI Memo. No. 393, dated 27th ultimo, from the District Magistrate, Bangalore forwarding copy of his order, dated 20th September last, directing that no person shall bathe or wash in the Fort Kalyani &c.

VII Letter from the proprietor, Daily Post, dated 5th ultimo, requesting to order that the practice of sending a copy of memo. of propositions for publication in his journal may be revived

VIII. Municipal Executive Engineer's Memo. No. 347, dated 16th September last submitting the following two estimates for sanction —

(1) Estimate amounting to Rs. 30 for building parapet, &c., to the well near Gumbaz in the lane in front of Mr. Annaji Rao's house.

(2). Estimate amounting to Rs. 191 for repairing the platform and metalling, &c., the surface around the wells in Upparahalli plantation.

IX. Applications from Mr. A. Gopalacharlu of Srinivasa Mandiram, dated 15th June 1892 and 18th September last, requesting that the monthly grant of Rs. 25 towards the institution may be raised to Rs 50

X Letter, dated 12th September last, from Mr D. Venkataramaiya, Municipal Commissioner, regarding—

(1) The appointment of a Standing Committee of three or more Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with improvement and conservancy of the City

(2) The appointment of a Committee consisting of two or three Commissioners to inquire into and report on the following—

(a) The authority under which the Municipal taxes are levied in the City.

(b) Whether the procedure hitherto followed in the imposition and revision of taxes is quite in accordance with any existing orders

(c) Whether a systematic record is kept in the Municipal Office

(d) Whether the Board has any Bye laws which might be considered as still in force.

XI Letter, dated 12th ultimo, from Mr. Subba Rao, Municipal Commissioner regarding—

(1) The circulation of Meeting papers

(2) An orderly to be allowed to each Municipal Commissioner.

XII Statement of one Dhobi Hanuma regarding his land in Hosatigalarpete to be taken up for Jatka stand

XIII. Letter, dated 7th instant, from Dr F. F. L Penno, Municipal Commissioner, suggesting that a printed notification and a map of the ground reserved for public purposes may be supplied to each member of the Board for reference, together with the opinions of the other members

Deferred Propositions.

XIV Senior Surgeon's letter No. 2704, dated 13th August 1892, regarding the removal of burial ground in the bed and behind the bund of Karanji tank and off Protestant Cemetery behind the Fort with Sub-Committee's report

XV Application from Jatka driver Rahiman Khan, claiming compensation on account of injury done to his horse in a lane in Balepete

The 18th October

Memo. of additional propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Saturday the 29th October 1892, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office

1 Docket No 156, dated 19th ultimo, from the Senior Surgeon, regarding the employment of a Compounder in the Maternity on a salary of Rs. 10

2 Docket No 782 dated 22nd September 1892, from the Senior Surgeon, forwarding a bill for Rs 66 3 0 being the value of articles supplied to the City Municipal Vaccinators

3 Letter No 3118, dated 23rd September 1892, from the Senior Surgeon, giving his opinion in matter of complaint of Settis and Yajmans against the location of the Cholera Hospital in the Magadi Road

4 Government Proceedings No 5014 185—92, dated 11th October 1892, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Crowley and Co, Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c, at Allahabad, regarding a new and improved corrugated sheet-iron portable latrine

5 The supplemental estimate of the cost of repairing the box drain at old Taraguepete for Rs 43 5-6.

MIR SHUJAAT ALI,
President.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 14th Oct.—Major Ram Chunder's correct plea in the Ulwar Murder case is that whereas he belonged to a country without definite laws the Court was trying the case under British Law. The Maharajah ordered Kunj Behari Lal's death, therefore the accused was guilty of no offence.

On Thursday the three members of Council were called by the defence. They stated, in answer to a question, that in all cases the final orders rested with the Maharajah, who administered punishments and delivered decisions according to custom, precedents and justice. His word was final and he could do as he liked. One member on being asked in cross examination if he would consider himself bound to obey an order to wage war against another State, said that he would, and when asked whether, in his opinion the Maharajah could have hanged a subject without any enquiry or trial he answered:—"Certainly he had such power." The punishment in the State for murder ordinarily was death, or life imprisonment. Witness thought that the signature on the letters resembled that of the youth who used to read and write for the Maharajah. He deposed to the letters being written by the Maharajah. Witness was related to Ram Chunder. The Maharajah disliked Kunj Behari Lal very much and ordered his servants not to salaam him. The youth, when asked if he could imitate the Maharajah's signature said "Yes," and on being given a paper and pen he immediately produced half a dozen initial signatures of the Maharajah.

London, 16th Oct.—The Earl of Kimberley has sanctioned the issue of a revised edition of Sir William Hunter's "Indian Empire," deferring the revision of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" until after the next census.

Athens, 16th Oct.—Greece has broken off diplomatic relations with Roumania owing to the latter Power having forbidden the execution of the will of a Greek subject who had bequeathed a vast estate in Roumania to promote Greek industries.

London, 17th Oct.—The Commission appointed by Mr Morley to enquire into the cases of the evicted tenants, and which consists of Mr Justice Mathew and four other gentlemen, the *Times* describes as having not the slightest claim to authority and doubts whether the Irish landlords ought to appear before such a body.

Allahabad, 16th Oct.—The latest news from the scene of the rising in the Northern Chin Hills states that the reinforcement commanded by Captain Caulfield, with 70 men, left Fort White at noon on Wednesday. Telegraphic communication between Fort White and Tiddim has been destroyed by the Chins. There are 100 sepoys at Tiddim under Lieutenant Sutton. There has been no communication between Fort White and Tiddim since the 8th instant. About 2,000 Chins are reported to be ambuscaded between the two posts. The Chins had burnt their villages and were gathering for a combined attack. The troops on the offensive, commanded by Captain Caulfield, were unable to get at the Chins, who appear and disappear from hill to hill, firing volleys without effect. The telegraph between Fort White and No 3 Stockade, it is feared, has been destroyed.

Simla, 15th Oct.—Dr. Robertson is now likely to go on the Mission to Chitral which was projected before the death of the old Mehter.

Afzul-ul Mulk, who has succeeded him, has written to the Government of India to ask for a British Officer.

London, 18th Oct.—The Indian Currency Commission meets at the India Office next week.

London, 17th Oct.—The *Times* publishes a letter from General Sir John Adye in which he argues that the Pamirs may be left out of account as the possible base for the invasion of India. Great Britain, he adds, may remain unconcerned as to the ultimate ownership of the Pamirs being Russian or Afghan.

Allahabad, 17th Oct.—All local Governments, with the exception of Punjab, have furnished the Government of India with their proposal for carrying out the provisions of the Act under which the representative principle is to be given further effect to in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. The Provincial Governments without Councils are to arrange for sending their representatives from time to time to the head quarters of the Government of India to share in Imperial Legislative work.

The second letter relied on by the defence in the Ulwar Murder Case is written in pencil, and, like the first, bears the Maharajah's initials in English. It directs Major Ram Chunder to bring the Indian of the Palace to Naini Tal, and concludes with these words:—"There is no need for Kunj. Smash him, my oath on it (*Kunj ki zarurat nahin, phordalo meri Kasam hai*)." The defence suggest that the Kunj referred to is Kunj Behari Lal. Neither letter bears any date. On the second letter are Hindi words similar to those on the first. The defence called four witnesses, one a Jagirdar, the second the private tutor to the reigning Maharajah, the third the Naib Tahsildar, the fourth the brother of one of the Maharajah's widows. Of these witnesses two declared the signatures to be the Maharajah's. The others said they resembled the Maharajah's signature. The last mentioned witness declared that the Hindi on the first letter was the Maharajah's but not the Hindi on the second letter. A third letter, found in Major Ram Chunder's house after his arrest and produced by the prosecution, was shown to the witnesses. This letter contains no compromising words. Some witnesses said that the signature on it was the Maharajah's. One said it was not, and one witness positively identified the Hindi on this letter as the Maharajah's. Three peons were called, who deposed that the Maharajah had ordered them and the rest of the servants at Naini Tal not to salaam to Kunj Behari Lal. The Maharajah used to speak of him to the servants as *be-izat* and *namak-haram*.

This closed the defence. The prosecution then asked to call rebutting evidence, which the Court allowed upon the grounds that the defence never, when the case for the prosecution was being proved, produced the letters in question nor cross examined on them.

London, 19th Oct.—The Gaikwar of Baroda and the Maharanee are to dine next Monday at the Mansion House to meet the Duke of Edinburgh.

Lord Rosebery has been created a Knight of the Garter.

Allahabad, 18th Oct.—In the case of the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, late Dewan of the Ulwar State, the prosecution called Mr Heathcoly, who was for some years in the Maharajah's office. He deposed that he knew the Maharajah's Urdu writing. Witness wrote and read Urdu himself. In his opinion the Urdu writing in the letters produced was not the Maharajah's. Witness also knew the Maharajah's initial signatures, which he had invented for the Maharajah, as the letters of his previous initials resembled those of Colonel Cadell's, who was then Political Agent. Witness was of opinion that the initials on the letters were not made by the Maharajah. This witness was cross examined at length. There was, he said, mis-spelling in both the letters, and also in admitted letters of the Maharajah.

Passana, a clerk to the Agency, and Major Dola Singh both stated that in their opinion the letters did not bear the Maharajah's signature. The variation was chiefly as to the letter "s."

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 1892

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The visits of great officials may be viewed in two ways. In the first place, they may be regarded in the light of the money that has to be spent. This is not small, we may be sure. The visit of the Viceroy, it is believed, will cost the Hyderabad State two lacs of rupees. The Nizam and his officials always lavish money with an unsparing hand on such occasions. They seem to think that the credit of their country depends upon the amount of money they spend, and the display they make. The idea is an old fashioned one, and it costs the country where it prevails rather dear. When Prince Albert Victor visited the Hyderabad State a large sum had to be provided for his reception, and this part of the country seemed to attempt to surpass any other part. Probably nearly as much will be expended on the present occasion as the one we have referred to, and we may be sure the officials will not be sparing when they can dip their hands into the public Treasury. The men who now guide the destinies of that part of India are well acquainted with the arts of squandering money and of intrigue. But whenever a high official—a Viceroy or a Governor—visits a place money has to be spent, and if the amount could be made less it would be a blessing to the people. We think this could be easily accomplished, and the sooner a change is brought about the better for the country at large. On the other side, it must be acknowledged that such visits keep the heads of the State in touch with the people; when they remain at home they are surrounded by officials, and they see matters through official spectacles, they are not allowed to examine a subject for themselves. But the case is different when they go abroad; then they can see what progress the country is making, what is being done for the people, how one district looks as compared with another, and they can enquire what the wants of the inhabitants are. If a tour of the kind is properly managed it must be the means of accomplishing much good, that is when there are not too many ceremonies, and when the sum spent is not too large. The very fact that a high official is travelling through a district must help to make the officials more careful and more earnest in their work. It also gives the visitor sounder views of men and things so that should questions be brought forward they would be able to answer them better than they could before. This leads us to the subject of this article—the visit of the Viceroy to the province of Mysore. Most of the time His Excellency will be in this part of India will be spent either in the capital of the Maharaja or at the Kheddahs, where it is intended the Viceregal party should go. The late lamented Prince Albert Victor went there during his visit to Mysore, and was highly pleased with what he saw. It is one of the show places—probably the best of Mysore, and all visitors of importance are taken there. No doubt Lord Lansdowne will be pleased with what he will see there. In the next place the party will visit Srirangapatam, a place of great historic interest, the most interesting in the Province in this respect. The Viceroy will view the scene of warfare carried on by one of his predecessors a century ago. He will be able to understand what hard work was then carried on, and what a change has taken place in this part of the country since the campaign of a hundred years ago. Srirangapatam is a place that must cause many reflections to a man in the position of the Viceroy. But sight seeing ought not to be the only object Lord Lansdowne should have in view. Business should also be kept in sight, and there may much be found to be done. When Lord Dufferin visited the Province he allowed the enhanced subsidy to stand over for ten years. This was a concession, and one that was highly prized by all the subjects of his Highness the Maharajah. Now it would be well if the head of the Government allowed the sum to stand as it does now. The amount is quite large enough, and it would be a great comfort to the people if they knew that the enhanced ten and half lacs would never be demanded. It is to be hoped that the matter will be pushed by the Mysore authorities, and should they not succeed there would be no harm done. The attempt is worth being made, and we trust it will be. The sum to be paid should it ever be exacted, will be a great burden upon the Province, and it would be a matter of thankfulness could it be altogether set aside. Then there is the question of the Imperial troops. The Government of this State is spending a good sum on those, and this may go on increasing. Some settlement ought to be arrived at, and a better opportunity could not present itself than the visit of the Viceroy. There are many matters that might be brought forward, and it is to be hoped that the Mysore authorities will ventilate them when Lord Lansdowne arrives here. As regards the Civil and Military Station the first matter to be brought to his Lordship's notice is the want of water. This has been the great want for nearly half a century, and the people do not see any chance of getting what they require, so it is intended to bring the subject forward in the address to His Excellency, and it is to be hoped that he will order something to be done. The long felt want of water in this part of the place is a scandal to the authorities, and it is to be hoped Lord Lansdowne will see the matter in the right light, and order the work to be taken in hand without any more delay. There has been enough of this and to spare. The people can dispense with any more. Then the Viceroy is to be addressed about the courts of the Civil and Military Station. The Appellate court is at present that of the Resident, and this official may, or may not, be a lawyer, or have any knowledge whatever of law. But there is practically no appeal from his judgments, however contrary to law they may be, and the people are of opinion that the highest court of appeal ought to be the High Court of Madras. This is to be represented to the Viceroy, and it is to be hoped he will take steps to grant what is required.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We see that Mr W Digby is on his way to this country where he will remain for some months. During his stay he will attend the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad and his presence there will, no doubt, be productive of good. He has officially or otherwise been connected with the institution from the commencement, and he has been a true friend of the cause. Mr Digby will be able to see for himself what progress has been made in India since he left the country, though we think he paid a visit after he severed his connection with it. The opponents of the Congress are of opinion that the meeting to come off next December at Allahabad will be the last, that there will be collapse, and that w shall have nothing more of the matter. Probably the wish is father to the thought. They hope that the institution will cease t exist, and so they prophesy its downfall. But we have heard the same sentence pro nounced so often that we need not pay an attention to it, for the contrary, we are opinion that the Congress has a good chanc of living for many years to come, and accomplishing much good. It is true th we do not hear so much about it as we d but this is not a sign that it is dead. Lik all other movements of the kind it has ha to go through several stages. At first the was a good deal of talk and discussion, th has passed away, and now we have got in the stage where work is required, and th has to be done in a quiet way. The co gress is now working, and those in char of it are watching the course of eve in the country, what the authorit

re doing, and what the needs of the people are They may not make so much stir as they did, but they could do this if it was required It has been given out that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji may come to India and preside at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress, and should he be able to do so it would give a great fillip to the movement. The people would be highly gratified if this gentleman were to come here But this, we are told, depends upon the petition that has been presented against his return Should this be withdrawn, then Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be in India in a short time He would be welcomed everywhere, and would be petted out with greater pride than was the late Mr Bradlaugh We think there is every chance of the Congress being a success this year, and this would give satisfaction to every one who wishes well to the country

Occasional Notes

A woman stated to be 180 years old died at Warrenpoint, near Newry, on the day the Mail left England

Major and Mrs Gough, Mr Hudson, Dr Landor, Mr Stevens, and Mr Pardoe have been ordered to accompany the Viceroy Umra to Aurangabad to receive H E the Viceroy

Some time ago, Captain Bower was fortunate enough to discover an ancient birch bark Manuscript in a Buddhist *Stupa* in the wilds of Kashgaria We are glad to learn that *Dr Hoernle that distinguished antiquarian and Oriental scholar, has been* selected by the Government of India to *edit this valuable antiquarian "find"*

Dr Dareshoro of Paris suggests the following as a simple safeguard against the infection of cholera A solution of seven and a-half grains of citric acid to a quart of water will, he says, absolutely destroy the bacillus of cholera, and if the strength of the solution be raised to fourteen grains in the quart, it will also kill the bacillus of typhoid

The Guikwar of Baroda, with a suite of twenty four persons, has been staying at the Grand Hotel Bellevue at Zurich Six tourists forming part of the suite of the Guikwar left the Diablerets Hotel on the 16th ultimo to make the ascent of the mountain of that name A bridge of freshly fallen snow gave way under their feet, and they fell into a crevasse, whence they were rescued only by the almost superhuman efforts of the guides

In the course of a Police raid on unmuzzled dogs in the Latin Quarter of Paris, a curious piece of deception came to light An old lady, whose pet had been seized among the others, complained bitterly that while her pug was taken and the Police allowed that of her neighbour, a painter, to roam at will without a muzzle The Police Inspector instituted his visit that the artist's dog was always muzzled, and was somewhat taken aback on learning that *the muzzle in question was merely* painted on the animal's head

At the meeting of the Provincial Conference at Calcutta on Friday Babu Surendranath Banerjea read a letter received from Mr Hume by last Mail in which he suggests the possibility of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji presiding over the next meeting of the National Congress. Mr Dadabhai says he is quite willing to preside, provided Captain Penton his old rival, and his Parliamentary engagements, will permit of his absence from England.

At the Police Court on the 19th instant an application was made on behalf of Mr Frostman, charging a foreign woman with theft of jewellery and valuables Mr Frostman's Solicitor announced, amidst considerable sensation, that his client had bought the woman for Rs 3,000 from a Jew named Leon Albin, an importer of women After living with him four days, she had returned to the Jew taking with her the articles which were the subject of the charge. The Magistrate intimated that the matter was most serious and should be investigated.

In China, says a home paper, the oldest weekly newspaper in the world—really the oldest, A D. 911—is now issued thrice daily. It is not merely three editions, but three issues, all, presumably, full of news This publication is under the immediate superintendence of the Emperor, and the staff is exceedingly active, their principal stimulant being the bastinado There are no less than six Editors (all members of the Academy of Sciences), so that when one of them is prostrated, there are plenty to go on with the publication

Here is the latest story of President Harrison when passing through Philadelphia the other week the carriage conveying him to the ferry was delayed for a time at Ninthstreet. A small newsboy standing on the curbstone called out, "Mister, give us a ride?" Where are you going?" asked the President. "To Camden," was the reply "Jump in then," said the President, and the boy clambered eagerly into the carriage his stock of papers under his arm When the ferry was reached, the *boy presented his unknown companion* with one of his newspapers, which token of acknowledgment Mr Harrison cordially accepted and shook hands with the boy as he left

Local and Provincial

Colonel Mellis.—This gentleman who is organizing the imperial troops, will be in the suite of the Viceroy

The Imperial troops—These, we are told will march to Mysore when the Viceroy is there to be inspected by his Lordship

Chitaldroog—We hear from this District that Mr. Parumachar, Deputy Commissioner, has left for Shimoga being transferred there

Colonel Henderson—This gentleman who went to Mysore on the 14th to consult with the Maharaja about the visit of the Viceroy returned to Bangalore last Tuesday

Return to Duty —*Dr. Benson Civil Surgeon*, Mysore, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India, and may therefore be expected back in a short time On his return Dr Dobson will revert to his *pucca* post of Residency Surgeon.

Visit of the Viceroy —We are given to *understand that great preparations are now* being made in Mysore to receive the Viceroy when he pays the place a visit next month Poles and Venetian flags are being put up, and the place will assume quite a joy appearance in a short time

The weather —we had a slight shower or two last week, but not much rain fell The time for the north east monsoon has arrived, but there are not many signs of it yet *The ground is very dry, and the crops* want rain Should the rain fail this year we should have famine

Execution —Prisoner Chennaga, son of Thimmiah, of Chick Ballapur Taluk, Kolar District, was hanged by the neck at the Central Jail on the morning of the 18th October 1892 by order of the Sessions Judge, Nandidroog Division, for murder committed in the said Taluk

ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 9th October 1892

Continued from our last

The following payments were made during last year on account of the Railway —

		Rs
1	Contribution to the Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund	4 00 000
2	Interest on the local Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ..	1 12,200
3	Interest on the English Railway Loan of £1 200 000 .. .	6 91 018
	Total Payments	12 03 218

Deducting from this amount total Receipts (Rs 4 26,1[illegible] already referred to) the deficit for the year was Rs 7 77,1[illegible]3 on the Mysore-Harihar line

In addition to the above, capital outlay on other Railways under construction or proposed to be constructed by the State amounted as follows —

Bangalore-Hindupur Line ..	12,34,552
Nanjangud-Gudalur Survey ..	12 000
Birur Shimoga Branch Survey .	8,193
Kolar Gold Fields Branch Survey	4,494
Total ...	12 59 245

Thus the net Railway Expenditure of the year amounted to Rs 20,36,347

The opening balance of the State assets on 1st April 1891 was Rs 1,04 76,056, the Revenue *surplus of the year 1891—92 amounted* as already stated to Rs 4,92 200 From the total assets amounting to Rs 1,09 68 256 has been met the net Railway Expenditure of Rs 20,36,347, leaving on 30th June 1892 a closing balance of Rs 89 31,909, of which Rs 42,36,700 were in Government of India Pro Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, and the remainder in deposit at the Madras Bank and in the various Government Treasuries In addition to this we had Rs 14,48,500 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund

Budget Excluding the Railway —The Budget *for the current year from 1st July 1892 to* 30th June 1893 estimates for an income of Rs 1 48,04,000 as compared with the actual of Rs 1,45,08,500 in the year 1890—91 It provides for an expenditure of Rs 1,23,50 000 which is some 7½ lakhs more than the actual expenditure of 1890—91 The increased provision under the following main heads alone amounts to over 8 lakhs —

	Rs
Public Works . .	4 lakhs
Civil List .. .	1 lakh
Transfer of certain Muzarayi institutions and Military Forces from the Palace to the State Budget ..	88,000
Imperial Service Corps and Transport Service attached to it .	2,20 000

Railway Budget —Receipts from the Mysore Harihar line as well as from the Bangalore Hindupur line which is likely to be opened to Doddballapur next cold weather are estimated to give Rs 3 60,000

The Expenditure is estimated as follows —

		Rs.
A.	*On account of Mysore Harihar Line*—	
	Interest on Loans	7 29 000
	Towards Redemption Fund	4 00,000
		11,29,000
B	*On New Lines*—	
	For completion of Bangalore Hindupur	12,14,374
	Kolar Gold Fields Branch ..	5,33,157
	Survey Birur Shimoga .	6,000
		17,53,531
	Total Railway Expenditure	28 82 531

Distress of last year —Before I proceed to take up the various Departments of the State, you will naturally expect me to say a few words regarding the severe drought through which the whole of the Province, with the small exception of our Malnad Taluks, has recently passed In the Maidan parts of the Mysore and Hassan Districts the Southwest monsoon was so scanty and precarious that the early dry crops were completely lost *except in a few scattered favorable situations* The Northern and Eastern Districts did not get any of the early rains and had in consequence to defer the preparation of land for cultivation much beyond the usual season A few showers which came later on permitted of the sowing of nearly the usual extent of land with the ordinary dry crops in most taluks These soon began to fade from insufficient moisture The rain which fell towards the end of September raised hopes of a favorable change in the season But by November it was evident that the Northeast monsoon too had failed and that general outturn of dry crops would not be much above a 4 anna average in most taluks. The tanks had received no water and wet cultivation under them could not be attempted The failure of fodder was widespread And altogether there was every indication of an impending distress of a very aggravated type, and towards the end of November the price of food grains began to rise rapidly owing both to *the local failure of crops* and to large exports to neighbouring Madras Districts.

Dewan's tour through the affected tracts—In the beginning of December, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, I started on a tour through the worst Taluks of the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kolar, and Bangalore My immediate object was not only to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the country and the requirements of the people, but also to organize the Relief measures required for the different tracts, and chiefly to inspire the people with confidence alike in the famine policy of the Government and in the method proposed for carrying it out

Supply of food grains in local markets.—One of the first things to attract my attention was the insufficient supply of food grains at the various local markets It was evident that owners were holding back their stocks partly in expectation of a further rise in price and partly from fear of thefts and robberies, so fruitful a source of waste and loss during the previous famine. I accordingly lost no time in arranging for due Police protection of grain in transit and at places of storage and for their safe and ready consignment by the Railway. Local merchants were duly apprized of the Government to meet any local insufficiency by import of grain from outside the Province, while at the same time the prices of food grains obtaining at the several weekly santes or markets in the interior were ascertained and regularly *published as a stimulus to local trade.* These measures tended to make prices more uniform and steady throughout the Province and there was heard afterwards no complaint of insufficient supply at any local market

Tank-bed cultivation—Another matter which I found necessary to impress upon local officers early in my tour was the need of the greatest economy in the use of the available supply of water in tanks. With the object of raising quick growing dry crops likely to yield an early supply of food and fodder, tank beds which were fast becoming dry, were ordered to be leased for cultivation on very favorable terms About 10,500 acres of tank-bed were thus brought under cultivation The crops raised were generally Bengal-gram and jolam In the Tumkur *District where the cultivation was* timely and extensive, the aggregate value of the crops thus raised is estimated over Rs 90 000 In the other Districts this class of cultivation was nearly not so successful

Failure of Fodder—To meet the serious want of fodder which was apprehended, all State-Forests and Plantations as well as a large number of Amrut Mahal Kavals were thrown open for the free use of the raiyats' cattle without any restriction as to the Taluks or Districts from which they might come. The total area of grazing land thus made *available to the public* was 1,600 square miles, and it is reported to have been used for grazing nearly 5,19 000 head of cattle Raiyats were also further permitted to cut and remove tender date leaves for use as fodder, a privilege which was eagerly availed of in most Taluks of Tumkur and Chitaldroog.

Policy in regard to granting Relief—In devising our scheme of Relief Works, my chief aim was to afford the poorer agriculturists, the landless field laborers, the *Holiyars*, the Madigars, &c. the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their own homes It was believed they and their families could live upon comparatively small wages if these could be earned near their own villages, for in such a case they would be able to return to *their homes at the end of each day's work*, take care of the infirm and young dependent upon them, look after their cattle and other property and receive from their neighbours any additional help they might require

With this object in view, every affected Taluk was divided into a number of small circles, and for execution within each such circle some suitable work or works were *selected*, so as to leave no inhabited village without the means of earning fair wages, within a radius of 3 or 4 miles The works thus selected were "minor tanks" whether yielding revenue or not The improvement of such tanks was of such vital importance to the villagers as a body that there was every guarantee that the grants given for it would be properly applied and some good return shown for the money spent. To meet the rare cases in which such minor tanks were not available as also to provide work near villages after completion of the tanks taken up a programme of works of a supplementary character was got ready. These works were also of special local utility such as improvement of village sanitation, planting of topes in villages and round the fringe of the waterspread of the bigger tanks, &c. Such, in brief,

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 22nd Oct —The Indian Currency Commission consists of the Right Hon'ble Leonard Courtney, Sir Thomas Farrer, Sir Reginald Welby Mr Arthur Godley, General Strachey, Mr Bertram Currie and Lord Herschell as chairman

It is announced that Parliament will meet in the middle of January.

Allahabad, 23rd Oct.—At a meeting of the share holders of the Agra Savings Bank (Limited) on the 22nd instant, it was unanimously decided to resuscitate the Bank forthwith A Resolution was passed reposing the utmost confidence in the Directorate, and that the temporary suspension was designed chiefly to meet the interests of parties who wished to wreck the Bank.

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outline, was the scheme of Relief upon which His Highness' Government chiefly relied Its execution was entrusted to the hereditary Village Patel, for it was deemed safer to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency from outside A system of periodical inspection and general control by the Shekdar and Amildar was established and wide discretion given to District Officers as regards the details of execution with due regard to local circumstances I am able to bear testimony to the fact that the entire Executive, from the Patel to the District Officer, showed themselves fully equal to the high responsibility thus placed upon them, and that the scheme of Relief planned was carried out with complete success in every affected part

Drinking Water wells.—Besides the regular Relief works, but under the same agency and serving the same object as those works, were the drinking water-wells for which a total grant of Rs 1,38,000 (chiefly from Local Funds) had been sanctioned There were in hand 850 such wells, principally new wells undertaken wherever most needed, besides a number of old wells which required deepening They were all works of permanent utility but were of special immediate value owing to the scarcity of good drinking water which existed in most places.

Special Loans to land holders for permanent improvements—In addition to works under direct Government agency, the employment of local labor on private works on a large scale was established by the grant of Government loans to land-holders for special permanent improvement of their lands

Irrigation Wells—The most important of this class of works were the irrigation wells under the scheme I described to you last year The working of the scheme in each of the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog and Bangalore was entrusted to a special officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, and the distrust which raiyats at first evinced towards a new measure of this kind soon gave place to an eager desire to secure the loans The number of applications received was so numerous that the grants had to be confined to localities where provision for employment of labor was most needed The loans sanctioned aggregated Rs 2,80 000 for 917 kapile and 530 yatam wells, calculated to irrigate 5,252 acres.

Saguvali Kattes—Another important class of works for which Government loans were given was the construction and repair of Saguvali kattes The restriction placed upon the construction and improvement of these kattes by an order of 1873 was felt as a great hardship especially in the Chitaldroog District, where much of the dry cultivation depends upon the retention of moisture under these kattes That order was accordingly withdrawn and special encouragement afforded for the construction and improvement of these most useful private works by a system of Government loans During the past season loans to the extent of Rs 21,175 were sanctioned for 251 such works, which when completed will benefit 5,069 acres. A few loans were granted also to enable Inamdars to repair their tanks

Of works referred to above, both Government and private, about 2,300 were in actual execution in the affected tracts They had the effect of keeping the people employed near their own homes and their sufficiency for purposes of relief is proved by the fact that nearly 2,400 of them could not be completed during the past season We have found them far more effective for real relief than large central works under professional agency.

Large distant works unsuitable—Our main anxiety was to avoid the necessity for concentrating large numbers upon distant works, for previous experience had shown that in the earlier stages of famine the people can never be induced to leave their homes in quest of employment on distant works, not because they are not in need of employment but because they are bound to their homes by ties they are unable to sever, It is well known that before their cattle are lost and the weaker members have died and themselves reduced to a famished condition, the people do not quit their homes, and when eventually compelled to take this step they are so demoralised that they are likely to wander about aimlessly than to settle down on distant works under a strange agency We had however ready at hand a programme of D P W. Relief Works for possible resort in the event of the distress being unusually prolonged But happily we had no occasion to do more in this direction than expand the ordinary Public Works in some of the affected tracts

Relief to Special Classes—Weavers—Besides placing the means of earning wages within the ready reach of the general population, we adopted several measures for the relief of special classes The most important among them were the Weavers, the demand for whose manufactures had all but disappeared owing to the high prices of grain which prevailed After much consideration of alternative measures, the Government eventually adopted the system of purchase proposed by Mr Madhava Rao for the Bangalore District. Under this system, the Government made advances of money to local Sahukars of standing for purchasing on behalf of Government the entire produce of the looms at the market value, to be resold when the demand became re-established The Sahukars were paid a small commission and in return they guaranteed the full recoupment of the advances made This system was the means of affording efficient relief to the industrious weaving class, always the first to suffer on every occasion of wide spread scarcity and high prices It was in operation at Bangalore, Dodballapur, Anekal, Kolar, Melkote, Molkalmuru and other weaving centres. The advances made amounted to Rs 85,300 including commission and other charges A sum of Rs 34 580 has already been recovered by the resale of cloths purchased and the balance is under process of realization The final net expenditure is expected to be trifling compared with the large numbers relieved In the Bangalore City alone the relief thus given extended to 4,000 looms with 10 000 Weavers

Minor Village Servants—Another class for whom Special Relief was found necessary were the minor village servants—the Madiga, the Toti, the Talaver, &c. The contributions from villagers on which they generally subsist cease during every season of a general failure of crops 851 of them, employed in watching Ukkads or Police out posts and doing quasi police duties, were paid a monthly salary of Rs 3 each as a temporary measure, which has to be continued till the next harvest Others not so employed were paid wages as Work-Overseers, Gangmen, &c. on Relief Works under execution A number of Holeyars were given employment in the collection of Tangadi bark in the Kolar District and of Bamboos for the Government Depots in that and the Mysore District

Silledars—Compensation for dearness of grain had to be given to the Silledars, amounting up to the end of June, to over Rs 6,000. It will probably have to be continued till the next grain harvest

Village Officers—A moiety of the Patgi allowances of village officers was ordered to be paid on application before the date on which they were payable

Gratuitous Relief—With the arrangements made for the relief of general and special classes, gratuitous relief was found to be unnecessary except to a very insignificant extent

Remission and Postponement of Revenue—Further relief was given by the remission of one half of the assessment on all wet lands under tanks which lay waste or could only be cultivated with dry crops, and one-half of the quit-rent on all Service Inam lands of the minor village servants, and the Mohatarfa house-tax of the poorer landless classes. The total of remissions thus given amounts to about 4 lakhs Besides this, 6 lakhs of Revenue had to be postponed, and much of this will have to be remitted eventually

Continued

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 20th October 1892

No 5162—G 1242 92—The 10 days' casual leave granted to Mr. B Ramaswami Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, in Notification No 49 of the May 1892 is hereby commuted into privilege leave and extended to 20 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 13th October 1892—No. 5208—G 1270 92—Tirunarasiengar, Deputy Amildar of Huliyar, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 14th October 1892—No. 5404—J F 44-92—The following rules sanctioned by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in Government Proceedings No 5151 62—J F 44 92, dated 1st September last, in supersession of all the existing rules on the subject, defining the Jails and Lock ups within which persons convicted by the several Criminal Courts of the State and sentenced by them to imprisonment should undergo the sentence, are published for general information —

I In cases tried by all Magistrates and Sessions Judges—

(A) all persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 30 days or under, shall be sent to the Lock up of the Taluk in which sentence is passed,

(B) and all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment, shall be sent to the following Jails —

In the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts

To the Bangalore Central Jail

In the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

To the Mysore Jail

In the Shimoga District

To the Shimoga Jail.

Provided however in that in cases tried by Railway Magistrates, all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment shall be sent—

(1) to the Mysore Jail in those cases in which sentence is passed in the Mysore District, and

(2) to the Bangalore Central Jail, in other cases

II In the foregoing rules, imprisonment means imprisonment as a substantive sentence and not in default of payment of fine

III Provided that if, at any time, the existing accommodation calculated at 500 cubic feet and 36 superficial feet for each prisoner, is not sufficient for the actual numbers confined in any lock-up, so many prisoners must be sent to the Head-quarters Jail as shall provide the required accommodation for the remainder.

IV. The distance to be travelled by prisoners sent in to the Head quarters Jail shall ordinarily be 15 miles a [illegible] But no prisoner physically unfit shall be forced to march at that rate

V No convicted prisoners shall be confined in any Taluk Lock up which is situated within 10 miles of either of the Jails at Shimoga, Mysore or Bangalore Convicted prisoners, who would otherwise have been confined in such Lock-up, shall be sent on to such of the said Jails as is nearest

VI It shall be the duty of the Amildar to provide penal labor for all prisoners confined in the Lock-up under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, and how the prisoners are employed shall be shown in a separate column in the monthly statement at present submitted

VII A blanket and matting whereon to sleep shall be provided for every sentenced prisoner

The 17th October 1892—No. 5373—L F 156 92—Mr Sunkada Srikanta Rao of the Devanhalli Taluk is appointed as a Member of the District Fund Board of the Bangalore Circle, vice Mr. Subramanya Iyer resigned

No.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Registration Act III of 1877, the Government of Mysore direct that from and after the 15th October 1892, the Sub District of Closepet of the Bangalore District be abolished and absorbed in the Sub District of Channapatna of the same District and that the said Sub district do comprise all the Hoblis of the newly formed Channapatna Taluk as per Notification No 3001—G F 100 92, dated 20th August 1892.

The 18th October—No. 5396—R F 186 92—Under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, it is hereby notified for the information of the persons interested, that all lands required for constructing the Kolar Gold Fields Railway will be taken up by Government on payment of compensation under the above Act, and that the party now constructing the line of Railway above referred to, should not, in any way, be obstructed by the public from proceeding with their work.

No 4618 773 The following transfer is ordered in the interests of public service.—Mr. D P Raghvalu Naidu, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Borankanave Range of the Tumkur Division, to the Special Improvements Division To join as early as possible

Extracts.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO THE WEST COAST

We have received copies of the papers connected with a proposed extension of railway communication to the West Coast Some time ago the inhabitants of South Canara presented a moderate and well considered Memorial praying that early measures might be taken in conjunction with the Mysore Government to connect Mangalore with the general railway system of India by a line passing over the Western Ghauts and joining the Mysore State Railway at such points as might be determined by the two Governments. The Collector of South Canara forwarded the Memorial to Government with a strong recommendation in favour of the proposals contained in it, setting forth in detail the various points in favour of the proposed work being undertaken Of the three alternative routes set forth crossing the Western Ghauts by the Sunshi, Charmadi and Siradi passes respectively, Colonel Conker thinks the last named alignment best from an engineering point of view, and commercially is reported to be as good, if not better than, the Charmadi route. This route would connect Mangalore with Arsikere, a station on the Bangalore-Hubli line, 1 3 miles from Bangalore and the length of the connection would be 125 miles, of which about 60 miles would be in South Canara The projects now put forward will not, it is observed, give Cannanore and Tellicherry nearer railway communication than is afforded by the Madras Railway at Calicut. Before any definite reply can be given to the Memorial the Consulting Engineer for Railways thinks that the whole question of the most suitable railway facilities for Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore must be considered The first question for decision in this respect is whether a coast line from Calicut to Mangalore should be adopted in preference to a line running from the Coast inland across the Ghauts Colonel Conker thinks that on the matter of goods traffic there is every probability of a line such as that advocated in the Memorial being a success, but for passenger traffic it is a matter for question whether a line connecting such large towns as Bangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry would not prove more remunerative The commercial community are in favour of a line across the Ghauts to join the Mysore system and on the whole such a line seems to be preferred to a West-Coast Railway Of course before settling on any plan it will be advisable to obtain a rough estimate of the capital cost and feasibility of construction of these various connections The Government has passed the following Order —

"The Government is not in favour of a coast line and does not consider a reconnaissance for such necessary at present. What is required first of all is to establish railway communication between the interior and the coast and the point to be decided is the best mode of accomplishing this Various routes have been suggested and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it desirable that a reconnaissance should be made for the following — Mangalore via the Siradi Ghaut to Hassan and thence to join the Southern Maharatta Railway, Mangalore to Mysore, Tellicherry to Mysore, and Cannanore to Mysore A portion of each of these routes lies in Mysore territory and the Government of His Highness the Maharajah will be asked in the Political Department to co operate with this Government in the matter Expenses should, it is considered, be divided in proportion to the mileage in British and in Mysore territory and probably the Mysore Government would be able to provide for the purpose of the reconnaissance staff acquainted more or less with much of the country to be traversed"—*M Mail.*

BANGALORE.—*Printed and published at* the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40, HOSPITAL ROAD, PETTAH—1892.

THE

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NOTICE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

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London, 27th Oct.—Lord Salisbury, in an article in this month's issue of the *National Review*, doubts whether the Home Rule Bill will easily pass through the House of Commons. He defends the House of Lords against the threats of the Liberal Party, maintaining that the Upper House is the only safeguard that the wishes of the nation will be honestly consulted. His Lordship adds that if they (the Lords) reject the Bill they will but echo the wish of the majority of British electors. Mr Gladstone, he says, has no power to coerce or tamper with its Constitution, and must again appeal to the country.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1892

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

There is a great agitation going on in England against the use of opium in this country. It has been going on for some-time, but the battle seems to be better now than it was ever before. The enemies of the drug seem determined to bring the matter prominently before the British public, and to try, if possible, to prevent opium being sold in India except medicinally. We will look at the question from the point of view of those who are opposed to the use of the drug look upon it. They say, and with truth, that it is a poison, that it is demoralising the people, and that many die from its effects every year. They describe the condition of those addicted to the use of the drug, as something fearful to contemplate, and they place all the blame upon the Government. The Government has the monopoly of manufacturing opium, therefore it must be held responsible for all the evil that ensues from the use of the drug. If the authority were to stop sending for the opium from their factories the people would cease to wish to purchase it. They would cease to make use of it in any way and would find all the happier in thus giving up a bad habit. The anti opiumists wish that an order should be sent forth at once by the Indian Government that no more opium shall be manufactured in the country except just as much as may be required as medicine, and if a person shall be found selling it for any other purpose he shall be punished, and punished severely. The poppy is not to be cultivated except in a very small area, and those who are of this way of thinking are firmly convinced that opium eating and opium smoking would soon be renounced by the inhabitants of this land if only the Government would perform its duty. Those addicted to these bad habits only wish to be saved from themselves, and the authorities alone can save them. Let the edict go forth that opium is not to be indulged in, and those who indulge in it will forswear its use at once. The strongest temptation, the most terrible cravings will not induce them to use opium even in the smallest quantities except when prescribed by a medical man, and they will be all the happier for their renunciation. This is the view of the subject those take who are now agitating at home and in India for the abolition of the Government monopoly of opium, and who call for an order forbidding its use. It is to be feared that if they could have what they desire, they would find things turn out very differently from what they fancy. If the Government were to retire from the manufacture of the drug would the people give it up? Would they not find the means of procuring it elsewhere. The poppy is a plant that grows anywhere, and can be cultivated without any trouble. When it has arrived at maturity the head was only to be cut, and the opium exudes of itself. This has only to be gathered and used, this is the drug, though in the Government factories it is purified. This is not necessary, and the stuff can be used as soon as it is scraped from the head of the poppy. Such being the case may it not happen—is it not very likely—that the people may take to the cultivation of the plant on a very large scale? Instead of buying opium they may manufacture it themselves, and if the Government was determined to put a stop to this it would have to maintain a regular army of watchers and detectives. This would cost a large sum of money, and we must add to this the loss that would be sustained by the abolition of the monopoly. This now brings in a good sum and nobody feels the burden, for only those who use the drug pay towards the amount realised. They need not pay unless they think proper. The money taken away from the revenue would have to be made up in some other way, and the country is sufficiently burdened with taxes without any more being laid upon it. It is hard to see how the loss would be made good, unless the British tax-payer came to the rescue, which we feel sure he would not. He is very ready to take from India but he is very backward in coming to its help. Thus, the first effect of the retirement of the Government from the manufacture of the drug would be the increase of opium eating and opium smoking. Surely those who are now agitating against its use do not desire this, they want the people to give up the use altogether, and not to take more than they do now. An increase is not a consummation they wish for, but in all probability this would be the result should authorities cease to have anything to do with the matter. Then again the loss of revenue would be a great consideration, and might lead to all sorts of evils. Some parts of the country might resent an order of Government so much that they might cause disorders, and if they did not a great deal of discontent might be the result. Again we fail to see why the Government should interfere with the habits of the people. They were quite capable of taking care of themselves, if they use too much opium they know they must suffer just the same as people who use too much liquor. But if they use it moderately—and no doubt many do so—they feel little worse for what they do. In any case they have a right to do as they think proper, so long as they do not break the law. The people at home should look to education, to enlightenment to cure the evils that may prevail in this land. We do not hold with trying to make the people good by an order of Government, and should this be tried failure will almost to a certainty follow. The opium agitators had better leave matters to right themselves as we feel sure they will do in time.

WATER IN THE CITY.

We are sorry to hear that cholera has made its appearance in this city, and that several deaths have occurred from this cause. For nearly a fortnight it has been in the place, and though not so virulent as on some former occasions, the loss of life is much to be deplored. It will naturally be asked why the disease should appear now. The place as a rule, is free from it at this time of the year. It generally pays its visits earlier in the year, and after the south-west monsoon takes its departure. The cause of cholera doubtless is the bad water the people have to drink. Never was the place so badly off in this respect as now. The place may be said to be left almost entirely without this necessity of life. The Dharmambudi tank, the greatest reservoir in the place, is dry, or nearly so, and the wells have very little water in them, and what there is is very far down, and often brackish. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at cholera should have appeared, and we may expect it to remain till something is done to relieve the present water famine. The water that is now being pumped into the Karanji is very bad, little better than mud, and yet many people are compelled to drink it because they can obtain nothing better. After being pumped it should have passed over a bed of sand, and then over another of charcoal so that the contaminating substances might be taken away. This would only have cost a few rupees, and might have prevented many from dying, whoever neglected this precaution ought to be severely reprimanded. All the water in the Sankey's tank ought at once to be let into the Dharmambudi tank, and if this were done some relief would be afforded to the inhabitants of the City. But they naturally ask why the Dharmambudi tank is now so dry, formerly at this time it was quite full, now it is empty, and the explanation is that the feeders have been cut off, and that the water that ought to come into this reservoir flows in another direction. This ought not to have been allowed, and an enquiry ought to be made about the matter. The feeders should be restored, and the water allowed to come into the tank as in former times. If the place is so badly off for water in October what will be its condition next April? But more must be done. There must be a water supply for the place as well as for the Civil and Military Station and till this has been accomplished we shall be exposed to water famines and reduced to using water that is not fit to drink. It is high time something was done.

Occasional Notes

We understand that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore ... intends visiting Madras, next month, with the object of meeting the Viceroy.

We understand that the "Native Entertainment" to be given to the Viceroy in Madras on 27th November is an entertainment which is to be given at the house of Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasamy Mudaliar, C. I. E.

It appears that at the presentation to Lady Roberts of a diamond bracelet as a parting gift from friends in Simla, His Excellency the Viceroy stated that Lord Roberts would not be able to accept any extension of time as Commander in Chief and the announcement of his successor might any day be expected.

The "oldest inhabitant" professes not to remember ever having experienced such a heavy monsoon as that experienced this year in Hyderabad. Over 40 inches of rain have already fallen, the average rainfall being 30. Reports from the Districts complain of the crops being seriously injured in many places from the long continued rains.

The elderly Mahomedan official who is alleged to have made offensive proposals to a European gentleman's daughter at Hyderabad, is reported to have said that he meant nothing wrong, but really wished to marry the lady. It is reported that the accused has a wife already, and is himself older than the girl's father. The case will shortly come before the Nizam.

The cow killing case in Jhind State has been exciting considerable interest in native circles. An agitation on the subject has been started among the Mahomedans of Delhi to protest against the treatment of their co-religionists by the Jhind Council of Regency in the case, and with regard to the use of beef by Mahomedans in the State. An Address is to be presented to the local Government soliciting the immediate appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the matter.

The Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary in Hyderabad has, according to one correspondent, been suspended from the office for disobedience of the Nizam's orders in unduly delaying the submission of an explanation he had been called upon to make in the Pamphlet Case, and then sending an evasive and disrespectful reply. Another correspondent says the immediate cause of Mehdi Hassan's suspension is his having written a most grossly impertinent letter to His Highness.

The Hyderabad Correspondent of the *Hindu* says —" The Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur has been appointed to act as Home Secretary, and Mr Ali Raza Khan as Chief Justice. Orders have been issued for the suspension of Moulvie Ekbal Ali, Joint Revenue Secretary, and most probably the Nawab Mohsunul Mulk Bahadur will take charge of the Revenue Secretaryship. The Viceroy will not pay a visit to the Ellora Caves after all, as cholera is reported to be prevalent about the place now."

In consequence of Dr Pallen's recent speech on the rupee question, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved that the time has come when the feasibility of establishing the same standard of value in India as in other parts of the British Empire should be seriously considered. The fall in exchange has compelled several men from Trinity College, Dublin—among others one of the most brilliant and promising mathematicians Dublin has seen for years—to give up their idea of entering the Indian service.

Mr. Seymour Keay, M. P., says the Allahabad *Morning Post*, is connected with a money lending concern at Hyderabad, and he has just come out to look after its affairs. "The Hon'ble Member's annual visit invariably means pressure being brought to bear all round, and it has certainly had that effect on the present occasion if we may accept the return last week of four lakhs of an advance to the State to signify anything. Does the Government know of Mr. Seymour Keay's institution and on what lines it is worked?"

A Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs to the *Indian Daily News* —" All Hyderabad is rejoicing over Mushtaq Hussain's deputation. Yesterday hundreds of respectable native gentlemen and several nobles went and offered flowers, &c., on the late Nizam's tomb and distributed sweets. Thanksgivings were also offered in the mosques." He adds —" The *Deccan Budget*, while singing the praise of Mushtaq Hussain, insinuates that Mr Plowden was the cause of Mushtaq and Mehdi Hussain's removal. This is an audaciously false statement. The object of the intriguers is evidently to make out a case of 'British interference' in a Native State, and thereby try to remove Mr. Plowden from the Residency."

As important changes are now taking place in the Hyderabad administration, it is high time, says the *Indian Daily News*, that His Highness should see that the treasury is all right, and satisfy himself what has become of the large surplus. It is said that certain officials have utilised a large sum from the Court of Wards' funds to their own use. A short time ago the Hyderabad Government borrowed eight lakhs from an Arab Chief. This is in contravention of orders passed by the first Sir Salar Jung, who ordered that neither Government nor the noblemen were to put themselves in the hands of the Arabs by borrowing from them.

The Madras *Mail* says —Bangalore Municipality has resolved to spend no less than Rs 6,000 on decorations and other purposes, on the occasion of the reception of His Excellency the Governor General on his approaching visit to Bangalore. Seemingly they have more money than they know what to do with in the Bangalore Municipality. So large a sum as Rs. 6,000 is surely far too much to expend in decorations, etc., and the rate-payers will no doubt wince at the lavishness of the Commissioners. Lord Wenlock set a good example during his former tour which it would be well to remember. If there must be decorations, and there should on such extraordinary occasions, the public should be asked to subscribe towards their cost.

SAYS the Madras *Mail*.—An [illegible] twenty on[illegible] whose unhappy career and ending are reported at some length in the London newspapers received this week, will not have lived all [illegible] vain if his case serve to direct the attention of Indian parents to the grave dangers and temptations that beset the paths of their sons in the great cities of the West. We can quite understand how [illegible] Chakravarti [illegible] calculated to [illegible] credit that [illegible] in the minds of many at home Indians. Yet what shall we say of the guilt of the parents themselves who send forth their sons thus unprepared from [illegible]? Surely they must be [illegible] worthy than their erring offspring? [illegible] reminding upon them the [illegible] which they owe [illegible] the duty [illegible] interests of those who under the [illegible] [illegible] must [illegible] to [illegible] resist.

Local and Provincial

[illegible] the gentleman who was for many years Deputy Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey [illegible] Military Department [illegible]

A [illegible] BIRTH.—[illegible] female [illegible] village [illegible] well.

[illegible] This disease [illegible] to have [illegible] in the Civil and Military Station [illegible] cases being reported from [illegible] and one or two in other outlying suburbs.

A [illegible] It has been notified that the South [illegible] Railway [illegible] between [illegible] being [illegible] will [illegible] stations for four or five days.

THE WEATHER. We [illegible] [illegible] hope [illegible] [illegible]

H[illegible] MAHARAJAH [illegible] MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who is [illegible] to [illegible] next will [illegible] Mysore [illegible] that City [illegible] His Highness will [illegible] *en route* to [illegible]

THE [illegible] ACCIDENT OF 1891.—[illegible] Nagappa [illegible] the Railway [illegible] year [illegible] Company [illegible] thousand by paying Rs. 600 [illegible] injured person [illegible] now [illegible] Rs. 2000 ?

MR. G. G. PERKINS.—We are sorry to have to record the death of this gentleman, who for many years was employed in the service of the Mysore Commission. After [illegible] he obtained the posts of Magistrate and Treasury [illegible] the C. and M. Station in [illegible] in 1886 Mr. [illegible] very [illegible] be [illegible] ted by a large circle of friends.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR AND THE STATION MASTER.—We hear that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar wrote to the Assistant Traffic Manager of S. M. Railway Company that it was his wish to settle the matter privately by offering an apology, that the Assistant Traffic Manager declined to compromise and that he is determined to prosecute Mr. Rungaswami Iyengar soon after the departure of the Viceroy from Mysore. We are next told that Mr. Rungaswami Iyengar sought for an interview with the Assistant Traffic Manager but that it was [illegible] refused. We refer to this again in our next.—M. H.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MYSORE

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Mysore:—

Thursday 10th November

Arrive Bangalore 8 A. M. Breakfast at [illegible] Railway Station; change into [illegible] Railway and leave for Mysore by Special train arriving [illegible] lunch in train *en route*.

Reception by His Highness the Maharajah at the Railway Station.

Drive to Government House receiving addresses of welcome *en route*.

[illegible]

Friday 11th November

Morning [illegible] at 9 A. M.

Visit of His Highness the Maharajah to His Excellency the Viceroy at [illegible]

Return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharajah [illegible] [illegible] His Excellency might [illegible] [illegible] about 7 P. M. view [illegible] during the Dasara [illegible] H. H. the Maharajah will [illegible] usual. After dinner fireworks.

Saturday 12th November

Morning [illegible]

[illegible] Visit the Maharani's Girls School and [illegible] other institutions and drive through the town of Mysore. Private dinner. After dinner, Native entertainment (nautch and music) at [illegible] Hall and general illuminations.

Sunday 13th, Sunday 20th November

Leave Mysore [illegible] [illegible] Kheddah Camp [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Drive [illegible] into the stockade [illegible] [illegible] Return to Mysore on 20th.

Monday 21st November

Drive to Seringapatam in the afternoon [illegible] Dowlat Bagh [illegible] Bangalore starting at [illegible] M.

Tuesday 22nd November

[illegible] and leave Bangalore [illegible] Railway Station [illegible] from the Municipalities of the City and Military Station *en route* to Railway [illegible] Drive through the City [illegible] [illegible]

Drive [illegible] Railway [illegible]

Wednesday 23th November

Review of [illegible] Regiment of Cavalry [illegible]

[illegible] Station Street [illegible] [illegible] Orphanage at 4:30 P. M.

[illegible] Department [illegible] afternoon [illegible] Kheddah Camp.

ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Famine Expenditure.—The financial results of the monsoon [illegible] commission of famine [illegible] were as follows:—

		Amount granted Rs.
1	Village Relief Works collection of [illegible] bark and bamboo and [illegible] Cultivation	2 10 300
2	Drinking Water wells	1 33 700
3	Allowance to Patels and Shanbhogs	48,800
4	[illegible] to Sowcars	20 200
5	Gratuitous Relief	1 000
6	Relief to Weavers	85 300
7	Loans for Irrigation Wells	2 80 000
8	[illegible]	21 400
9	Extra Officers and Establishments	25 000
	Total	8 0[illegible],700

Out of [illegible] amounting to Rs. 80[illegible],700 Rs. 187 300 [illegible] Works Department [illegible] 1891–92 [illegible] 96,000 [illegible] [illegible]

Gardens.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Improvement of [illegible].—[illegible] Mysore [illegible] [illegible]

Public Works—Railways.—As regards the Public Works Department [illegible] Bangalore [illegible] Mysore [illegible] State [illegible] Madras Railway Company [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible]

A [illegible] Rs. 1,30,000 [illegible]

[illegible] Branch Railway from Birur to Shimoga 38½ miles in length. The Surveys have been completed and the estimate is under preparation.

It has been arranged that the Mysore Nanjangud Railway 15½ miles in length, should be paid for out of State Funds instead of from the unexpended balance of capital with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company who will however work it for the State on terms similar to those for the Bangalore-Hindupur line.

The best routes for connecting Hassan and Chikmagalur with our Railway system await further investigation which will be made this year. The reconnaissance already made shows the feasibility of comparatively easy lines for these branches.

Ordinary Public Works.—On Public Works other than Railways, the total outlay from State Revenues and from Local, Irrigation and Police Funds together amounted to Rs 36,84,000. In addition to this Rs. 1,30,000 was spent on works belonging to other Departments. The total outlay of Rs. 38,24,000 is the largest on record for ordinary Public Works, and its distribution under the several heads of service was as follows:—

Service Heads	Original Rs	Repairs Rs	Total Rs
Military	68 000	4 000	72 000
Civil Buildings	3,30 000	50 000	3 81 000
[illegible]	4 03 000	[illegible]	10 [illegible] 000
Irrigation	11 11 000	[illegible] 000	12 [illegible] 00
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2 40 000	12 000	2 52 000
Tools and Plant			23 000
Establishment			[illegible] 000
			36,84 000
Suspense			10 000
			36 94 000
Non-Budget Works debited to Forest, Education, and Muzrayi Budgets, Imperial Funds, Contributions &c			1 30 000
		Total	38 24 000

Under "Military," the outlay was chiefly on the improvement and extension of the accommodation for the Silladar and Barr Forces at the Headquarters of Districts which are now badly housed. A revised forecast of the requirements of the Military Department for the next few years is now under preparation and it will be necessary to make a special grant to meet the same. A project amounting to nearly 4 lakhs is now before Government for providing new Lines and [illegible] for the Imperial Service Regiment at the Lower [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The expenditure under "Civil Buildings" was on works of general utility all over the State and particularly on the completion of the Maharaja's College, the Public Offices, and the Government House all in the Mysore City. A large number of minor works were also carried out including the construction of Dispensaries of which several were in hand.

As regards our lines of communication, we have altogether over 5 000 miles of opened roads and they are being maintained as efficiently as possible from Provincial and District Funds. Their further improvement and extension continue to engage the attention of the Department. The important bridge across the Tunga at Harihar was completed and the [illegible] which is across the [illegible] may be said to be practically complete. The two great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] West Coast [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] traffic. Satisfactory progress was made with the [illegible] works in [illegible] [illegible] Mysore District [illegible] Hangal [illegible] 16 bridges [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The system of proposed communications in the Western Malnad of Nagar is engaging the careful attention of our Engineers. On the [illegible] [illegible] for traffic, [illegible] [illegible] West Coast [illegible] Bombay [illegible] [illegible] the project. The entire system of proposed communications for opening out this [illegible] [illegible] 7 lakhs of rupees spread over a series of years

The large outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements' was chiefly on works of sanitation, drainage, water-supply and other public improvements The construction of the Chamarajendra Road, which runs from the South gate of the Mysore Fort to the new town, the filling in of Purnaiya's Nala near Moola Ghat, constructing frontages to the market, the settling tank for the Kukarhalli Water-supply, all in Mysore City, have been in hand during the year, as also the drainage works of Shimoga Sanitary improvements in other large towns are much needed, but it is not possible to do much in this direction without grants of money from the State and the deputation of a qualified officer, and the subject is now engaging the attention of the Government. The question of water supply to the Pettah of Bangalore is now under investigation in the Public Works Department

As in previous years, "Irrigation Works' had the largest share of the annual Public Works grant, namely 13 lakhs nearly This sum was spent on the construction of new Anikuts and Channels, the restoration and enlargement of ruined and silted up Thanks and the maintenance and improvement of Tanks in action In Kolar, 3 important new reservoirs across the Chitravati, Pinakani and North Pennar progressed well, in spite of an adverse season These works will probably be completed during the current year The Borankanave Dam and the Hindalahalli Tank in the Tumkur District, the Rokalgere works in the Chitaldroog District, the Sulekere Tank and the Ramasamudram, Rampur and Hulhalli Channels in the Mysore District, the Danavadi Tank and Sogal Anikat and Channels in the Shimoga District, the Arasinkatte Tank, the Anikat across the Veda to feed Paitangere Tank, the Madag Tank and Channels and Yagati Anikat and Channels in the Kadur District and the Mulale Anikat and Channels and the extension of the Srirama-devar Channels in the Hassan District, all large incomplete works of previous years, progressed satisfactorily during the period under review

Investigations are being made for improving and extending the irrigation capabilities of the existing Anikats on the Cauvery river and more on this will be said hereafter if they prove successful

The Minor Tanks Restoration scheme was held in abeyance in all tracts which suffered from the drought, where as many Minor Tanks as possible were taken up as Relief Works and improved at Government cost under the superintendence of the Village headmen is already explained The cost of works thus carried out was met from special grants sanctioned for the purpose and is not included in the accounts of the Public Works Department

Before leaving the subject of Public Works I wish to inform you that our Chief Engineer Colonel C Bowen, R E, so long connected with our Public Works Department, has been compelled by ill health to leave for England Since 1885 he has been at the head of the Public Works Department To him belongs the credit of having, by generous sympathy and wise guidance brought the young native executive service to its present high standard of efficiency He has laid the Government under obligations to him by the warm interest he took in all that affected the prestige of the State and the well being of the people The Durbar have always placed the utmost confidence in his judgment and administrative capacity, and they sincerely hope that at the end of his leave, his health may permit of his returning to India and resuming charge once more of our Public Works Department

Forests —Owing to the irregular and scanty rain fall, planting operations could not be proceeded with on as large a scale as in previous years The area brought under planting was 1,142 acres or a little less than two square miles. On financial grounds also, the Government have deemed it necessary to restrict planting operations during the next three or four years In other respects too, the Forest Budget has been somewhat curtailed

Our *Sandalwood receipts* have again increased last year, though the quantity sold was less The higher rates obtained for most of the classes, and notably for roots, swelled the income

Kheddas —In November and January last two drives were made into stockades in the Kakankote Forest, and 75 elephants were in all captured Out of 50 elephants retained, 17 were Tuskers and 2 Makunas. These were sold in batches at Palghat, Tellicherry and Hyderabad and also at Paschimavahini for a total sum of Rs 40,369 Mr Sanderson, the Superintendent of Kheddas, died in May last, and in him we have lost a valuable officer to whom belonged the sole credit of starting and successfully working the plan of Khedda operations now in use

Forest Revenue —Excluding Kheddas, the Forest receipts amounted to Rs 16,06 346 as against an expenditure of Rs 6,11,701 for the past official year of 15 months, showing a surplus in favour of the Department of Rs 9,94,645 But Rs 8,60,319 of this surplus was from sandal alone, in respect of which the operations of the Department were necessarily confined to collection and preparation

Excise —The improved system of management of the Arrack and Toddy Revenues recently introduced was in successful working during the last three months of the past year

Arrack —By separating the manufacture, from the sale of Arrack, we were able to attract to the business of manufacture the capital, resources and technical knowledge of a large Madras Firm and thereby to reduce the price of the manufactured article to 10¾ annas per gallon This very moderate price has enabled us, (while retaining the old rate of retail price, namely Rs 5—5—0 per gallon) to enhance the rate of duty correspondingly, from Rs 3—5—0 to Rs 4, except in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and in the Manjirabad, Hassan and Belur Taluks, where on account of the distance the new rate of duty had to be fixed at Rs 3—14—0 The enhanced rates of duty adopted are expected to yield an additional revenue of nearly two lakhs upon the same quantity of consumption as in the previous year The right to vend the liquor has been sold throughout the Province in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields individual shops have been sold under what is called 'the Separate Shop System', elsewhere the right to vend has been sold by circles of villages in a few special cases by entire Taluks under the "Vend Rent System" By thus disposing of the right to vend, a Revenue of over one lakh of rupees has been realized and the work of vending is placed in the hands of a large number of persons possessing local knowledge and influence, whose watchfulness in their own interest will be a most useful check upon illicit distillation in their respective tracts Satisfactory arrangements have been made through a Government Agent for the carriage of liquor to the various localities outside the Bangalore District It is expected that the new system will improve the Arrack Revenue by about 2½ or 3 lakhs per annum, without any increase in consumption

Toddy —The system of small and convenient Toddy farms which I described to you last year has also been introduced from 1st April last Attempts to introduce a similar system had failed on previous occasions and it is therefore particularly gratifying that we have now succeeded in placing it on a satisfactory and workable basis In the place of the 8 District farms which before existed, we have now 1 236 farms distributed over the whole Province, and the anticipated Revenue from them is 14 lakhs, that is to say, about 4 lakhs better than under the previous system

This increase of revenue is due not to any increase in the number of shops for the sale of toddy—for their number remains the same as before—but entirely to the abolition of needless intermediaries between the Government which owns the date groves and the small farmer who supplies a certain number of shops from a particular grove or part of a grove The Government District Contractor, the Taluk Shikmidar and the Vannimdar of the old system no longer exist and the business of drawing toddy and supplying it to the existing shops is distributed among a large number of farmers under the new system This arrangement, in addition to the increased revenue it secures to the State, is expected to lead to several indirect benefits, such as the better preservation of our date groves, the improvement of the condition of the Ediger or Toddy drawing Class who have suffered much under the Contract system hitherto in force, the satisfactory settlement of Inamdars' claims to the Toddy Revenue, a better distribution of the profits resulting from toddy farms, the means of remunerating minor village servants, a most useful class hitherto much neglected

Continued

General Summary.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC NUISANCE ?—The Sessions Judge of Madura, referred to the High Court, as to whether the finding of the Deputy Magistrate of Madura, that a person by erecting a stone platform in a public roadway, and building thereon a pandal, was guilty of causing an obstruction under section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, was correct as in his opinion no obstruction had been caused to any particular person or persons Their lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker ruled that the Sessions Judge was right in holding that the conviction could not be sustained under section 283, but as the accused had encroached on the public way and had reduced the width of the street from 14 to 8 feet, such an act was a public nuisance and was punishable as such

LION TAMING MADE EASY —A certain German tamer of wild beasts always entered the cage dressed in a "loud" Hungarian costume, with large top boots The moment he appeared the lions fell back in terror and cowered down in a corner, whence they were with difficulty dislodged It was evident that the very sight of him inspired them with terror How was it done ? His plan has at least the merit of being original. He obtained a lay figure which he dressed up in the attractive costume he was in the habit of wearing The very features were closely imitated as were the proportions and build of the man The disguise was so perfect that even human beings might have mistaken the make up for the original The figure was introduced into the cage and made to stand upright, but after a while it was knocked over, when with a bound the lions rushed with open jaws on their prey Suddenly they began to howl with pain, and withdrew to a corner with bleeding mouths and tongues The manikin was covered all over with sharp iron spikes, concealed under the brilliant uniform Twice the tamer tried this experiment the lions did not more the second time He then commenced his course of training attired in a costume similar to that of the wooden figure though he had never entered a cage before

OFFICIAL CHANGES AT HYDERABAD —A correspondent at Hyderabad writes to the *Times of India* —The Hyderabad world is in a state of excitement over the late official changes No one was surprised when it was announced a week ago that Nawab Moostaq Hossein's resignation of the Revenue Secretaryship had been accepted by the Nizam But the news that the acceptance of his resignation was accompanied by an order to leave the State within a week came as a thunderbolt to many No reason has as yet been assigned for the order, which seems a harsh one just now though when the facts of the case are fully known it may be viewed differently Nawab Mahdi Hassan has been suspended from the Home Secretaryship and his office has been provisionally handed over to Moulvi Ali Raza Khan Chief Judge of the High Court In official circles a good deal of anxiety prevails, and Nawab Mehdi Ali is looked on by many as being the coming man It is a strange coincidence that Viceroys always visit Hyderabad in troublous times In 1884 Lord Ripon found the utmost confusion there after the joint administration of the Peshkar and the younger Salar Jung, and he hardly improved matters by advising the Nizam to place full power in the hands of the latter Lord Dufferin in 1886 was called in to try and smooth matters between the Nizam and his Minister, and the arrangements then made were not altogether satisfactory It is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne's visit may mark the opening of a more peaceful era

Extracts

THE CZAR AND CZARINA

It was recently reported that the Czar and Czarina had visited two cholera hospitals in St Petersburg, where the Czar went from bed to bed and shook hands with all the patients, inspiring them with the hope of recovery, whilst the Czarina did the same in the women's wards, where Her Majesty kissed a nurse on both cheeks, although the woman was suffering from cholera. The Austrian papers (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sept. 25) give an account of the recent doings of their Russian Majesties in another quarter, which like the above story, is calculated greatly to enhance their popularity in Russia and beyond its borders. The Czar and Czarina had been present at the "storming" of Fort Mannovski during the manœuvres at Ivangorod, and were just entering a special train to return to that town when they heard of an accident to two soldiers through the bursting of a gun, by which one man lost his arm and another was wounded in the side Not only did the Czar order the train to stop and the two soldiers to be brought into it in order the quicker to obtain surgical aid at the hospital of Ivangorod, but their Majesties at once went to the battery where the accident occurred to superintend the conveyance of the wounded men to the train Arrived there, the Czarina knelt down by the side of the man who had suffered the worst injuries, and supported his head until the poor soldier's rolled up cloak could be placed under it The Czar and Czarina then walked by the side of the wounded men till the train was reached, where, of course, the patients had every attention, while on arriving in Ivangorod they were carried to the hospital with all possible care These are traits in the character of the Russian Sovereign and his august consort (says the *Standard's correspondent*) which ought not to be ignored in the foreign Press, where the ordinary reader sees the name of the Czar so often associated with tales of cruel oppression, disregard of human life, and human misery

THE HIGH COURT SESSIONS

The forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court will inaugurate a change in the manner in which cases are committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates. Hitherto the Magistrates have committed cases when the Sessions were about to begin, when they had actually begun, and even towards the end of the sitting The result was that serious inconvenience sometimes resulted There was little or no time for the Crown Office to prepare the records of the cases, for the Crown Prosecutor to master the facts, for the presiding Judge to study the record of committal or for the prisoners to decide upon a line of defence, to subpœna witnesses and to engage Counsel The Sessions were also unexpectedly protracted by the continuous committal of cases not previously arranged for, and this threw out of order the programme of business of the other divisions of the High Court It may be remembered that at the last Sessions but one Mr Justice Parker abruptly closed the sitting before the Calendar had been fully gone through As we showed at the time, this procedure on the part of the Judge was not only illegal, since it resulted in the general jail delivery being burked, but it was very hard on one of the accused, Sethia Chetty, whose case had been only partly heard, and who was put to all inconvenience and anxiety of having his fate postponed to the next Sessions To avoid a possible repetition of this inconvenience and trouble, the High Court has issued instructions to the Presidency Magistrates not to commit cases to a Sessions proceeding, unless there is some pressing reason for doing so or unless the case is so simple and the record so light and complete that no inconvenience would result to the Sessions Court Should the Magistrates desire thus to burden a pending Sessions, they are directed in the first place to communicate with the Clerk of the Crown, who will reply whether the step be a desirable one or not This procedure is founded on the practice prevailing in England, in accordance with which no cases are tried at the Assizes which do not arrive in time to be submitted to the Grand Jury The practice in the Mofussil Courts is very similar to that of the English Courts. But in the districts, of course, in a great number of the cases tried at Sessions the parties concerned have to travel great distances, which is not so in the Presidency town —*Mail*

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THE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 29th Oct.—According to the convention agreed to with China, Russia has commenced organising Consulates in the interior of China with a view to extending her trade and competing with the British.

Allahabad, 29th Oct —A largely attended public meeting was held here this evening to elect delegates for the eighth Indian National Congress, Mr J. E Howard presiding. Eighty-five delegates, representing all classes, were elected Great enthusiasm was evinced regarding the approaching session

Simla, 29th Oct —No official communication has reached the Foreign Office on the subject of the Ministerial Crisis in Hyderabad State It is probable that it has been reserved in view of the Viceroy's and Sir Henry Durand's visit

According to the last communications from Kabul, the Amir was still at Paghman. The report that the recent successes of his troops were not decisive is confirmed That they have inflicted a severe punishment on the Hazaras is true, but they lost heavily in the process and great difficulty in maintaining supplies continues to hamper their operations. The capture of Oruzgan has not materially improved their position The Hazaras have been able to block the road to Ghuznee and the only access to Oruzgan is from the South.

BERLIN, 31st *Oct* —A grand ceremony took place to-day at Wittenberg, on the occasion of re-opening of the church where Luther affixed his defiance of the Pope. The Emperor William and all the Protestant Princes of Germany, the Duke of York, and a number of Generals in full uniform were present. After the ceremony was over a grand banquet took place. The Emperor William made a speech which was liberal in tone, and said that the Reformation which began there 1517 had taught absolute religious toleration.

Paris, 1st November —It is officially announced that the French have finally routed the Dahomeyans and encamped close to Abomey

Poona, 2nd Nov —Replying to the Address presented to-day at Ganeshkind by the Poona City Municipality, in which allusion was made to the reconstitution of Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils, Lord Lansdowne said that the importance of this Reform had forced itself upon him from the time since he commenced his term of office in India, and he had never ceased to press it upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government. The proposals of the Government of India had received the cordial support of both the great Political Parties at home, and he rejoiced to know that Government was now able to predict with something like certainty that the time was near at hand when effect would be given to the Statue passed this summer by the Imperial Parliament. He assured his audience he had spared no efforts, and would spare none now, in order to give effect to that important measure, which would afford fresh stimulus to the policy of Local Self Government, initiated by Lord Mayo's Administration and developed by his successor. The Government of India was at this moment in correspondence with the Secretary of State as to the rules and regulations to be issued under the new Act, and it would obviously be improper for him to offer them a premature announcement of the Government of India's intentions but he might without indiscretion tell them that the Government was in agreement with them upon one of the most important principles involved, and that it hoped to be able to recognise urban and rural boards in several Provinces of India as units for selection of some proportion of the non-official Members of the Reformed Councils. Government did not pretend that it was going to introduce into India the fully developed representative institution of the kind which had been gradually and laboriously built up in Western Europe, but the proposed enlargement of the Councils in adding to them members who would be, as far as the conditions of this country permitted, representative of the principal classes and interests of India. The concession of interpellation and the admission of an annual discussion on the Financial Statements of the different Governments would, he ventured to think, give to the deliberations of Councils importance and a degree of public usefulness which they had up to the present time not attained.

Allahabad, 1st Nov.—The investiture of Maharajah Sir Shamsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Star of India, took place at Kantmandu on the 27th ultimo The Resident Colonel Wylie, himself a Companion of the Order, conducted the ceremony in a Durbar held at the Hanuman Dhoka Palace.

London, 2nd Nov —The Indian Currency Committee, presided over by Lord Herschell, has heard the evidence of Mr. James Thorburn, of Sir C. Forbes and Co, and also of the Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland. The sittings have been adjourned for a week.

The *Standard* states that Russia has demanded of the Porte that all Russian war materials shall have a free passage through the Dardanelles at any time and without previous sanction

London, 3rd Nov.—Sir Henry Loch, Governer of the Cape, speaking last evening, predicted that the gold production of the Rand would soon be double what it now is, thus assisting the solution of the Silver Question.

Hyderabad, 3rd Nov,— The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived here this evening at 4 30 accompanied by Sir Mortimer Durand, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Colonel Lord William Beresford, Mr. J. Crawford, Surgeon Major Fenn, Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, Lieutenant H. A Pakenham, Lieutenant E. H. Pollen and Mr F. W. Latimer. They were met at Wadi by the Agent and Manager and other officials of the Nizam's Railway. At the station His Excellency was received by H. H. the Nizam and Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, the Resident, and introduced to the leading Nobles.

Among those present on the platform to receive their Excellencies were all the leading Nobles of Hyderabad, the Nizam's Troops, the Hyderabad Contingent and the British Troops stationed at Secunderabad and Bolarum, the Residency officials, and several others. The Earl of Kerry and Mr. W. H. Cavendish, who came up by the previous night's Mail, also met Lord and Lady Lansdowne at the Station.

On the Station platform were drawn up a Body Guard of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, of the 2nd Nizam's Regular Infantry.

Their Excellencies, after a brief conversation on the platform left for the Residency, accompanied by the Resident in the State carriage of the Nizam, escorted by a full squadron of the 21st Hussars. H. H. the Nizam and his Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, followed, escorted by a squadron of the Nizam's Lancers, the rest of the Viceregal and Residency suite occupied the rest of the Nizam's carriages.

The arrangements to give His Excellency a fitting welcome were on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. The handsome Station was gorgeously decorated internally, and outside a magnificent triumphal arch, bearing loyal inscriptions, was erected. The streets from the Station to the Residency were a mass of bunting borne on Venetian masts along and across the roads, while splendid arches spanned the road at intervals. All the available Nizam's troops lined the roads leading to the Residency.

Hyderabad, 5th Nov.—His Excellency was received at the Residency by a Guard of Honour, with band and Queen's colours, *of the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment,* and a Guard of Honour and band of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles under the Command of Captain Cares. There was a small dinner party at the Residency last night, and after that a Levee at 9-30 P. M. It was Queen's weather up to 7 P. M., and after that heavy rain fell up to midnight.

Allahabad, 3rd Nov. The decision of the Special Court appointed to try the accused in the Ulwar Murder Case has resulted in sentence of death being passed on Major Ramchunder and Akhey Singh, transportation for life on Budhu, and seven years on Chandra. *Munshi and Chooma* were discharged. This variety of sentences on the several accused is generally appreciated when it is remembered that Ramchunder carried out the murder. Under his instructions the gang of assassins met him in the garden and went out thence on their ghastly work. In connection with the others accused with the crime, the verdict cannot be questioned. Munshi and Chooma frankly confessed on a promise of free pardon. Akhey Singh, in the course of the trial, knowing he had no hope, also confessed. Of these three actual murderers, Chooma stopped the horses on the *roadway and the others used their swords,* Budhu, a Jemadar of the Artillery, patrolled the road on horseback whilst the Dewan was being killed, and Chandra assisted the murderers to leave the city.

The theory of the defence regarding the complicity of the late Maharajah Mangal Singh was apparently ignored by the Court. Mr. Colvin intends appealing against the sentences.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1892.

SANKEY'S TANK.

As we stated in our last issue the water supply of the City is in a very poor way. The Dharmambudhi tank is nearly dry, and the *people* are greatly inconvenienced to provide what is required. Never before in the history of the place has there been such a scarcity at this time of the year. Generally there is an abundance of water during this month. It was in the months of *March, April* and *May* that the place suffered in former years. It is said that the channels that brought water into the tank have been cut off, and that very little gets into it except what comes down from the clouds. Whatever the cause may be, there is the fact *that the tank* that used to supply many of the people of the City with water is now dry, or nearly so, and that much distress is felt in consequence. It is our firm conviction that the cause of the cholera that now prevails is the bad water the inhabitants of the City *have to drink.* It is being pumped up into the Karanji, and the people have to make use of it, although they are aware how bad its quality is. They cannot help themselves. But as the Dharmambudhi tank is empty the Sankey's tank should be called into requisition, and if the water it holds were properly used it would supply a good quantity for the use of the people. The history of this reservoir is rather a curious one. It was constructed during the time of the Mysore Commission, and Colonel Sankey was the Officer who took the work in hand. The land, it was said, was not very suitable for such a tank, but the best was made of it. When the reservoir was finished it was discovered that it could not be used for the Civil and Military Station without *pumping, and that, in fact, it could not* well be utilised for that part of the place. For this reason it obtained the name of "Sankey's Folly." For years no use whatever was made of the water it contained, and its existence was almost forgotten. Then it was suggested that it might supply water to Miller's reservoirs by having its water pumped into them, and we believe an attempt of the kind was made. But this was not a success and it was plain to be seen that it could not do much good to the people in the Civil and Military Station. It is quite clear however, that the tank might be a blessing to the City. If the sluices were opened, the water would run down by gravitation, and there would be no pumping required *as is the case with* regard to the Civil and Military Station. But still the British authorities do not wish to give up the reservoir to the City, but wish to retain it themselves. This is something like the dog in the manger, and *such conduct is very reprehensible.* It should also be recollected that the tank was constructed with money obtained from Mysore tax-payers, that not a rupee was given by the British Government, and consequently we fail to see why this Government should now put forward a claim to it. If the latter had provided the funds, it would have a right to the water in the tank, even though there might be no use for the same. But the *people of Mysore provided the means for* digging the tank, although the Province was then under British rule. Now it has been put under the sovereignty of the Maharajah the tank should be given up by the British authorities or rather it ought to have been given up long ago. There is another reason why the people in the Pettah should enjoy the water in Sankey's tank. Some of the feeders that used to bring water to the Dharmambudhi tank now carry it into the former reservoir. The Pettah has thus been robbed of some of its water, and it is only right it should be put in possession of the tank that has robbed it of its rights. The case seems very clear. If it had not been for the construction of Sankey's reservoir far more water would be enjoyed by the people of the Pettah than is the case at present, and this, as far as can be done, ought to be made good to them. This would be fair and equitable and we should be very glad if the British authorities would see the matter in this light. We have more than once recommended the same thing, but nothing has yet been done in the direction pointed out. But this may be accomplished in time, and till it has been we must not be weary with regard to the task of showing what is wrong. The City is now in great need of water, and this must be obtained wherever it may be found and, at once. The Viceroy's visit should be taken advantage of to push the water question both in the City and the Civil and *Military Station. Water is required in both* places, and a scheme is required that would give this necessary of life to both. It is believed the Hebbal tank would supply quite enough for the two places, and we should like to see it carried out. But till some comprehensive scheme can be taken in hand, the water in Sankey's tank must be released for the Pettah, and this the inhabitants have every right to demand.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

We are certain that all the people in Bangalore, whether subjects of the Queen-Empress or of the Maharajah will be glad to welcome the Viceroy when he comes as a visitor to the place. He is the representative of the ruler of the empire, and he travels about in that capacity. It has only been of late years that the head of the Indian Government has been able to travel about as does the present Viceroy. In former years the communications were so bad that it took a long time to move from one place to another. It took weeks, sometimes months, to get to a place that can now be reached in a few days, and reached in comfort. The railway has brought places close together, so to say, and the Viceroy *can be in* Simla one week, and at Madras the next. This is a great advantage and must produce a great effect upon the country and the people. The ruler of the country can see any part of it now with ease while *formerly such an official* could only see a small portion of it. But it is to be feared that these visits may degenerate into mere pleasure seeking. Those who accompany the Viceroy may not care to attend to much business while they are *travelling* about, but may prefer to take their ease, to see what they can, and make things easy for the head of the State. It is always the case that great officials do not see things as they really are. Dirty wells are whitewashed, gutters are cleaned, roads are repaired and everything is put in order, or, at least, as much as possible. [illegible] prepared. It is necessary that the Viceroy should look into things himself. That he should know what the people require, and do his best to meet the wants of all. For instance, if famine is raging in any of the districts [illegible] he should require [illegible] were successful. If [illegible] has fallen. If he should find out the cause and suggest remedies. Here in Bangalore we want pure water, but we are not certain that the subject will be brought before Lord Lansdowne. No doubt the address to be *presented by the Municipality of the Civil* and Military Station is concerned that [illegible] want of water, the document will simply be one of welcome. [illegible] all that is required, it is right that the representative of Her Majesty should be welcomed [illegible] and right loyally, but [illegible] something should follow. The Viceroy should be given to understand that [illegible] the place is [illegible] water supply, and [illegible] asked to see that [illegible]. The opportunity should not be allowed to slip without advantage being taken of it.

Occasional Notes.

A Contemporary's Hyderabad correspondent states that two more high local officials are likely to be suspended soon.

The leading native gentlemen of Madras are making arrangements to receive Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., on his arrival in Madras. Mr. Digby's visit to Madras is chiefly in connection with the Electric Tramway.

The appointments of Mr. H. B. Grigg as Resident in Travancore, in the place of Mr. Hannyngton, retired, and of Dr. D. Duncan, as Director of Public Instruction appear in last number of the *Fort St George Gazette.*

Cocoanut butter is now being made at Mannheim and the demand for it is steadily increasing. The method of manufacture was discovered by Dr. Schlinck, a practical chemist at Ludwigshafen. Indians and Frenchmen know the value of cocoanut oil or fat, but [illegible] first succeeded in producing it as a substitute for butter. Cocoanut butter is of a clear whitish colour, melts at from 26 deg. to 28 deg. C and contains 99.99 per cent. fat.

It is reported in Russian Military circles that the Chinese have at last taken active measures to build a railway through Manchuria, the moving spirit being the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. The line is to run to Girin in the first place, and is afterwards to be extended to the Russian frontier. Its construction is said to be under the directorship of a Chinese official, with Mr. Pethick, American Consul at Tientsin, as his assistant.

Another attempt on the life of the Czar *has been made at Skiernevice* Railway Station. A part of the line was undermined and charged with dynamite, which was exploded by an electric wire from a cottage a hundred yards away, outside the station yard. The Czar's train came safely into the station. The conspirators mistook the train carrying officials in full uniform for that of the Czar and blew up the wrong train, killing five persons. Numerous arrests of suspicious foreigners have been made.

Local and Provincial.

The Sessions.—The Criminal Sessions will be held in Bangalore on the 16th of this month, Mr. N[illegible] Rao Presiding.

The Weather.—A few good showers fell last week, and we fancy the *monsoon* will soon burst. The crops have improved and matters agricultural are looking up.

Birthday of the Prince of Wales.—Wednesday next, the 9th instant, being the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales all the Courts and offices in the City as well as in the Civil and Military Station will be closed.

The Viceroy's Visit.—Arches are springing up in all directions on account of the visit of the Viceroy. The work is being pushed on rapidly, and the whole will be completed by the *time* His Excellency arrives.

The B[illegible] S. M. R.—We are pleased to know that the branch on this line has been opened and that trains are running regularly from Bangalore to [illegible]. Passengers are [illegible] to the public [illegible] if they wish to proceed to [illegible].

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 3rd November 1892.

The 29th October 1892.—No. 6823—G. 1430-92.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, B. Kesavaiengar, Amildar of Hunsur Taluk, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and under Section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the 4th Schedule as those which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, exclusive of the powers mentioned in Clause 4 and 7 of the said Schedule and Sections 12 and 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 6817—G. 1242-92.—T. Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of Tirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk, is deputed on Special duty with the Khedda Elephants to Palghat.

2. Y. Narasimhaiya, Acting Amildar of Nagamangala Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Tirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk during the absence of T. Ramachandra Rao on other duty or until further orders.

No. 6821—G. 1583-92.—Mr. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hassan District, during the employment of Mr. Knight on other duty or until further orders, on being relieved by Mr. Changaya Chetty.

No. 6765—R. 754-92.—Under para 2 of Section 23 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888) the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapter VIII and IX of the said Code, to the K[illegible] village of Karamangalam in the Bangalore Taluk.

The 26th October 1892.—No. 5729—G. 1407-92.—Mr. A. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, delivered over, and Mr. M. Lane Monson, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Tumkur District Treasury on the afternoon of the 10th October 1892.

The 27th October 1892.—No. 5923—G. F. 217-92.—Narasaiya, Amildar of the Nagamangal Taluk, having availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1907—G. F. 167-92 of the 11th August last from the 15th idem and having returned to duty on the 18th October 1892, the unexpired portion of the said leave, viz., 26 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 28th October 1892.—No. 5921—G. F. 246-92.—Mr. B. Kumarasami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. M. Changaiya Chetty

Assistant Superintendent of Police, resumed charge of the Railway Police office on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

No. 6026—G. 1471 92 —The following is a list of the candidates, in order of merit, who have passed in the Civil Account Code and Mysore Service Regulations, and Part XII relating to Travelling Allowance, during the Examination held in August 1892 :—

Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer—Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Dewan's Office.

N. Garudachar—Deputy Munshi, General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Kolar District.

G. Srinivasaiengar—Revenue Sharistodar, Kadur District.

A. Raja Rao—Forest Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.

T. Vasudeva Rao—Temporary Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldroog.

W. Shama Rao—Treasurer, Kolar District.

M. Venkataranga char—Science Master, Chikmagalur High School.

M. Lakshman Sastri—Police Inspector, Hoskote.

S. Anniaya Sastri—Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court, Nanjangud.

Gunda Luxman—Karkun, Revenue Survey Superintendent's Office.

2. List of failures in the Examination in the Civil Account Code and Mysore Service Regulations, and Part XII relating to Travelling Allowance, held in August 1892 :—

No. 6630—G. 1475 92. —Mr. B. Perumal char, Deputy Commissioner [illegible] Chitaldroog District, delivered over, and Mr. B. G. Krishnaengar, Assistant Commissioner on Special duty, assumed, charge of the Chitaldroog District on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1892.

The 29th October 1892 —Camp No. 118 —B. Vasudeva Rao, Police Inspector, Chitaldroog District, is appointed Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Channarayapatna Taluk in the Hassan District, during the employment of Mr. Ramanujaengar on other duty, or until further orders. To join forthwith.

Camp No. 125. —S. Krishnaiya, Taluk Sheristadar of Chikballapur, is appointed Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Bardhar, on probation. To join expeditiously.

The 31st October 1892 —No. 6094—G. 1500 92 —Mr. Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 7th November (proximo) or other date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Hap Syed Nasruddin.

2. Mr. Hap Syed Nasruddin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Shimoga District, during the absence of Mr. Abdul Rahman or until further orders. To join on being relieved at Tumkur by Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar.

The 1st November 1892 —No. 6019—G. 1476 92 —Mr. K. Ramaswamaiengar, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner and posted to the Kadur District for general duty.

No. 6083 G. 1491 92.—On a consideration of the representations which have been made to the Dewan at the Dasara Representative Assembly and otherwise of the inconvenience likely to be caused by the abolition at once of a Deputy Amildar's charge in the Channapatna Taluk of the Bangalore District, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that, as an experimental measure and until further orders, the following hoblis of the Channapatna Taluk shall be constituted into a Deputy Amildar's charge and styled the Closepet Sub Taluk, with its Head-quarters at Closepet:—

Hobli	No. of Villages
1 Closepet	21
2 Bidadi	21
3 Harmangala	31
4 Kunigal	35
5 Magadi	36

2. D. Narsinga Rao, lately Acting Deputy Amildar at Channapatna, is appointed Acting Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate and Ex officio Sub Registrar of the Closepet Sub Taluk.

Dated, Camp Mysore, 2nd November 1892. —No 52, G.R.—His Excellency the most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive at Mysore by Special Train at 4-30 P. M. on Thursday the 10th November 1892.

2. A Guard of Honour of His Highness the Maharaja's Household Troops, with band and colors, will be drawn up on the platform of the Railway Station and a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort on the entrance of the train into the Station.

3. His Excellency will be received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja with the principal Officers of the Mysore State, the Resident in Mysore and Staff and such Officers and other persons as may be invited to be present on the occasion.

Full Dress Uniform will be worn by all Officers invited to be present.

4. Outside the Railway Station a Guard of Honour of the Mysore Infantry, with band and colors, will be drawn up and will salute as His Excellency passes.

5. His Excellency will proceed to the Viceregal Residence accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and escorted by His Highness' Body Guard and by a Royal Escort of the Mysore Horse.

6. The Mysore Royal Insignia will be paraded by the side of the road outside the Railway Station. The main road to the Viceregal Residence will be lined by the Spearmen of His Highness the Maharaja's Rachovar and Balu Forces and by the State Troops.

7. A Guard of Honour of the Mysore Infantry, with band and colors, will be drawn up at the Viceregal Residency and will salute His Excellency on arrival.

8. A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort on His Excellency's arrival at the Viceregal Residence.

9. On the morning of the 13th November 1892, His Excellency will proceed to the Elephant Kheddas near Kakankote, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, and will return to Mysore on the evening of the 20th idem.

10. On the 21st November 1892, His Excellency will visit Seringapatam and thence proceed to Bangalore by Special Train which is timed to leave Seringapatam Fort Station at 9 P. M. and to arrive at Bangalore City at 8 A. M. the next morning. The departure from Mysore on 21st November 1892 and the arrival at, and departure from, Seringapatam on the same date, will be private.

ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 4th October 1892.

Continued from our last

Police.—The results of the administration of Police during the past year were good and in some respects better than those of the previous year. The marked success of the preventive measures adopted during the drought, as shown by the absence of crimes peculiar to such a season has been already referred to. There was comparative immunity from professional crime owing to the strict surveillance kept over the movements of wandering gangs and bad characters and to the [illegible] of Village Police, for the active members of which a small monthly salary had been temporarily sanctioned during the recent distress. Important measures to improve the efficiency of the Force have been adopted. Police Assistant Commissioners have been separately graded as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police with better pay. The relative powers and responsibilities of the Superintendents of Police and Deputy Commissioners have been clearly defined, with the view of making the interference of the Deputy Commissioner less frequent, but at the same time more effective and decisive whenever really required. And steps have been taken to secure for the grades of Jamedar and Police Inspector, men who have passed in the Criminal Codes and Police Rules, in drill and shooting, and in the practical duties of a Station House Officer.

Education.—During the year 1891—92, the number of Public Institutions increased from 1,526 to 1,653, and that of the scholars attending them from 72 970 to 76,322. The number of private or indigenous Institutions was 2 059 with 25,041 pupils. The total number of all schools public and private was 3,713 and of pupils 101,363.

The total expenditure on education from all sources during the 15 months of 1891—92 was Rs 9,96,668, to which the State Funds contributed Rs. 4,86 065, Local Funds Rs 2,11,725, Municipal Funds Rs 52,022, Fees Rs 12,584, and all other sources Rs 1 01,161. The total amount spent as grants-in-aid was Rs 57,974.

Important measures of improvement were carried out during the last year, and among these I may mention the establishment of the Lower Secondary Examination, the classification of schools and the revision of the standards of instruction in them, the adoption of Inter-school rules for the better maintenance of discipline, the improvement of the Inspection Agency for Primary Schools, the appointment of a Committee for the preparation of School Text Books, and the revision of standards of Instruction in Sanskrit Schools so as to impart a more practical character to them. In the matter of Technical Education, a beginning has been made with the recently established Industrial School at Mysore, in which carpentry, smith's work and drawing are taught.

Female Education.—Female Education has steadily progressed. The total amount of expenditure on Girls' school was Rs 1,04,375 against Rs 67,911 in the previous year. The Managing Committees appointed for all Government Girls' schools have taken great interest in the supervision of their schools and have been of considerable help in promoting the cause of female education.

Maharani's Girls' School.—The Maharani's Girls' School, Mysore, made good progress during the last year. The Managing Committee has re-organised the classes, revised the scale of establishment, dispensed with the services of 25 male teachers and appointed 8 additional lady teachers for the Middle School classes. The distinguishing features of this school are the large number of female teachers, the number of pupils that are above the age of 12 and the number of pupils belonging to the highest caste. Of the 37 teachers on the staff, so many as 16 are ladies. The number of pupils above the age of 12 is 59. The School sent up 12 pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 9 passed. A training class of the same standard as the IV Form in English High schools, consisting of 10 pupils, has been opened. Miss Vokins of Newnham College, Cambridge, who has had long experience of High School work, has been appointed lady Superintendent. Under her able superintendence, the school promises to advance rapidly in usefulness and success.

The Oriental Library.—The Oriental Library which was established in October last with a view to form an exhaustive collection of all important works extant in the Sanskrit and Kannada languages, contained at the close of the year 1,055 volumes of printed and 309 of manuscript works.

Rare Manuscripts.—The collection of Sanskrit manuscripts comprises copies of a large portion of Bhatta Bhaskara's Commentary on the Yajur Veda, the oldest commentary extant on the Veda to which Sayana was greatly indebted in the compilation of his commentary and which when published will form a valuable supplement to it ; correct and complete copies of Madhava's Dhatu Vritti ; a copy of Vachaspati Misra's Nyayavartika Tika and several other rare manuscripts obtainable only in this part of India. The Kannada collection comprises some old Jain works of historical and literary value. Arrangements have been made to publish these valuable manuscripts in a uniform series. Apastamba's Grihya Sutra with the commentary of Sudarsanacharya is now in the Press. In Kannada the printing has been completed of Vikramarka Vijaya of Pampa, a work of the 10 h century, never before published, and of a revised edition of Ramachandra Charitra Purana of Abhinava Pampa, a work of the 12 h Century.

Archæology.—During the year the Survey was completed in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, and was commenced in Chitaldroog, the only District hitherto untouched. The most important of the inscriptions hitherto found in Mysore—namely the Edicts of Asoka—were discovered during the year in the Molakalmuru Taluk. They carry us back to the 3rd century B. C., the earliest period in Indian History that is illustrated by lithic records. Among other inscriptions of interest found during the year may be mentioned, a Ganga Grant of 719 A. D., a Rashtrakuta Grant of 724 A. D., and grants to the Sankaracharya Matt by the Kadamba Dynasty 1150 and 1295 A. D. There was also an important find near Bangalore of Roman coins belonging to the 1st Century B. C.

Meteorological Observatories.—With a view to secure and record information, based on Scientific observations, concerning the conditions of the weather in different parts of the Province, as a help to making a forecast of the character of the seasons, it is proposed to establish a first class Observatory at Bangalore and second class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog, as a part of the general scheme of the Government of India for recording Meteorological observations in different parts of India. In November last, Mr. Cook, Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, and his Science Assistant were deputed to proceed to Calcutta to make themselves acquainted with the working of the Observatory there, and on their return, with the necessary information and apparatus, a second class Observatory was established at Bangalore, pending the construction of a suitable building for a first class Observatory, and steps have been taken to have Observers trained at Bangalore for the Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog. The Observations recorded are telegraphed daily to the Government of India and published weekly in the Mysore Gazette.

Agricultural Improvement and Horticulture. A self discharging picotta, worked by two men walking on a wooden platform and lifting a bucket six times the size of an ordinary bucket, has been brought forward by Mr. Rama Rao of the Forest Department, and has given satisfaction wherever tried. The centrifugal sugar Refiner manufactured by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne has been adapted for bullock gear with the effect of reducing the working expenses and increasing the efficiency of the machine. Copies of the Coffee Peeler invented by Mr. Syed Amir Ali of Hassan have been purchased and sent for exhibition to the Head Quarters of Coffee-growing Taluks. The machine is reported to be much in favor with Planters who have used it. Orders have been issued to sell Amrut Mahal lands for half their cost, for breeding purposes, to persons recommended by Deputy Commissioners, and to place 2 bulls in each District to be available to others for the same purpose. Likewise stallions have been supplied to the Kolar, Shimoga, Tumkur Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts for improving the breed of ponies. A class has been opened in the Lal-Bagh for training practical gardeners under the superintendence of a European Curator trained in the Kew Gardens.

The Mysore Civil Service Scheme.—In my last Address to you I explained the main features of a scheme which His Highness had resolved to adopt for the admission into the Local Civil Service, of young men with a high order of qualifications. The conduct of the prescribed examination was entrusted to a Board consisting of the best educational officers of Southern India. 18 candidates presented themselves for the examination which was held in July last, and of these 8 passed. The examination was of a higher standard than the B. A. Degree Examination of the Indian Universities. The two who secured the first two places in it have been selected and appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The State life Insurance Scheme.—The scheme came into force on the 1st December 1891. A strong Committee of officers has been appointed to conduct the business connected with it. Up to the end of June last 391 applications for insurance were received, of which 74 were rejected as ineligible, 230 resulted in policies and 87 were under consideration. The premiums paid were invested in the Savings Banks and amounted for the period referred to, to Rs. 2,895, while the policies issued are for an aggregate bonus of Rs. 3,41,525. The scheme is yet in its infancy and every precaution is being taken to ensure its success and to prevent loss to the Government.

The Imperial Service Corps.—The formation of a Regiment of Cavalry for Imperial Service, begun two years ago, was completed last year. Our two Regiments of Silhadars have been broken up and formed into two Corps, one for Imperial, and the other for Local, Service. In order to permit of the former being brigaded with Her Majesty's Troops and kept in a constant state of efficiency for active service, it has been stationed for the present at Bangalore. It is armed with breech loading carbines, provided with camp equipage and a standing Pony Transport so as to be ready for immediate active service whenever called upon, and in matters of pay, discipline and equipment it is made similar to Her Majesty's Native Cavalry as far as possible. These measures have necessitated an annual addition to our Military Budget of about ¾ of a lakh of rupees, besides an initial extra expenditure of about 1½ lakhs this year, on account of the purchase of Transport ponies, camp equipage, saddlery and other charges, of a nature not likely to recur every year.

Muzarayi.—As promised last year, a Special Officer has been appointed to look into the temple and charitable institutions maintained by the State and to rectify the abuses that have crept into them, Mr Srinivasachari the Muzarayi Superintendent, has already been able to introduce a regular system of Budget, and Sanctions He has taken in hand the work of giving our temple more light and air and generally improving their appearance and their surroundings so as to be more in keeping with their character of being places of worship. He will soon adopt measures to restore to the original object of the grants many existing misapplications of funds belonging to temples, Chattrams and Matts, to re-assert the power of sanction vested in the ruling authority to nominations of successors to Matt Headship, to secure a better class of men qualified to command the respect of the people for officiating in temples, and to impart to the worship and rituals therein, more impressiveness and solemnity by a stricter conformity with the spirit of the Hindu religion as expounded by accepted authorities

Infant Marriages.—Last year, you may remember the question of prohibiting Infant Marriages and the custom of [illegible]ing young girls to old men was brought forward by you with a view to the Government taking legislative act on in regard to it In fulfilment of the promise I then made, the leading Matts have been consulted and you will be glad to hear that they are all of the opinion that both these practices under certain limits are opposed to the Shastras Having regard to these opinions and the general popular sentiment as far as we have been able to ascertain it it would be unwise at present to attempt more than the prohibition of a girl below 8 years and the marriage of a man above 50 years with a girl below 16 years, which may be assumed as the age of discretion when a girl may be trusted to exercise her own independent judgment To treat such marriages as altogether void in law would be no remedy, and will involve endless difficulties regarding legitimacy and rights of inheritance, and the utmost that can be done seems to be to visit the persons responsible for making such marriages with criminal penalties. Such a law would of course have but very limited operation, because of the very small number of marriages prohibited by it, The progressive party may not be quite pleased with so limited a measure, but the limits indicated have the sanction of the different religious heads and of public opinion and the measure would serve as a cautious initial step towards a reform wished for by the more advanced section In thus stating to you how the question stands it is my desire that you should know what action has followed your previous representation on the subject, and what the present views of the Government are It now rests with you carefully to consider it from all points of view and tell me what you desire to be done You know that the moral and religious aspects of the question are grave and it behoves me to proceed with great caution,

H E the Viceroy's Visit.—Before concluding, gentlemen, I have the pleasing duty laid upon me of announcing to you that His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah to pay a visit to Mysore in the course of His Lordship's autumn tour An event of this importance always calculated to evoke the loyalty and good will of His Highness' subjects, will be hailed with special rejoicings, following as it does the revival of prosperity and good seasons I am sure all Mysore will join in giving the illustrious guest an enthusiastic welcome to receive him in a manner befitting his exalted rank

Extracts.

COLONEL OLCOTT IN CALCUTTA.

There was a very large attendance of Bengalees, several European gentlemen, and a few ladies at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 24th instant to hear Colonel Olcott lecture on the "Kinship between Hinduism and Buddhism" Baboo Narendra Nath Sen, who was voted to the chair, said that Colonel Olcott needed no introduction to the audience The people of India knew him as the most sincere and indefatigable and most unselfish worker for India's advancement The Colonel's presence there was a great pleasure to Bengal theosophists, who had recently learnt that he had been compelled to resign the presidentship of the Theosophical Society. His retirement would have been a heavy loss to the Society and to India, and it would have been impossible to fill his place Nature had, as it were, interfered on behalf of the Society, for Colonel Olcott after a short rest has found his health sufficiently recruited to admit of his complying with the urgent entreaties of the members of the Society that he should again resume the direction of its affairs As regards the lecture no one could be more qualified than Colonel Olcott to deal with the subject of the religion of the Buddhists and Hindus He had studied both religions deeply, and his remarks would be interesting to all, although his views might not be accepted by some of those present.

Colonel Olcott, who, on rising, was loudly applauded, briefly referred to the work which his Society had done, since twelve years ago he had appeared before a Calcutta audience for the first time During the period that has since elapsed, a new religious life had sprung up in India. Twelve years ago true Hinduism was at a low ebb, and it seemed as if it had lost its hold on the educated classes It sadly needed revivification to fit it to be respected, with the youth of the country being educated in Western science This had been done, and it was no exaggeration to say that the majority of the educated classes of the people of India now look with respect on the symbols, and appreciate the grand philosophy of their ancient religion To what extent this was due to the exertions of the Theosophical Society it was for the public to say. The Hindu religion was full of the grandest conceptions, and was not only unworthy of the contempt of modern natives, but it was worthy of their respect and loyalty Colonel Olcott then dwelt upon the principles of the Theosophical Society He then confessed to being a Buddhist since 1875, and after briefly sketching the chief tenets of that religion, he dwelt at some length on the analogies in Buddhism and Hinduism, quoting from ancient religious books in support of his contention that the two religions were not antagonistic to each other Buddhism had been the greatest missionary agency for conveying the symbols of Hindu philosophy all over the world In the course of his lecture the Colonel exhibited some photographs to prove that, in the carvings of ancient Hindu idols, there were Buddhist symbols, so that the one religion owned kinship with the other Colonel Olcott spoke on the subject of the lecture for nearly two hours In concluding his address, he remarked that a great lady, who was greatly attached to the place, had told her friends that if, after her death, they cut her heart open they would find "Calais" engraved on it When he (the speaker) died if his heart was examined, his friends would find "India" engraved on it, he so loved the country and its people and their religions The lecture was listened to with evident interest, and on its conclusion Colonel Olcott received much applause A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed —*Statesman*

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN

St Petersburg, *Oct 9* (*Reuter*) —The *Novoti* supposes that the Pamir question will not be allowed to drop, since Mr Gladstone's Cabinet will, presumably, not disavow the Anglo Russian Convention of 1872, which was recognised even by the Government of Lord Salisbury

The *Turkestan Gazette* publishes the following Russian official version of the recent events in the Pamirs —

Certain Afghan emissaries were in the habit of penetrating into the province of Ferghana, where the revolutionary element is not yet quite suppressed, and of exciting to revolt those who are still malcontents at not possessing their ancient power For example, in 1885, when the insurrection under Dervish Khan Troun broke out in Ferghana, the Amir of Afghanistan sent him eight poods of silver, with a promise of more, to sustain the combat against the infidels, and lately the Afghans and the Chinese manifested a serious desire to occupy the country and divide it between them This move was accompanied by a systematic advance of the Anglo-Indian frontier towards the north, accomplished by the invasion of independent Khanates, situated on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh. All this was in complete accord with the plan of Indian defence, or rather, of attack against Russia framed by General Macgregor in 1884, and the details of which we prefer not to communicate out of respect for the aforesaid general

It would have been contrary to the dignity of Russia, and dangerous for her interests, if she had continued to wink at what was going on in the Pamirs under the admitted direction of English Officers, who became frequent visitors in those parts, evidently not knowing that they form a part of Russian territory This was the reason why, in 1891, a reconnoitering party was despatched under Colonel Yanoff, with the intention of showing by its presence that the Pamirs belonged to us, and that the Afghans and Chinese must withdraw The said detachment passed through the whole Pamirs. Colonel Yanoff appointed subordinate officials from among the local residents, and informed both Chinese and Afghans that they must quit forthwith, without violence and without levying the taxes of which the inhabitants complained.

In the autumn of last year news reached us that the Afghans on one side and the Chinese on the other had re-appeared on the Pamirs, and were pillaging the Khirghiz The Afghans were bold enough to appear at Karakool (situated at the entrance of the Valley of Alai) Scouting parties sent during the winter, under Lieutenant Berjozitsky, into the northern Pamir, brought confirmation of these facts It was proved that the Chinese were preparing to build two fortresses, and the Afghans roads, after having divided the Pamirs between themselves, on the map, so that their possessions reached to the mountains of Trans Alai Simultaneously British Officers again appeared on the scene, and their close relations with the authorities at Kashgar were known to all Under these circumstances Colonel Yanoff was sent a second time to the Pamirs to re-establish the legal order of things This detachment, sent at the beginning of June, acted with the greatest prudence, carefully avoiding all hostile conflict, and not even crossing the Murghab, but contenting itself with sending south of this stream small patrols whose duty it was not to allow Afghans and Chinese to occupy territory which did not belong to them

On the 10th (23rd) July the Kirghiz of Alichur Pamir came to Colonel Yanoff, and complained that the Afghans oppressed them violated their women, &c and that they had a post at Somatash As this spot is beyond doubt, on Russian territory, the Colonel himself went thither with some Cossacks to establish order On the 12th at six in the morning, having arrived at Somatash ten versts from where the River Alichur falls into the Yashil Kul Lake, he discovered the Afghan post asleep at the foot of the mountain The Colonel, with eighteen Cossacks approached and sent his interpreter to ask the Afghan officer to come to him This officer Captain Gholam Haidar Khan delayed a long time, and the interpreter said he was dressing Meanwhile the Afghan soldiers came out of their huts, and began to put on their uniforms and load their rifles round the tent of the Captain, who finally appeared with his sword and revolver. The Colonel begged him to come over to him guaranteeing his safety but, instead of this, the Captain with fourteen men, came to within four paces, and roughly asked Colonel Yanoff what he was doing there He quietly answered that, by the Convention with England of 1872 this territory belonged to Russia To this the Afghan retorted that he had nothing to do with England and that the Alichur Pamir belonged to the Amir Thereupon Colonel Yanoff ordered the Afghans to lay down their arms and decamp and a violent dispute ensued, in which the Afghan soldiers joined and the Captain used such language that the interpreter dared not translate it

Colonel Yanoff, who up to now had been with his two interpreters halfway between the two companies, finally gave the order to his Cossacks to disarm the Afghans Immediately they moved towards them, though, the Afghans fired point blank, seriously wounding a Cossack, and a hand-to hand combat ensued, in which the Afghan Captain and five of his men were killed. The rest fled behind their huts, and continued to fire from cover In the end we had two more slightly wounded, and the Afghans nine more killed, two dangerously wounded, and one drowned in the Alichur, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cossacks to help him, which he refused to profit by. We took prisoners six Afghans and an interpreter, and five Shognans and Zerezes came over to us on their own accord before the fight began. On the field were found English rifles and a quantity of English cartridges On the 25th the prisoners were set at liberty, with victuals for three days They heartily thanked Colonel Yanoff for his care of the wounded, and said they would never forget the kind treatment they had received This is what happened on July 17 on the Alichur River, about which the English have made such a fuss

After a few desultory remarks, the account concludes by saying that it is scarcely likely the Amir had asked England for help, but that if he had done so, it is to be hoped she will instruct Abdul Rahman better on the Convention of 1872 73, and will be able to prevent him from attacking Russian territory in the future

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from St Petersburg —A short time ago telegrams appeared in England and on the Continent to the effect that the Amir of Afghanistan had caused a report to be circulated among his subjects that he had invited the Indian Government to despatch a body of troops to the banks of the Amu Darya The *Svet* has now published a leading article on the question, what would happen if this invitation had been readily given by the Amir and accepted by the Indian Government? The views put forward by this journal are well worth knowing because it is the recognised organ of Russian Slavophiles and its editor —the brother of General Komaroff, of Penjdeh celebrity—is on terms of friendship with M Shishkin, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs It says —

It English troops were to occupy the border line of Afghanistan which is contiguous to Russia, the result would be an immediate advance movement of our forces for the purpose of occupying the Afghan borders What would take place after this it is rather difficult to determine just now, certain it is that a vague unsettled state of things would have been thus inaugurated which would open wide the door to every possibility Any such advance of British troops would be tantamount to a positive seizure of the territories of the Amir Now it is by no means a matter of indifference to Russia whether Afghanistan constitutes a naturally weak but independent kingdom or becomes part and parcel of the British Empire, and is rendered thereby quite as inviolable, as an English District It is very curious that this telegram should have appeared just when Colonel Yanoff had returned from Pamir, for this circumstance gives us the right to look upon it as the reply—the direct and coarse reply—to the peaceful dispositions so unmistakably—nay, more than unmistakably—manifested by our Government It is truly wonderful how all European Governments pant for peace and appreciate peace, and yet wax warlike and impudent the moment they discern the signs of a superfluous love of peace in others

The article goes on to declare the telegram a lying report, circulated as a *ballon d'essai* for the purpose of frightening the Russian Government into needless concessions, and then continues —

Knowing that all these manoeuvres are at bottom but blank shots, it is self-evident that at least three times as many blank cartridges ought to be fired off in reply—that is to say, we should threaten to occupy Herat and Kabul the moment British troops set out on their march from India During negotiations between Russia and England, which have lasted for many years Afghanistan has always been regarded [illegible] the buffer between the two countries Whenever this buffer ceases to discharge its functions it will be much better to divide it between the two empires than to allow either of them to seize on the whole.

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NOTICE

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 6th Nov.—Mr Eardley Norton, who arrived here this morning to cross-examine the witnesses in the Mehdi Hasan Defamation Case, delivered a very important speech relating to the Congress this evening at the Mayo Hall. Pandit Pundeolal, Vakil, presided. Mr Norton considered the Councils Act a great triumph for the Congress party, and said if Government acted in the spirit of the Parliamentary speeches, he believed the Congress would loyally accept and test the measure at present, though it would eventually ask more. If, on the other hand Government acted illiberally, he feared the agitation would increase in strength and bitterness here and in England. He congratulated Lord Lansdowne on the tone of his Poona speech as betokening the acceptance of the spirit in which the measure was passed in Parliament. He denied having ascribed the authorship of the Bhinga pamphlet to Sir Auckland Colvin, but as the *Pioneer* had become communicative, Mr. Norton invited it to avow Sir Auckland Colvin's authorship of the article entitled, "If it be real, what does it mean" and invited Sir Auckland Colvin to explain why he had changed his views. The speech lasted over an hour and was received with great enthusiasm. As Mr. Norton was driving back two horsemen in disguise assaulted him with *lathis* on the left arm. When repulsed, they hurled the *lathis* which hit Mr Norton's chest, and then bolted. Mr Norton was not hurt. The assailants have not yet been discovered.

London, 8th Nov.—The first meeting of the Commission appointed to enquire into the cases of evicted tenants took place yesterday, when Mr. Justice Mathew refused to allow Mr Carson, Counsel for one of the landlords, to cross examine. Mr. Carson protested that this made the enquiry a mere sham, and he then withdrew with the other landlords' Counsel.

Hyderabad, 7th Nov.—This morning Sir Mortimer Durand had a private interview with the Nizam at the Chowmahalla Palace.

Kurnool ... 7th Nov.—The nineteenth brahmin widow-marriage celebrated last night was under the auspices of the local Widow Marriage Association. The bridegroom was Manuri Purushotham, aged 25, a Matriculate and Taluq gomasta, the bride was aged 18, and has passed the Special Upper Primary Examination. Both were Madhwas.

London, 10th Nov.—At the Guildhall banquet last night, Mr Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, made a speech in which he especially praised the efficiency of our Army in India. Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, said our relations with the Foreign Powers were friendly. The question of Uganda would, he said, receive the close attention of Government which its importance demands. With regard to the Pamirs question negotiations with Russia were now proceeding and His Lordship believed that a friendly settlement was possible by a delimitation of the Indian Frontier. His Lordship added that our defences were such that we can regard the future with calmness. He then spoke of the loyalty of the Gaekwar of Baroda to the Empire. Referring to the Currency Commission His Lordship said that, whatever it does, it will not recommend anything which would shock the well tried system of British Currency.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, in responding for India, referred to the kindly reception he had met with from the British people during his tour in the provinces, and said he should always do his utmost to co-operate with the Government in developing the welfare of India.

Paris, 8th Nov.—Midnight.—A bomb, in the form of a saucepan, was to-day found on the threshold of the offices here of the Carmaux Mining Company, and was at once taken to the nearest Police Station, where it exploded with terrific force while under examination, and blew four policemen literally to fragments and fatally wounded the Inspector. The station was completely wrecked. The bomb was doubtless exploded by clock work. The outrage has caused a most intense sensation throughout Paris.

Paris, 9th Nov.—Two more deaths have taken place from the explosion of the bomb in the Police Station yesterday.

A most passionate debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the outrage, and a vote was passed by a large majority expressing indignation at the same and confidence in the firmness of Government to prevent its repetition.

Paris, 10th Nov.—According to latest official French despatches, the French forces have captured the sacred Dahomeyan city of Kana after hard fighting in which the French lost fifty three in killed and wounded.

Allahabad, 8th Nov.—Baboo Charoo Chunder Mittra, a friend of Mr Eardley Norton, states that on Sunday night, as he and Mr Norton had driven a short distance from the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, where the Congress Meeting was held, and where Mr Norton spoke, they were met by two masked horsemen who appeared to be Europeans. One of them aimed a blow at Mr Norton, and finding he could not get up to the conveyance to deliver a second blow, threw the bludgeon at Mr Norton, hitting him on the chest. Both horsemen then disappeared into the adjoining copse. The Police are making further enquiries. It is supposed that the horsemen were two Allahabad Mahomedan budmashes, hired to assassinate Mr. Norton on account of his efforts to sift the Hyderabad Defamation Case.

London, 12th Nov.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech made at the Banquet given by the Nonconformist Unionists at the Hotel Metropole last night, entreated the Government not to abandon Uganda. His Lordship said that if we hold our position in that quarter Germany will adhere to hers, and then it is absolutely certain that we shall kill the slave trade, otherwise, others who are not similarly minded will

step in and take England's place His Lordship then referred to the conceit and infatuation of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy, and said that the Unionists have an overwhelming majority of opinion in England He strongly condemned the manner in which Mr. Justice Mathews was conducting Evicted Tenants Commission.

London, 11*th Nov*—The American Delegates to the Monetary Conference have been instructed to secure an agreement with the majority of the great Financial Powers for the extension of the international use of silver as money The Spanish Delegates have received instructions to advocate rehabilitation of silver

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892

THE VICEROY'S VISIT

The Viceroy and party, according to announcement, arrived in Bangalore, on Thursday at 7 55 A M The train, which was a heavy one, had two engines and was in charge of Mr Pilkington Acting Loco Superintendent, and there were also other railway officials with the train The Superintendent of Police, Mr E Huwetson, came with the party from Jollarpet. The Viceregal party was formed of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Kerry, J P Hewit, Esq, Col Lord Beresford, Sir Mortimer Durand, Surgeon Major Finn, Capt the Hon'ble G Harbard, Lieuts S H Pollen and H A Pakenham, A D C, J A Crawford, Esq, and F W. Latimer Esq, with a staff of European and Native Clerks of the Military Secretary and Foreign Offices, with a native doctor. The station was nicely decorated, and red cloth was laid down from the platform to the room up stairs where breakfast was laid Ferns and flowers were also to be seen in all parts of the station, and altogether it had a good appearance There was a large crowd outside the station premises, but order was preserved by the police, and the people waited till the train moved off to the Pettah Soon after the train arrived the party proceeded upstairs to breakfast, and the special train moved on the City to give over the luggage to be placed on the Mysore line It then returned to the Central Station At nine o'clock the party left for the City, where the broad guage line on which they had travelled was changed for the narrow one to take them to the Capital. The guards on the line were specially selected and every thing was done to prevent any mishap The whole passed off satisfactorily A pilot engine started at 8 15. A M and kept one hour in advance of the Viceroy's train This carried flags and detonators, and the underguards had to see that the line was clear and that there were no obstructions. The train left at 9 15 A M, ran through Kengeri, stopped five minutes at Bidadi, nine minutes at Closepett, ran through Channapatna and Mudgeri, and reached Maddur at 12 32 Here the party lunched Starting again at ten minutes past one o'clock, stopping at Mandya for three minutes, and running through Yeliyur and French Rocks, the train reached Seringapatam at 20 minuts past three Twenty minutes were allowed for afternoon tea, and then the party proceeded to Mysore at which place the train arrived at 4. 30, Here the Viceregal party was met by the Maharajah, and after a few introductions the Viceroy drove through the town to the Residency the place appointed for his stay during the time he will be in Mysore. The programme was gone through on Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday His Excellency left for the Koldahs

Occasional Notes.

The Resident had a long interview with His Highness the Nizam at the Chow Mahala Palace, on Tuesday afternoon

The appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Chas Crosthwaite as Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh has been gazetted

A petition has been addressed to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University by the candidates for the next B L Examination, praying that the examination be finished in six instead of three days.

A MAHOMEDAN lady from Hyderabad, the daughter of the Director of Public Instruction, Syed Hussain Belgrami, appears for the Madras Matriculation Examination this eyar. This is the first time a Mahomedan lady has gone up for this examination.

THE *Bombay Gazette* writes —"The new Commander in Chief has been appointed, but the name has not yet been announced. Opinion is divided as to whether it will prove to be Sir Evelyn Wood or Sir Redvers Buller. Lord Roberts leaves India in March."

MAJOR S GRANT, R. E, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Madras Division, Military Works, to Bangalore on special duty in connection with the water supply scheme at that station. We understand the various schemes will be laid before the Viceroy when he is in Bangalore

IN connection with the Reorganization of the Police Service in the N W P and Oudh, we learn that a large number of appointments are to be given to candidates from home This is quite in keeping with the policy of Sir Auckland Colvin whose only regret appears to be that he has not more power to do injury to Indians It will be a relief to the N W Provinces when His Honer lays down office in the near future.

A MEMORIAL, prepared by Mr. Seymour Keay, M P, complaining of the supersession of Nawabs Mehdi Hassan and Mushtaq Hussain, was presented by Mr. Keay to H. E. the Viceroy at Hyderabad the other day The documents having been printed at the Government Central Press, without permission, the Superintendent says the Hyderabad correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been suspended

THE question having been raised as to the possibility of providing a career for certain male descendants of the former Royal house of Burma under the Government of the Punjab, the Punjab Government has decided that, while fully appreciating the importance of providing these young men with employment, and anxious if possible to aid the Government of India in doing so, there are several peculiarities in the present position of the Province which make it extremely difficult to give assistance.

IT has been reported that the Thakore Sahib of Gondal has entered the ranks of the medical profession, having passed his examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He is the first of the Indian Native Princes to have identified himself with medical work. His subjects propose to signalise this unusual event by erecting a statue to their ruler in his capital at Gondal, in which the newly made medical Prince will be represented in the gown and hood of his Degree worn over his full native costume

THE *Bombay Gazette* learns from a correspondent at Hyderabad that the political changes which have recently startled that city by their apparent suddenness are at an end The rumours that the relations of H H the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah were strained, and that the position of the latter was insecure, have received a decisive contradiction from the Nizam himself. At the interview with the Resident on Tuesday last, His Highness stated that he desired it to be known that any differences which had existed were at an end, that he had entire confidence in the loyalty of Sir Asman Jah, and that he had no desire that there should be any further changes in the personnel of the Government.

IT is reported that a Despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for India ordering that the construction and working of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to the Godavery on the South bank should be entrusted to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway in preference to to the Madras Railway. This arrangement is to continue until the Godavery Bridge is completed After the completion of the line to the North bank of, of the Godavery, the whole undertaking is to be managed by the State. The Secretary of State does not agree to the proposal of the working expenses being guaranteed. As for the ferry arrangements, they will have to be made until the Godavery bridge is constructed and opened for traffic The Secretary of State says that these are left entirely to the Madras Government

IT is reported that Dr Gustav Oppert, D, PH Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College and Translator to Government will retire from the Government service at the end of the current official year Already rumour is busy with the names of those who are likely to succeed the Professor and applications are being forwarded to Government by candidates It is the general opinion that Government has already decided to give the Sanscrit Professorship to Dr Hultzsch, Epigraphist for the Madras Presidency, and that the Secretary of State has been communicated with to send out another person to take Dr. Hultzsch's place in the Archæological Department The Telugu Translatorship will in all probability go to Mr Seshagiri Sastry, M A, Superintendent of Vernacular Literature, Presidency College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT has got troublous time before him in Bengal. Public opinion is practically unanimous in condemning his abolition of trial by jury in criminal cases, and in Babudom especially howls of rage are being heard We hear on good authority that a suit for libel is being contemplated against His Honour in connection with the statement in a recent speech of his that the accused in a trial for murder acquitted by a jury was nevertheless guilty of the crime One of the leading Native Barristers of Calcutta has the case in hand, and a sensational *denouement* may be expected shortly Sir Charles Elliot is looked upon as a dangerous reactionary, and a case of this sort would afford the greatest delight to those who are now frantic with indignation against him

IN the Address presented to Lord Wenlock by the Sarah Tucker Institution in Palamcottah, it was mentioned that a school for the blind, both girls and boys, was opened about 2 years, in which there are now 25 under instruction The pupils learn reading a raised type according to Dr. Moore's system, which is well adapted for eastern languages and also other lessons mentally up to the 3rd Standard in the Government curriculum They are taught to work with their hands and so employ their time profitably His Excellency said that this was the first school for the education of the blind in India of which he had heard, and that those who took an interest in the care and welfare of those poor little unfortunates deserved the greatest credit. There was perhaps no greater affliction than the removal of sight, and any effort on the part of those who tried to alleviate the sufferings of the blind deserved the sympathy and thanks of all

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT —Colonel Henderson, together with Major Ravanshaw, left Bangalore on Wednesday last to be in Mysore on the Viceroy's arrival there

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIALS —Many of the officials of the Mysore Government have left for the capital to be there during the visit of the Viceroy at that place

THE YORKSHIRE REGIMENT — This regiment leaves Bangalore on the 18th instant in three batches, for Burmah It has been stationed in this place three years.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTH DAY —Last Wednesday being the birthday of the Prince of Wales all the Courts and public offices in City and Civil and Military Station were closed

THE WEATHER.—Not a drop of rain fell last week, and more is much needed The crops are not in the flourishing condition they ought to be, and the tanks are far from being full

THE VICEROY'S SPECIAL TRAIN —This has been left under cover at the Cantonment Railway Station till Lord Lansdowne leaves Bangalore. A number of constables of the Station Police have been detailed on duty night and day to watch it

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

HIS EXCELLENCY AT MYSORE

MYSORE 10*th Nov* —The Viceroy arrived this evening and was met at Seringapatam by the Dewan and Bassappaji Urs and was received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharajah and the Principal Officers of the State After the usual introductions a procession was formed and the whole party moved towards the Viceregal residence The streets were lined by the Military and Police, and were thronged by immense crowds anxious to get a glimpse of the representative of the Queen Empress

THE DECORATIONS

All along the route the eye met nothing but triumphal arches and artistic pandals and the enthusiasm of the people was so great that most of the private houses and shops were decorated by their owners At various stages of the progress Pandits and Moulvies recited Sanskirt and Persian verses, and the rows of boys and girls of the various Educational Institutions of the city, arranged in two galleries facing one another and extending over half a mile of the Viceregal route, greeted the Viceroy with songs of welcome and vociferous cheering The galleries appropriated to the Maharanee's Girls School baffle description they were one blaze of artistic beauty

REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

At the Municipal pandal President read an Address of Welcome, and the Viceroy replied to the following effect —"It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge your loyal sentiments towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress thank you on my own and Lady Lansdowne's behalf for your cordial welcome, and rejoice that I have arrived at a time when the troubles of famine with which you were threatened last summer, have completely disappeared I hope to witness shortly the various improvements effected in your City during the reign of His Highness, to whom you refer in terms which leave no doubt as to the estimation and respect in which he is held by his subjects Lady Lansdowne, whose interest in the philanthropic movement initiated by Lady Dufferin you have appropriately mentioned, will be specially gratified to see the Maharanee's Hospital which confers such inestimable advantages on the women and children of this neighbourhood The Educational Institutions of Mysore have achieved an honourable reputation Permit me to say that among the interesting sights I witnessed *en route* none struck me more than the sight of that great concourse of beautiful and intelligent children of the Maharanee's Girls' School, who welcomed me so warmly before I arrived at this triumphal arch I rejoice to know that you are able to bear witness to the improvements effected throughout the Mysore State, and I ascribe to the extension of Public Works and Railways the marked success with which the Durbar combated the recent scarcity I feel sure I shall carry away nothing but pleasant recollections of my visit, and thank you for your cordial welcome to the capital immediately on my arrival

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

(From our Special Correspondent)

[By Telegram]

Mysore, 12th Nov.—The Durbar Darbar ceremony took place this morning, when the Dewan and three principal officers of State called at Government House to enquire after the health of Maharajah's august guests. At noon the Maharajah, accompanied by his suite, paid a State visit to the Viceroy. His Excellency returned the visit at the Palace at 4.30 p. m. this afternoon. After the visit the Viceroy inspected the interesting portions of the Palace, such as the throne room, durbar hall, toy-room, the armoury, the jewel room and music room, and from the grand balcony of the Palace viewed the sports in the courtyard such as are usually held at the Dasara.

THE STATE BANQUET

At night a State banquet was given by the Maharajah in the Jagan Mohan Palace. The City was brilliantly illuminated. After dinner the Maharajah and principal Officers entered the banqueting hall. The Maharajah proposed the health of Queen Empress, and the Dewan proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne. The latter said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—By command of His Highness the Maharajah I rise to propose in his name the health of our illustrious guests Lord and Lady Lansdowne. His Highness feels it gracious on the part of Their Excellencies to have accepted the invitation to visit this distant place at so much personal inconvenience and discomfort. Mysore has had on previous occasions the honour of welcoming representatives of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, but His Excellency has laid the Maharajah under special obligation by agreeing to spend in this State so considerable a portion of the time at the disposal of His Excellency. This visit, which is a source of high gratification both to His Highness personally and to his loyal people, will be the means of affording a statesman of His Excellency's world-wide sympathy for Native States an insight into the working of the administration and the present condition of the country. No one who contemplates what India was in the past and what it is now can resist the conclusion that the destinies of this vast Empire and I have been entrusted to no better hands than those of the British Nation, for no nation either in ancient or modern times has placed before itself as the English did at the very outset of their career in India the high ideal that the end of Government is the happiness of the governed. Magnificent as are public works and institutions, which will make the days of the Queen Empress glorious in all time, it is the inculcation and practical working out of the sound principle of subordinating every consideration to the public well being which will be most gratefully cherished by generations to come. It has always been His Highness's ambition to prove a useful auxiliary of the British Government in the realization of its noble aims and purposes by promoting the progress and happiness of the populations committed to his charge. It has always been His Highness's conviction that in thus endeavouring to co-operate with the British Government in its mission of diffusing blessings, peace and progress over India, he was making the best return it was in his power to make for those spontaneous acts of British generosity to which he owes the restoration and perpetuation of his ancient dynasty. His Highness cannot allow this opportunity to pass without alluding to the recent proof which the British Government has given of its confidence in him by assigning him a place in the scheme for the national defence of the Empire. The acceptance of the Mysore Cavalry Regiment for Imperial Services His Highness will ever cherish as a high and valued privilege due to him from the loyal traditions of his House, and as a mark of consideration from Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The Mysore Horse has an honourable record to show of good work done in the past, and His Highness is sure that should occasion arise for their employment for Imperial purposes they will prove themselves worthy of the proved traditions as descendants of those who shared with the British troops under the immediate eye of England's greatest General the glories of Assaye and Argaum. In the person of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne the Maharajah welcomes alike the august representative of the great Queen Empress and an Imperial Statesman whose distinguished services to his country rendered in the West derive fresh and additional lustre from the progressive and beneficence of rule in Her Majesty's Eastern Empire. His Highness is happy that at the same time he is enabled to give a hearty welcome to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who, by the powerful support she has given to the Lady Dufferin movement, has secured for herself a place in the affections of the people as high as her illustrious predecessor, for a wise Sanscrit proverb dear to the Hindu heart says—"Great is the reward of those who institute charities but greater that of those who institute them for their portion is eternal bliss."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, said:—

Your Highness,—I must in the first place express the pleasure with which I have listened to His Highness's loyal speech and to his eloquent reference to the historical occasions upon which the Mysore State gave practical proofs of its fidelity to the British Crown. I have also to thank His Highness for the kind terms in which he has proposed my health and for his graceful reference to Lady Lansdowne and to the interest which she takes in the useful movement commenced by Lady Dufferin. It is a very great pleasure to me to find myself his guest and to see something of his State. Its position is in many respects unlike that of any other. Eleven years ago Her Majesty's Government, after administering the Mysore State for half a century and after expending much thought and pains in order to place its affairs upon a sound footing, determined to replace it in the charge of an Indian ruler. The step was a most important one and the responsibility of those by whom it was taken was very serious indeed. I am glad to bear witness to the fact that, to the best of my belief, His Highness has never given us cause to regret the decision carried out in 1881 by Lord Ripon's Government. The Mysore State, far from adding to our cares and anxieties, has been administered with much success. Its people are contented with their position and its ruler has shown by his acts that he was worthy of the trust reposed in him. If the result had been different His Highness the Maharajah would certainly have been held accountable. The result having been what it is, he is entitled to the most liberal measure of credit. He has proved himself an intelligent and upright ruler who has from the commencement of his reign shown himself alive to the duties of his position. His Highness has received an education which has enabled him to profit by the culture and understand the political ideas of the West, but he has not lost touch of his own people or forfeited their confidence, and there is probably no State in India where rulers and ruled are on more satisfactory terms or in which the great principle upon which His Highness has insisted that Government should be for the happiness of the governed receives a greater measure of practical recognition. There is, perhaps, no better test of the soundness of an administration than its ability to pass without discredit through a period of exceptional difficulty. The Mysore State has lately encountered such a trial, and has, I am glad to say, surmounted it successfully. The failure of the rainfall last year threatened at one moment to lead to a reappearance of the calamities which befel this part of India in the years 1876-77-78, but so effectual were the measures taken by Your Highness' direction that your Ministers, of whose energy and administrative capacity I am able to speak in the highest terms, has been able to report to you that during the period of scarcity the death rate did not rise above the normal, and that there were no deaths clearly traceable to starvation. But this was not all. Advantage was taken of the opportunity thus offered in order to set on foot a system of Relief Works under which the water supply available for the use of Your Highness subjects has been permanently improved, with the result of largely diminishing the danger to be apprehended from future periods of scarcity. No expenditure of public money is more useful than that upon irrigation wells in districts liable to drought. The system of making advances to the ryots for this purpose upon easy terms is one which has had excellent results in other parts of India which Your Highness has certainly done well to encourage. There is another matter to which I must refer in this connection. At the time of the earlier period of scarcity to which I referred just now, only 50 miles of railway were open within Your Highness' State. You have now no less than 331 miles open for traffic, whilst 50 miles more are under construction. There can, I think be no question that this large addition to the railway mileage of Mysore has been, and will be, the means of affording the population additional security from the disasters of famine. I believe I am right in saying that since Your Highness's accession no less than 150 lakhs of rupees have been spent on the Mysore State Railway alone, and I rejoice to hear that your Government contemplates further extensions in addition to those already in progress with the object of bringing Mysore into direct communication with the western seaboard. In many other directions His Highness the Maharajah has shown himself mindful of the best interests of the people committed to his charge. Good progress has been made with the important work of Revenue Settlement, which was one-half completed when His Highness succeeded. New roads have been constructed; hospitals and dispensaries have been opened, attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of cattle, the enterprise of the miner and the planter have been encouraged; last, but not least the State has liberally encouraged Educational Institutions, and I may refer with special interest to the schools for girls with which the name of Her Highness the Maharanee will always be honourably connected. I have also to express my acknowledgements of the manner in which His Highness has placed a portion of his troops under special discipline in order to qualify them to take their place alongside of ours for the defence of the empire. I am glad to think that that portion of the outlay which has been appropriated for the Imperial Service troops has been the means of adding to the resources of the Empire as well as to the efficiency of the Mysore Army without imposing an excessive burden upon the Exchequer of the State. There is one other matter as to which I should like to say a few words before I sit down. I have watched with the utmost interest the valuable experiment which His Highness has instituted in the formation of the Consultative Council known as the Mysore Representative Assembly. This Council has been in existence ever since His Highness' accession, and of late years he has increased its numbers and has invited the various Local Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations to depute Members to it. More recently still the wealthier classes of the community have been permitted to choose a certain proportion of the members, and I understand that the qualification for membership has been fixed so as to include not only those who are the largest landholders and the most representative merchants and traders, but that in certain cases the possession of a high education has been recognised as in itself a qualification. His Highness has found that his hands have been materially strengthened by the deliberations of the public body thus constituted, and I sincerely congratulate him upon the result of the experiment. It is one which possesses a particular interest for me, because, as you are aware, the Government of India is at this moment itself engaged in a very interesting attempt to increase the numbers and to enlarge the functions of its own Legislative Councils. His Highness, in his desire to inform himself of the feelings of the leading classes and people of Mysore, has, it seems to me, acted with true statesmanlike instinct. I trust that he will continue in this and other respects to govern the State in the enlightened spirit by which his rule has hitherto been characterised, and I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly assuring him of the good will and approval of the Government of India.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 2nd November 1892.

No. 7164—I. F. 64 92—Mr. K. Srinivas-Rao, Survey Assistant Superintendent, is appointed as a Member and Vice President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

No 6169—G. 1517 92—Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, B. A., B. L., Officiating Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. Venkatavaradaiengar, Additional Munsiff, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and 1st Class Magistrate, Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, on leave or until further orders.

Mr. P. Venkat Rao is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff, Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. Venkatavaradaiengar on other duty or until further orders.

No.6161—G. 1513 92—P. Sitaramaiya, Amildar of the Rowringpet Taluk, who availed himself from the 3rd September 1892 of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notifications Nos. 4002—G. 979 92 and 5043—G. 1206 of the 9th September and 11th October 1892 respectively, having returned to duty on the 22nd October 1892, the unexpired portion of his leave, namely 11 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd November 1892—No 6160—G. 1525 92—Under Section 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Kantimavachar, Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for one week with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 6189—G. 1532 92—Adverting to Notification No 5919—G. 1476 92 of the 1st November 1892 Mr. K. Ramaswamaiengar is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6291—G. F. 25 92—Under Section 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. R. B. Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, in charge Kadur District Treasury, has been granted casual leave of absence for 5 days with effect from the 30th October 1892.

The 5th November 1892,—No. 6342—G. 1470 92—Mr J. G. McDonnell, Assistant Commissioner, (Excise), is granted 3 months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Camp No 160—Mr. C. Cress, District and Sessions Judge of Shimoga, having reported himself as available for duty from the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr. C. Cress is, as a temporary measure, appointed Additional Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division and is invested with the powers of a District Judge in the said Division.

The 8th November 1892.—No. 6427—G. 1492-92—The following is a list of candidates, in order of merit, who passed the Mysore Local Service Criminal Examination held in August 1892:—

Mr. C. Raghavacharlu—General Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.

B. Mahadeva Rao—Deputy Munsiff and Translator, District Sessions Court.

T. Krishnaiengar—Head Munshi, Sub Division Office, Sagar.

T R. Lakshmana Iyer—Record keeper, Legislative Department.

M. Murti Rao—Police Inspector, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

K. Ananthaiengar—Railway Police Inspector, Arsikere-Harihar Section.

Mr. Liang-Meason—Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore

Syed Abdul Aziz—Sub-Inspector of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer—Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District

N. R. Srikantaiya—Accountant, Public Works Department, Chikmagalur

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Rahman—Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

T. K. Puttannaiya—Judicial Deputy Munshi, Tumkur District Office

C Kesavaiengar—Sheristadar, Doddballapur Taluk.

Mr J. Bell—Police Inspector, Saklespur

S Mohadin Ali—Sheristadar, Gonibaur Taluk.

Subbaji Ramachandar—Mysore Revenue Survey, Head-quarters Office.

The 3rd November—R No. 23.—Mr. K Venkataswami Iyer, B. A., Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, is promoted from *Class III to Class II of Assistant* Masters with effect from the 1st October 1892

Extracts

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD

In proposing His Excellency the Viceroy's toast to us His Highness the Nizam said —

"I cannot express to Your Excellency with what pleasure I rise this evening to welcome you, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, to my capital The historical friendship that has existed between my State and the *British* Government has not been confined to mere mellifluous words, but has been tested by deeds in which the best blood of Hyderabad has been shed in defence of British interests, *deeds in which British blood was spilt in defence* of the throne of the 'faithful ally' This friendship is the most precious legacy left to me by my prescient ancestors, which I am not only most anxious to maintain but to increase by continuous deeds of loyal amity I will not detain Your Lordship and Lady Lansdowne with further expression of my happiness in *welcoming you I therefore* conclude by proposing Your Excellency's very good health"

The toast was duly honoured.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in responding to the toast, said —

"I have listened with the keenest interest to the forcible words in which Your Highness has borne witness to the hereditary *friendship by which in past years the Hyderabad* State and the British Government have been united That precious legacy, as Your Highness has well described it, is one of which you and I are the joint trustees, and I feel sure that on your side as upon mine no pains will be spared in order to keep it intact. Your Highness has welcomed Lady Lansdowne and myself to your capital in the kindest possible terms Let me take this opportunity of saying that I have, ever since my arrival in India, looked forward to a visit to the Hyderabad State and to making the *personal acquaintance of its ruler* Within a few days—I am not sure that should not be correct if I were to say within a few hours—of the time when I landed in Bombay, in the autumn of 1888, I received from Your Highness a very cordial invitation to Hyderabad If I have hitherto been prevented from availing myself of that invitation it has been due to engagements and calls upon my time which it would have been difficult for me to avoid, but I may say that I have never for a moment contemplated allowing my term of office to come to a close before I had complied with the wish which *His Highness* had so kindly expressed. I desired to come here, not only on account of the personal regard which I feel for His Highness the Nizam, but also because believing, as I do, that it is one of the duties *of the Queen's representative in India to see* something of the principal States which form a part of her Indian Empire, I should certainly have felt that that duty had been very incompletely performed so long as I omitted to accord to this State that recognition which is implied in a visit from the Viceroy. I dwell upon this consideration because I yield to none of my predecessors in my desire to treat with the respect which is due to them the Indian States in subordinate alliance with Her Majesty the Queen Empress I have always recognised the advantages of the arrangement under which a considerable portion *of the Indian Empire continues to be governed* by its hereditary rulers and to be subject to forms of administration differing to a considerable extent from our own, but inspired by our proximity and *stimulated by our example*. No one would be more averse than I should be to any changes in our relations with the Native States inconsistent with the measure of local autonomy which they now enjoy *It is* because I entertain these feelings so strongly that I am anxious to see the Government of these States carried out upon sound principles, and in such a manner as to place it beyond the power of any one to say that the Government of India, in arresting, as it has striven to arrest the process by which the greater part of the territories of India were passing under *the direct* rule of the Crown, shows itself unmindful of the welfare of the millions of people who still remain outside the limits of British India Nowhere is it more important that the *Government of an Indian State* ruled by an Indian ruler should be successful than in Hyderabad His Highness the Nizam is the ruler over an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of over 11 millions of human beings It is perhaps instructive, in order to give ourselves a correct idea of the importance of the State, to recall the fact that its population *is about five times that of the kingdom* of Denmark and considerably more than double the population of the Netherlands, of Norway and Sweden, and of Turkey in Europe, while it is also considerably more *than double that of the great island Continent* of Australia, and of that of the vast Dominion of Canada, in which I had for some years the honour of representing Her Majesty. His Highness's territories comprise some of the *richest natural resources of any in* India, and it is not too much to say that, given a Government founded upon justice and personal security, there is no reason why the State should not be what His Highness, I am sure, desires it to be, an example to the rest, and if it be true to say this of the State, I think I am justified in adding that there is no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizam I have had the advantage of meeting several *of those who have had official relations with* him, and they are all agreed in bearing witness to the personal qualities which have attracted to him the sympathy and good will of those with whom he has been brought into contact It is satisfactory to know that he has on more than one occasion shown by his acts that he is sincerely anxious to do his duty as the ruler of this important State I may refer in illustration of my meaning to the liberality with which the support of the State has been given to such useful measures as the improvement of the water-supply of Secunder*abad, and to the public spirit shown by His* Highness in connection with the appointment of the Chloroform Commission, ably presided over by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie in enquiry which has already produced scientific results of importance, and which shows that His Highness is prepared to recognise the claims of a philanthropy transcending the limits of his own possessions His Highness is, however, only at the beginning of his career as a ruler Those who have watched over its inception are now awaiting its developments During the first years of *his rulership it was natural and in accordance* with the dictates of prudence that he should proceed cautiously and familiarise himself with the circumstances of his people before taking more energetic strides along the path of reform We may, however, be permitted to look forward to the time when, his ideas having been matured, he will be in a position to impress them upon others and to undertake measures which will leave their mark upon the State, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his subjects I have the best reasons for knowing that His Highness has lately bestowed much earnest thought upon the position and affairs of His State, and that our expectations are not likely to be disappointed I believe I am right in saying that His Highness was advised at the time of his accession by one of my predecessors to look carefully to *his finances* That was a very sound piece of advice, not because large cash balances or vast hoards of treasure are in themselves productive of good, but because a solvent exchequer is the indispensable condition of fruitful and beneficent administration No Government, from the Government of India downwards, can succeed unless its liabilities are punctually fulfilled unless it is able to remunerate *adequately* the services of those whom it employs, and unless it can devote an adequate part of its finances to the development of the natural resources of the country But this is not all It is one *of the misfortunes to which we are exposed* in India that income derived from land revenue is, owing to the climatic conditions of the country, and to other causes, liable to serious fluctuations Your Highness's State is no exception to the rule This is a point which Your Highness and your advisers cannot any more than the Government of India afford to lose sight of. It is a fact which obliges you, as it does us, to regulate your expenditure in such a manner as to ensure one year with another, a reasonable margin of income over expenditure The temptation to which we are all exposed, [illegible] is that of allowing expenditure to rise to the full revenue of the best and most prosperous years I need not dwell upon the perils by which such a policy must be attended The *expenditure of the Hyderabad State* amounts to a very large sum. Whether that sum, in view of the elements of uncertainty in the revenue, is in excess of what the State can afford, and whether the whole of it is expended in the best possible manner, are questions which merit, and which are, I know, receiving the earnest consideration of Your Highness I have heard with the greatest satisfaction that Your Highness has in contemplation considerable *changes in the machinery of administration* of the State. Your Highness's decision to take up this question is most welcome to me for several reasons, and for one reason in particular. We are all aware that several of the Indian States have placed a *portion of* their forces under special discipline for purposes of Imperial defence Now, I believe, I am right in saying that it was from Hyderabad that the first offer of a contribution towards the defence of the Empire proceeded and I am aware that [illegible] before the fact [illegible] this was the case, nothing has yet been done. [illegible] believe, [illegible] the fault lay with the Government of India, and in others that it lay with the Hyderabad State I am glad to have this opportunity of stating [illegible] that [illegible] has ever been [illegible] Your Highness [illegible] interest [illegible] from the [illegible] 1887—after which [illegible] the Indian States But I am able [illegible] further [illegible] that, [illegible] Your Highness, [illegible] reference to the subject [illegible] specially selected from the existing troops for purposes of Imperial defence [illegible] Your Highness is ready to supplement it, after a suitable interval, by the contribution of a second regiment There is no mystery *whatever as to the circumstances in consequence* of which no action has yet been taken in connection with this matter I have on several occasions publicly explained the policy of the Government of India With regard to the *Imperial Service troops* [illegible] that there were certain States, in which it was proposed to substitute for a portion of the State troops a body of men recruited within the State and officered by natives of the State so well trained and so thoroughly equipped, and under *such a good* discipline as to render them fit to take their place in time of war alongside of our own Battalions Such a substitution was clearly of advantage both to the State concerned and to the Government of India. It was of advantage to the Government of India, which obtained a small addition to the forces *available for mobilisation in time of war*, it was also of advantage to the State concerned, because an opportunity was afforded for getting rid of troops who were often of very indifferent quality, in spite of the expense involved in their maintenance, and replacing them by properly trained and disciplined soldiers In the Hyderabad State, however, the position was unlike that *obtaining in any* other State. In the first place, we had the fact that that distinguished Corps, the Hyderabad Contingent, as well as the Secunderabad force, are practically maintained at His Highness's expense, and in the next place we *had to consider that His Highness's military* forces already amounted to no more than 30,000 men, involving a Military Budget of some 70 lakhs of rupees Of this large sum no less than 52 lakhs is, I understand, spent *upon the Irregular troops. Now in the face of* these circumstances and while this large body of comparatively untrained and indifferently disciplined forces continued to be maintained at the expense of the State, to say nothing of the large bodies of men included in the *ranks* of the Regular Army, the Government of India did not feel justified in encouraging Your Highness to add still further to your military expenditure by providing additional troops for Imperial defence The only condition on which in view of what I have just said, we could accept an Imperial Service Corps from Hyderabad was that its creation should be coupled with a sufficient reduction of the military expenditure *already incurred*, that is, I understand, for all practical purposes, the very policy which after giving the matter your personal consideration, Your Highness has determined to adopt, as in your contemplation that your Imperial Service Cavalry should be selected from the existing force of that arm The change will, I hope, be carried out in such a way as to occasion no additional expense to the State, which will, I trust, gain in the reductions which it is proposed to effect what it will lose by the increased charges incurred on account of the new Cavalry Regiment I do not, of course, for a moment intend to suggest that such reductions should be carried out in a sudden or violent manner or without due regard for the interests of those concerned. The matter is one requiring careful consideration, and the methods to be *adopted should, I am sure, be gradual and* cautious in their operation. I have spoken with absolute frankness upon this subject, because I am most anxious that there should be *no misconception as to* Your Highness's position and ours with regard to the formation of a Hyderabad Imperial Service Corps, and next because I believe that whether such a Corps is to be formed or not is the question. The *military expenditure incurred in* Your Highness's State is one which Your Highness [illegible] will examine carefully What is [illegible] military expenditure is taken away from such objects as the improvement [illegible] the development of [illegible] irrigation works, and [illegible] reproductive, and [illegible] the well-being of Your Highness's [illegible] the wealth [illegible] State. I [illegible] *know* [illegible] directly engaging Your Highness's [illegible] that it is therefore [illegible] Your Highness then upon [illegible] In [illegible] with them Your Highness [illegible] upon the support of the Government of India and upon the assistance [illegible] of the British Resident You will find in Mr. Plowden a sagacious and trustworthy [illegible] who will not fail to [illegible] my lot [illegible] Resident for the Hyderabad State. The late Resident, Sir *Dennis FitzPatrick* Your Highness will remember at the time of his appointment, held the high office of Chief Commissioner of Assam, but so [illegible] was it to place here a British Officer, whose position and antecedents would entitle him to your confidence *and respect, that I did* not hesitate to transfer Sir Dennis FitzPatrick from his important charge in order to bring him here. Now that he has been removed to the distinguished position which he is at present filling as head of the *Punjab Government*, he has been replaced by a gentleman who has been selected, after the most careful consideration, as being specially fitted for the post, he has had experience of a varied and exceptional character both in the Secretariat of the Government of India and in important Indian States, as a Local Administrator he enjoys the unstinted confidence of the Government of India, and I know that nothing will give him greater satisfaction than to feel that he is able to assist Your Highness in the discharge of the arduous duties which fall to you as the ruler of this important State."

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THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
ENGLISH	5—0—0	5—0—0
KANARESE	6—0—0	5—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	4—0—0	[illegible]
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For further particulars Vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, No 42 Part II, Page 1555 of 8th November 1892.

Coolies

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Grain Bags

REMOUNT DEPOT, HISSAR, 14th November 1892. } HAROLD GOAD *Captain, Supdt, Remount Depot*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Kakulole 14th Nov—The Viceroy and party attended the Khedda this afternoon to witness the elephants being driven into the stockade from the Khedda The drive was very successful and finished in 20 minutes, and about 25 elephants were captured in the stockade The Viceroy congratulated Mr Sriama Iyengar, Superintendent of Kheddas on the successful drive Tomorrow tying up operations commence

Kakulole, 15th Nov—The Viceroy and party attended at the Khedda at 8 this morning to witness the tying up operations, which were carried out very successfully indeed All the elephants were either tethered or noosed within the short space of two hours A few elephants were then driven and watered

His Excellency managed to get several charges of photographing the successive stages of operations with a Kodak

Akyab 14th Nov—The interest in the Mahabodhi movement is rapidly spreading, Rs 2000 were subscribed last evening at Colonel Olcott's lecture Three villages of Akyab have given nearly Rs, 1000 Colonel Olcott's Mahabodhi arrangements complete This evening to morrow for Rangoon A strong local Committee has been formed for holding meetings Buddhist priests are much the movement

Ajmere 15th Nov—A large public meeting was held this evening at the Victoria College to elect Delegates to the next Congress Rai Bahadur Banke Bihari and pleaded Hon Pandit Ajodhyanath, Rajah Sahib Singh, Pandit Mahavir Prasad Malviya Babu Jamna Das, and Munshi Shankar Dyal Addressing speeches were made to the Hon Pandit Ajodhyanath, which drew tears from the assembly Nearly 700 subscribed a fund of the next Congress of which 10 gave on the spot 20 Delegates, 25 Hindus and 7 Mahomedans, were elected

London, 17th Nov—France as the Anarchist was arrested in London in connection with the bomb explosion at the Cafe Very, in Paris was very startled brought up before the Magistrate at Bow Street, who granted his extradition The prisoner has appealed

Calcutta, 18th Nov—Mr Parameenda Chettiar, Diwan of Cochin who became ill a day or two previous to the Governor's visit to this State, expired at 3 A. M to-day He had been suffering from fever

London, 18th Nov—Mr Frank James, Conservative Member, who was returned for Walsall at the General Election, has been unseated owing to the illegal action of his Agents

Paris, 18th Nov—A debate lasting three days has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the Bill for sharpening the Press laws, which Government introduced for the purpose of stopping the Press publishing articles which are an incitement to dynamitism The overthrow of the Cabinet on the Bill was regarded as certain at the outset, but M Loubet's firmness eventually triumphed and the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 101

Simla, 18th Nov—Lord and Lady Roberts and Miss Roberts arrived at Jammu by a special train on Wednesday morning and were received by Colonel His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, the Maharajah of Kashmir A banquet took place the same evening at the Mundi palace, after which there was a magnificent display of fireworks. On Thursday the garrison was inspected, the Chief being greatly impressed with the efficiency of the Imperial Troops. In the evening there was another banquet at the Ajabghar palace and a Durbar followed by another display of fireworks The Maharajah made a speech which was responded to by a farewell speech from the Chief On Friday the Chief and party went pigsticking in the Maharajah's preserves. The Chief on the same evening bade a last farewell to the Maharajah and left by special train There were eighty guests All arrangements were perfect

Allahabad, 18th Nov—At a banquet given by the Maharajah of Kashmir at Jammu on Thursday night, Lord Roberts made an interesting speech alluding to the army improvements within his recollection in the condition of the State His Excellency spoke in high terms of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops referring specially to their service during the operations in Hunza and Nagar.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

The Mysore State may with truth be said to have made good progress since the restoration, and compares well with any provinces similarly governed It is in a much better condition than Hyderabad, and though in some respects Baroda may be a head of it, in others it takes the lead It has a Representative Assembly which no other Native State possesses, and the institution, when it matures, will be sure to do much good Of this there can be no doubt It is improving year by year, and those who attend are gradually learning their work Years hence other institutions of the kind will be sure to spring up in different parts of the country, but the no

in Mysore will take lead But there is one institution in the Province that cannot be said to be in a satisfactory state, and this is the Council of the Maharajah This Council was brought into existence at the time of the rendition, but it remains much the same as it did then The number of its members is the same, and likewise the business that they transact. There has been no expansion in any way According to the terms of the *Sannad* given to the Maharajah at the rendition His Highness ought to preside at every meeting of the Council, but this, so far as we remember he has never done. Were he to preside, a dignity would be given to the institution that it does not now possess, and is not likely to possess till a change has been brought about. As matters now stand the Council is simply a department of the State in which a high kind of business is transacted, but little more A Council should be more than this, and the Dewan should advise His Highness to preside at its sittings, and thus give it that elevation it stands so much in need of The Maharajah would simply be acting up to the terms of the agreement between himself and the Supreme Government at the time of the rendition if he were to do as we advise, and the Government would be very gladly see him act as the head of the Council But something more is required The number of Councillors must be enlarged, and then the work would be got through in less time There are only three to do the duties that fall upon them, and they must find it very hard indeed to get through the papers that are placed before them But this is not all The Dewan who is the head of the institution, has many other duties to perform, and he cannot devote much time to this particular line of work It is not natural to expect this of him He can preside at meetings of the Council, but he can do little more, we fancy. Then again, Mr Thumbu Chetty is the First Judge of the Chief Court, and his duties there are neither few nor light. He has, as a rule, to be in Court every day, and his best energies are devoted to the cases brought before him there, so that what time is left cannot be sufficient to devote to the onerous duties of the Council chamber. Mr Thumbu Chetty is not a young man, and though he is very hard working and painstaking the two duties must be more than he can well accomplish His office of Councillor should be given to some one who has nothing else to do, and who would devote the whole of his time to it. Mr Chentsal Row is the only official who devotes the whole of his time to his work in the Council chamber, and no one would be better suited to perform this than he is, it must however be too much for him and help should be given Besides, for a portion of the year this gentleman has to proceed to Calcutta to join the Viceregal Council, and his work here during this time is left undone It is plain to be seen that more help is required, and that it should be forthcoming There is another objection to the First Judge of the Chief Court being a Councillor He may have to hear a case in the latter capacity that may have to come before him in the former He may have to try it as a Judge, and he would know all about it before he began This is contrary to all sense of equity, and though we feel sure Mr Thumbu Chetty would do what was right he would be placed in a very anomalous position The two posts should be entirely separated, and the First Judge of the Chief Court should only attend to the duties of that Court If he had to hear a case that had previously been settled in Council, however he might decide it, there would be dissatisfaction, for one party would say he was prejudiced We would therefore, recommend that this change should be brought about at once It is necessary and right and the authorities ought not to hesitate to ask his Highness the Maharajah to bring about what is urgently required

ENGLISH AND INDIAN TRADE

The trade of England for some time past has shown a steady decline, and several reasons may be given to account for this The other nations of Europe are competing with them with regard to those very manufactures in which she thought herself supreme It was thought not long ago that the cotton goods of Lancashire were unrivalled, no country could compete with England in this line, and here she was quite safe She could undersell everybody else, consequently there was nothing to fear. But times have changed Other countries have entered the field, and though England still stands first, others are trying hard to equal her American cotton goods are well known all the world over, while those of Germany are giving anxiety to Manchester, while the mills of Bombay and the west of India are giving still more The Lancashire manufacturers are in great fear that Bombay will prove a formidable rival, and they are trying all they can to prevent this It is well known that they brought about the abolition of the cotton duties in order that they might be benefitted, though this was done under the plea that the tax was contrary to the principles of free trade The industry fortunately, did not suffer much by the dictation of Manchester, and something else may be tried to injure it Then in other respect other lands are proving a formidable rival to England, for instance in the manufacture of cutlery Sheffield does not hold such a high position in this respect as it did years ago for German knives are sold everywhere, and the town just mentioned has lost much custom thereby In the cotton trade there are not so many customers as there used to be, though it was believed no nation upon earth could compete with England in this respect One reason of this falling off is the high wages that the workmen of England demand as compared with those of other countries, and the high profits the manufacturers desire. The men will not be satisfied unless they are well paid, and if wages are lowered there is strike At the present time forty thousand men in Lancashire connected with the cotton industries are on strike They will not submit to a reduction of wages, and this the masters require, so there is a stoppage which may last for a long time The men seem determined to hold out, the masters are equally determined and there the matter stands Meanwhile the cotton industry is suffering, other countries are doing their best to undersell England, and yet the men on strike have not the sense to see this When it is too late they may do so, that is when the cotton industry has been ruined About three years ago there was a strike of the dock labourers in London and it was calculated that the loss sustained amounted to about ten million pounds Some believed that if the strike had continued much longer the whole trade of the place would have been ruined But the men were of opinion that they had gained a splendid victory Another such victory might have ruined the capital of England The men are unable to see that they are injuring themselves by the strikes that are organized by professional agitators, and the matter seems likely to continue till some crisis occurs that may bring ruin to some industry, perhaps more than one The workmen of England cannot see in what direction their interests lie, and the evil may not be discovered till it is too late A number of agitators has grown up who fatten on the errors of the workmen, and so long as these men are allowed to have their own way strike will be the order of the day and much evil will occur Germany, America and other lands will step in to share the trade that England now enjoys, and she may find when too late what an error has been committed But what can India do when the workmen of England go wrong? The people should do the same as those in other countries, they should take advantage of any crisis that may occur, and push their industries as much as possible. There is cotton, for instance, and during a strike as much should be worked up as could be procured, and when a market has been obtained it may be retained without any trouble After the strike is over the English manufacturers may not find it an easy task to get back their customers, and those of India may be able to hold their own As we have said, the manufacturers of Lancashire have done their best to ruin the cotton industry of this country, and they may make still further attempts in the same direction They call for new laws and enactments in order to cripple the industry though they may pretend they are doing this in the name of philanthropy The people of this land must be on their guard against the wiles that may be practised There are other industries that the people of India ought to be able to encourage The iron industry should be in a far better condition than it is, there is plenty of this metal in the country, and there is coal to work it with, so that there ought to be a better trade carried on than is the case at present. The industry only requires to be pushed, and a great deal more money would be realised from it, and this should always be done when a crisis occurs at home We feel sure there is a future for Indian trade, and it only remains for those most interested to push it as much as possible

A DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY

The ratepayers of the Civil and Military Station are determined to make as much as possible of the visit of the Viceroy to the Station The Municipality seemed anxious to take charge of the whole business, the members thought that as they were the representatives of the people they could act as they thought proper So they drew up an address, which contained little else except a note of welcome This they were told to do by the President and they obeyed Then they added a few to the number of the Commissioners who were to appear before His Excellency, but this they had no right to do, they were acting beyond their power, such men could only be chosen at a public meeting So such a meeting was called, and came off in the Mayo Hall last Saturday morning, and was a great success A number of gentlemen was elected to accompany the Municipal Commissioners when they waited on the Viceroy so that he might see that it was not the Commissioners alone who addressed him, but the whole Station The members of the deputation chosen last Saturday will strengthen the movement, the whole body will show a combination of strength that the head of the State would hardly care to resist, at least, so we should think The deputation will bring three things before His Excellency the first, of course being water The members will impress upon him that they must have this necessary element of life, that if something is not done before long in this direction the place will have to be abandoned, people cannot live in a place where there is no water, and in a short time there will be none in Bangalore The tanks are fast drying up, and when they are quite dry the people will be in a bad way So the deputation that is to wait on His Excellency will put the matter plainly before him, and ask him to come to the rescue It is to be hoped that he will not fail the people, but grant what they ask for Then the deputation intends asking that an appellate court worthy of the name should be established The best plan would be to send the cases to the High Court of Madras, and this, we fancy, the deputation will propose The present state of things is a scandal to the place, and the sooner a change is made the better for all concerned In the third place the extension of local self government is to be asked for The Government of India granted more than has been allowed by the authorities of the Station The Viceroy will be requested to grant what one of his predecessors said the place was to have But the officials have kept back the boon granted, or a portion of it, and the deputation intends making a request that the whole may be granted Then it is intended to ask that the railway may be extended to Mangalore, and this would do much good to Bangalore We wish the deputation every success, and hope that the members will obtain all they ask for

Occasional Notes.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably meet in Calcutta in the first week of December

The Queen, travelling as Countess Balmoral, will visit Italy this winter, residing either at Florence or Biantina, in Pisa Province

The President of the District, Board Chingleput, has intimated to the managers of the Perripollium festival that for the future the entire cost of the sanitary arrangements will have to be met by them as they receive from the pilgrims a considerable sum of money

A man in Fiji makes a good living as a prophet He has been paid £30 a year for the last 15 years for not predicting a tidal wave which will sweep clear over the island" The credulous natives believe that he has the power to attract a wave that will overwhelm the country

A member of the New Zealand Legislature has given notice of his intention to introduce a Deceased Husband's Brother Bill Such a measure seems to be the logical corollary of marriage with a deceased wife's sister which most of the Colonies have legalised If a man may lawfully marry his deceased wife's sister, why should not a wife be permitted to espouse her deceased husband's brother?

Information has reached the Lahore paper that Sirdars Habib ulla Khan and Nasr ulla Khan, the sons of the Amir, have proceeded to Ghuznee, and that 12,000 men have reached there as well from Kabul Part of these men are to remain at Ghuznee with Sirdar Nasir ulla Khan the rest will accompany the other son of His Highness to Herat, for which place he is bound The meaning of this is not yet known

Baron Hirsch is, says a London correspondent, not only the richest man in the world, but the richest man the world has ever known He is said to be worth six millions sterling a year This beats the American millionaires hollow Vanderbilt, the biggest of them, had only a capital of sixty millions sterling, and Astor, the next richest, had thirty five millions The Baron's six millions a year capitalised would be well over a hundred millions sterling

The evidence against flies as the propagators of disease is accumulating to a most disturbing extent The most recent charge which has been formulated against them is that which was laid before the Hamburg Medical Society with respect to the conveyance of cholera infection Nine flies were captured which had been in contact with infected cholera material and were placed in flasks containing nutrient gelatine In six of the nine vessels numerous colonies of Comma bacilli were successfully cultivated —of course from the infection conveyed by the flies

Judgment was recently pronounced at Ganjam by Mr Joseph, the Sessions Judge in a case of murder committed in performing a human sacrifice to Kali The recorded evidence, says the *Indian Jurist*, reveals the existence of a state of things that must be surprising to the most experienced Indian Officer The accused were sentenced to transportation for life A somewhat similar case has just been concluded at Alipore, in which the accused, a man, who attempted to sacrifice a little boy to the goddess Durga, was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment

There has of late been a considerable increase in the interest shown by the leading Native States of Western India in judicial administration Bhownuggur has lately provided itself with a new Penal Code, Baroda has appointed Mr J R Naylor, an eminent retired officer of the Bombay Government, as Legal Adviser, and now the important Kattyawar State of Junagadh has entrusted

to Mr Pherozeshah M Mehta the task of organising its Judicial Department Mr Pherozshah, who will not be debarred from continuing professional work on his own account, will, we hear, receive Rs. 2,000 a month, and the appointment will be for two years

Mr. Wintersbotham, the Collector of Tanjore, and Mr Venkobachariar, Sub Judge of Tanjore, have been appointed as Commissioners to enquire into the charges of bribery and corruption laid against Mr Ramachandra Rao, a Statutory Civilian, Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly, while Sub Collector at Madura. The trial is to take place at Tanjore, and Mr W Grant has been appointed as Public Prosecutor in the case We further understand that Mr Venkobachariar, being a relation of Mr Ramachandra Rao, has addressed Government pointing out the embarrassing position in which he would be placed should he serve on the Commission

It is not generally known, says the *World*, that the German Empress, in spite of her many excellent qualities, is very extravagant, and owes large sums of money to the Berlin tradesmen, one firm alone having a bill of £40,000 against her Majesty! The Empress never wears either a dress, a mantle, or a bonnet a second time in public, and everything that she buys is of the very best It is all the more surprising when it is recollected how extremely simple her surroundings were before her marriage to Prince William of Prussia, and even after her marriage, until her husband succeeded to the Empire The Emperor is also very largely in debt, in spite of the handsome present made to him last spring by the Empress Frederick, who advanced him a million and a half of marks

A curious return has just been issued by the Home Office, showing the names of all aliens to whom certificates of naturalisation have been issued in the year ending the 31st of July last, and whose oaths of allegiance have accordingly been duly registered There are nearly 400 aliens who have thus renounced the *flag of their birth*, and adopted the Union Jack as their standard The great bulk of our new citizens are Russians and Germans Hardly a score of French are amongst them, whilst amongst the fancy nationalities are a Moor, a Colombian, a Bulgarian, a Roumanian, and a gentleman hailing from New College, Oxford, who is returned as "not a subject of any State"

Lady Violet Greville says that the ever recurring cry that men will not marry suggests the idea of a tax on bachelors "Men who do not marry shirk one of the duties of life, and evade many of its ills The sleek and well-to-do old bachelor has defrauded some fair young thing of an agreeable home and a good position Similarly the widow who re-marries not only once, but sometimes twice or three times, and raises a holocaust of victims to her charms, should be taxed for interfering with her less fortunate sisters' chances, the tax to be bestowed upon dowerless spinsters" But this would not give an impetus to marriage? Why won't the men propose? is a question which requires a wiser person than Lady Violet Greville to answer

There is said to be in the Satara Jail a maker under sentence of death for some months now for murder, who has gone on appealing from official to official The Sessions Judge sentenced him to death, and the sentence was confirmed by the Bombay High Court, When the date of execution was fixed the convict appealed to the Government of Bombay. This was rejected and a fresh date fixed, when an appeal was sent to the Viceroy, this was also rejected and a fresh date fixed, when the convict appealed to the Queen. The case is exciting interest as it is doubtful if appeals can go to the Queen under the Indian Penal Laws when there is a Viceroy and representative of hers on the spot in India The convict, it is said, has two further appeals in reserve, to the Privy Council and Parliament

Mr Gladstone's formal entry into his official residence, Downing-Street, was attended by a series of curious misadventures. To begin with, the driver of the Premier's brougham, drove into the Foreign Office quadrangle, instead of to his official home This mistake corrected, the horse's head was turned toward historic No. 10 and here the Premier alighted By another oversight, the domestics of the First Lord of the Treasury were not in attendance Meanwhile the constable on duty assisted Mrs Gladstone to alight, her husband at the same time acting, with the aid of the policeman, as light porter Then a maid appeared, and, running back, gave the alarm, which brought Mr Henry Gladstone upon the strange scene, followed by a becoming retinue of servants

Local and Provincial

The weather—It is very dry, and the mornings are chilly Evidently the cold weather has set in, and there is no use looking for more rain

Holiday—There will be holiday next Tuesday and Wednesday in the Civil and Military Station, and also in the City on account of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Resident—The Resident, Colonel Henderson, accompanied by Major Ravenshaw, returned to Bangalore on Friday last, in order to forward the preparations for the visit of the Viceroy

A fatal Accident—We are very sorry to hear that Mr Ragavendra Row, Vice President of the Mysore Municipality, was thrown from his horse last Friday, and *killed on the spot* It has cast quite a gloom over the place.

A Russian in our Midst—There arrived at this station, from Madras, by the mail train this morning, Mr D A. Roumenoff, Chief Inspecting Engineer of the Great Russian Railways enroute to Dharwar, in connection with Railway Engineering projects.

A meeting—A meeting of the rate payers of the Civil and Military Station was held last Saturday morning in the Mayo Hall to elect *members to go along* with the Municipal Commissioners to present an address to the Viceroy on his visit to the place The meeting was very successful

Risaldar Bapu Rao Sindhe of the Local Service Regiment, Mysore Horse, having completed 12 years' service in his present rank, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from 1st September 1892, *vide* Proceedings of Government No 7115—97 of the *17th* December 1889.

Assistant Surgeon T V Arumugam Mudaliar, M B, & C M, having completed 5 years' service in the 3rd Grade of Assistant Surgeons on the 15th September 1892, has, under the terms of Proceedings No 8557 of the 5th May 1892, promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from that date.

University Examination—We understand that this year only 3,100, candidates have registered themselves for the ensuing Matriculation Examination, as against over 8,000 last year. For the F. A Examina*tion there are 900 candidates, against* over 2,000 last year. The reason ascribed for this fall in the number of candidates is the introduction of the new Rules Although the sum of money realised by fees collected will be materially reduced, yet we believe the net pecuniary profit on the examination will be larger than usual.

The Viceregal Visit—All along the route which the Viceroy will take, arecanut poles at stated intervals will be set up, and these are now being rapidly got ready The triumphal arches in front of the London Mission School and the one at the limits of the City and the Cantonment are being rapidly pushed on. The latter, *however, it strikes one, is defective in one* respect, and that is, the height of the arch is considerably more than the breadth thereof, and hence the proportion seems to be a little out of the way. The Pettah walls skirting the eastern extremity of the town as well as the Cenotaph are being colourwashed—*B S*

Office of the Dewan of Mysore,
Dewan's Camp, 14th November 1892

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, G. M S I, G C M G, G M I E, *Viceroy and Governor General* of India, is expected to arrive from Mysore at the Bangalore City Railway Station by Special Train at 8 A. M, on Tuesday the 22nd November 1892

2. The principal Officers of the State, European and Native, and the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Bangalore, will be present on the Railway Platform at 7-40 A M.

Civil Officers—Morning Dress
Military Officers—Full Uniform.

3 Owing to the limited space in the Railway Station, admission to the Platform will be confined to Officers and others directed to attend, to representatives of the Press, who will receive tickets of admission from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore

4 An Address of Welcome will be presented to His Excellency by the Bangalore City Municipality, at the Pavilion erected for the purpose

5 The procession from the Railway Station to the Residency, where His Excellency will stay while in Bangalore, will pass along the following route —

From the Petta Railway Station along the bund on the south of the Dharmambudhi Tank, then towards the left, past the Yellahanka *Police Stations* District Offices and St. Martha's Hospital, then right, along the Cenotaph road, Sidney road Lee road and Cubbon road to the Residency

6 In the afternoon His Excellency will *drive through the City, visit places of interest* and attend a Fete at the Lal-Bagh. (Plain clothes)

7. His Excellency will leave Bangalore for Madras by Special Train from the Cantonment Railway Station on Wednesday the 23rd November 1892 at 9 P. M., the departure being private.

8. The Viceregal Reception Committee will prescribe the routes to the several places which His Excellency will visit within the City Municipal limits, and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, under instructions from the Inspector General of Police, will make proper Police arrangements along the Viceregal routes within those limits and also issue orders for the regulation of traffic as to both time and route.

9 This Memorandum will be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, the President of the Viceregal Reception Com*mittee*, Bangalore, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and the President of the Bangalore City Municipality, with a request that they will give effect to the instructions contained therein relating to their respective Departments.

By Order,
M Narain Rao,
Under Secretary
for the Chief Secretary

General Summary.

An Important Decision—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker today, in disposing of an important regular appeal in which the Hon'ble V Bashyam Iyengar, assisted by Mr Krishnaswamy Iyer, appeared, ruled that a Judge had no power *to delegate his judicial functions to* a Commissioner for the purpose of determining whether properties sued for belonged to the joint family of the plaintiff and defendants and whether they were in the possession of the defendant's *Section 392 Civil Procedure*, did not authorise the appointment of a Commissioner except for elucidating matters in dispute, and where no evidence had been taken by the Judge himself there was no power to ask a Commissioner to take that evidence

A Substantial Reduction of Sentence—Yesterday, before their Lordships J. J. Sir T. Muthuswamy Aiyar and Wilkinson, Mr H, G Wedderburn appeared on behalf of one Chinnaguruppa, who appealed against a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Bellary on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder It appears that the prisoner found the deceased in criminal intercourse with his wife, and he took a huge stone and threw it on his head, killing him on the spot. At the Sessions Court both Judge and Assessors found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but of culpable homicide not *amounting to murder* Mr Wedderburn, on behalf of the prisoner, pleaded grave and sudden provocation and undue severity of sentence. Their Lordships reduced the sentence to four years' rigorous imprisonment

A BALLOON FOR THE KAISER.

The sum of 50 000 marks (£2 000) which the German Emperor has just presented to the German Society for the Promotion of Aerial Navigation for the advancement of this science is to be devoted to the construction and equipment of a giant balloon This balloon will be as high as a four-storied house, will be 56 ft in diameter and it will contain no less than 2 540 cubic metres of gas It will be made of Egyptian cotton-stuff, and will be coated with vulcanised gum, which is considered better than varnish. A *rather interesting feature of the* balloon will be the provision of a special value of a new kind which will keep the gas pure for a longer time, and therefore sustain the balloon for a longer period It [illegible] proposed to make within a year no less than fifty journeys with the balloon, and [illegible] as high as possible, up to 33 000 ft, [illegible] necessary, with artificial respiration. [illegible] will be expended in purchasing [illegible] apparatus for this balloon Experim[illegible] will, if possible, be simultaneously made with two other balloons to further investigate the physical conditions of the atmosphere

Terrible Death of a Child-Wife—An inquest was held yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, by Dr Blaney, the Coroner, at the J J. Hospital, touching the death of Koolsum, a Mahomedan girl, fourteen years of age The deceased reached her puberty about a year ago, and was three months afterwards married to Ebbo Fakir, a weaver with whom she lived in a chawl at Mahimpoora The deceased was a short tempered woman and always quarrelled with her husband On Sunday evening last Koolsum shut the doors of her room and then pouring kerosine oil on her clothes set fire to them. A neighbour, named Bogu nbee, saw flames in the deceased's room through a hole in the door, and immediately raised an alarm of fire Some of the neighbours rushed to the deceased's room, which they found bolted from within. They forced it open, and on entering found the deceased sitting on the floor with her clothes, which smelt of kerosine oil, on fire The neighbours promptly extinguished the flames by pouring water, but not before she was badly burnt Her husband who had gone to his work was sent for, and on his return he took his wife to the J J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed. She admitted that she set fire to her clothes to destroy herself on account of domestic quarrels She died at the hospital yesterday morning The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—*G.*

Extracts.

THE ARRIVAL OF H E THE VICEROY

The following Notification was issued this morning —

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G M S I, G C M G, and G M I E, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will arrive at the Central Station by special train on Thursday the 24th November, 1892, at 8 30 A M His Excellency will be received by the Right Honourable the Governor, attended by his Personal Staff His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, the General Officer Commanding the Madras District with his Staff the President of the Municipal Commission, the Chief *Magistrate, the Sheriff and the Commissioner* of Police will assemble at the Central Station

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court and the Foreign Consuls at the Presidency, as well as all Native Princes and Chiefs in Madras are invited to be present on the occasion. All heads of departments and officers at the Presidency off duty are requested to attend. A Guard of Honour will be paraded on the platform and a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will be drawn up at the Station. A Viceregal salute will be fired on the arrival of the train. An Address of Welcome will be read by the President on behalf of the Municipal Commission, and other Addresses will be presented and taken as read. His Excellency the Viceroy will be escorted by the Body Guard to Government House, Madras. The route taken will be over the General Hospital bridge past the Penitentiary and the Body Guard lines, and over Government House bridge. It will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour will be drawn up at Government House, and a Viceregal salute will be fired as His Excellency alights there. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the disposition of carriages and for the maintenance of order along the route. Full dress will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

THE VICEROY AND THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's reply to the address from the Representative Assembly:—

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me much pleasure to meet the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly. I have already publicly expressed the interest which I feel in this important body. The manner in which His Highness the Maharajah has, from the time when the Assembly was first called into existence at his accession, watched over and fostered its development, reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmanlike instincts of His Highness, and I feel sure that the fact of its constitution being to some extent based upon the principle of representation will greatly add to the weight of its deliberations, and to the respect with which its suggestions will be received. The inquiries which I have made from those who are best able to judge have satisfied me that your proceedings have served a most useful purpose and have brought His Highness' Government into touch with all classes of the community.

I have heard with much pleasure that your discussions have been conducted in a thoroughly practical spirit, and that on the one hand the members have not hesitated to bring forward grievances where grievances were supposed to exist, while on the other, the Dewan has dealt in the frankest possible manner with the suggestions which have been made.

You are quite right in supposing that this remarkable experiment has a special interest in my eyes, because the Government of India is at this moment engaged in introducing considerable changes in the constitution and functions of our own Legislative Councils.

I shall be glad to hear that your efforts to procure a measure of reform in regard to infant marriages are successful. The subject is one of very great difficulty. The Government of India has, as you are aware, given practical proof of its desire to protect immature children, but in passing the measure to which I refer, a measure which appeared to us to be required in the interests of humanity, the Government of India did not attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of this country as such. We feel that it is mainly to the spontaneous action of the people, whether within or without the limits of British India that we must look for social reforms of the kind which you desire to effect.

Allow me again to congratulate you on the success with which the recent scarcity has been combated. The prompt and vigorous action taken under His Highness' direction deserves the commendation which it has received at your hands.

I trust that the Representative Assembly will continue to assist the Ruler and the Government of the State in the conduct of its affairs, and that it will always be inspired by the loyal feelings which you have been good enough to express upon the present occasion.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

A distinguished company, which included the Duke of Edinburgh, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Gaekwar of Baroda, was present on Oct. 21 at the Mansion House at the annual dinner to the Trinity House. The Duke of Edinburgh said that the alliance which his daughter was about to contract had been received with enthusiasm by all classes and parties in Roumania. Lord Rosebery responded, in a vivacious strain, for "The Houses of Parliament," which toast was also acknowledged by Mr. Mundella.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Gaekwar of Baroda," remarking that his Highness was one of the most, if not the most, enlightened ruler of the Native States of India. (Cheers.) His Highness had recognised the cause of education, and had realised that the happiness and prosperity of a people could only be secured by the spread of education.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, in responding, said:—Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I rise to thank the Lord Mayor, very inadequately, but none the less sincerely, for the kind terms in which he has alluded to me, and for the very kind manner in which you all have received the toast of my health. When the Lord Mayor invited me to meet this distinguished company, I felt myself greatly honoured. I regard it as a special honour to be present on an occasion with which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is connected. His Royal Highness was the first of the Royal Princes whom the Princes and the people of India had the honour of receiving in India. Again, as the present occasion is connected with the Brethren of Trinity House who have done a good deal for the naval supremacy of Great Britain, I thought I could not do better than by my presence show my appreciation of that supremacy which has contributed so largely to bring the East near to the West. It is your proud boast as Britons that "Britannia rules the waves." May she continue to rule the waves until seas are no more. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor has referred to the Baroda State, and my humble efforts to carry on the Government of that State on approved principles. This is a subject on which I must speak with great caution and diffidence. The work of governing the Native States of India is, you will allow me to say, a very arduous one. Our difficulties are entirely unknown in this country. Speaking personally of myself, but without desiring to be egotistic, I will say, that my great aim is to strive to introduce and maintain progressive ideas in the government of my State. As the necessary aids and concomitants of progress, some railways have been constructed, and I wish to construct more in my territory. Roads have been made, hospitals and dispensaries have been constructed. Provision has been made for a good supply of pure potable water for the city of Baroda, and I have offered to my subjects opportunities by which they can take an important share in the dispensation of justice, but as no progress can be stable unless the people are able to grasp and assimilate the principles of it, I have formed plans for the extension of education among them. I have recognised it as a duty, and it has yielded me real pleasure to do everything I possibly can for the welfare of my subjects, feeling assured that in their welfare and happiness lies my own. (Cheers.) I will not weary you with a long list of the humble efforts which are being made at Baroda in the interest of progress, both material and intellectual. I have merely mentioned a few instances to show what work is being done in the Native States of India, and to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the encouragement and approbation of the public and responsible statesmen of India in respect of our humble efforts to follow in the wake of the mighty British nation in the work of beneficence. Permit me once again, my Lord Mayor, to thank you for your kind wishes to me and my State, and to you, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health. (Loud cheers.)

THE MAHARANI'S GIRLS SCHOOL AT MYSORE

The following is the full text of the speech of the Honourable Mr. P. Chentsal Rao at the Prize Distribution at the Maharani's Girls' School, presided over by Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne on Saturday last:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a matter for congratulation to the Managing Committee which I now do myself the honor of representing as their unworthy President, and it is also no doubt a source of gratification to His Highness the Maharajah that we have been permitted to present the report of the progress of the school committed to our charge to their Excellencies Lady and Lord Lansdowne. I say it is a matter for congratulation not merely because of the honor conferred on us which we certainly prize highly and for which we are extremely thankful, but also because, I know from experience that when great personages appear among us, they exercise a sort of talismanic influence on our minds and impart to us, I cannot explain how, a part of their own personal instincts and development. One word of approval, one word of appreciation, one word of advice from them is enough to give the workers a new and powerful impulse, and I hope that this visit of their Excellencies to our school will be the dawn of a new era in the history of the progress of female education in the Province of Mysore.

The school was started by Her Highness the Maharani in 1882 not for the purpose of qualifying women to tunnel mountains, or to make laws or to make money but to make them good directors of home power—a power which we all know, it is beyond our means to keep from them, and which they exercise upon us, when ignorant, most cruelly with all the power of a despot, but which when they are enlightened they use most tenderly as our merciful Maharani has done, in inducing His Highness the Maharajah to take such active and deep interest in the cause of the education and regeneration of her sisters.

The work we have undertaken is so vast in its magnitude, that it is impossible for us to show any great results within so short a period. It is a work of generations but I am glad I am able to say that we have made a firm and a very fair beginning, and that our future progress promises to be very promising, but also bright.

We have, thanks to the indefatigable energy and labours of Dubar Bukshi Rai Bahadur Narasimha Iyengar who had the exclusive management of the school up to the end of the last year, and thanks also to the work of the present efficient Lady Superintendent, overcome the prejudices of Brahmins, the classes that are most averse to education against female education. Some of the girls that attend the school are Brahmins and most of them, Brahmins of Brahmins, and some of them are of the highest caste, are also orthodox. Brahmins who, I am glad to say take quite as much interest in the progress of the school as their more advanced brethren. I make prominent mention of the fact for Brahmins, however much they might have lost their original purity by contact, still command the respect of society and their opinions are closely imitated by other classes. With the organisation of the school, which I am glad, we have nearly accomplished in this Province, it may be said that the problem of female education in India is half solved. Another important point we have gained is, here also my thanks are due to Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, people in Mysore now see the necessity and advantage of allowing the girls to remain in the school for some time even after marriage which unfortunately takes place in this country at too an early age, and actually allow them to do so. This has enabled us to train some high caste ladies as teachers, so that they may impart at least primary and secondary education to their sisters, wives and daughters—a work which I am convinced men can never do as successfully and which not all males and even women if they are of inferior castes are not readily admitted access in respectable families. Almost all the teachers of the higher classes in our school which are attended by grown up girls are high caste ladies who have been brought up in this school, and we are desirous of increasing in number every year a good number of such lady teachers and supply the want which is badly felt in the Mofussil. Last year, out of the 12 pupils of our school who appeared for the Teachers' Examination known as the Lower Secondary Examination, 9 passed successfully. One of them K. Subbamma, heading, I am proud to say, the list of all the candidates, males and females, who took up Canada as their chief language.

We have not confined our labours to the school. We also impart Home Education to grown up women who have prejudices or are otherwise unable to attend the school in a manner congenial to their feelings. In doing so while we do not encourage any sectarian education likely to foster petty animosities, we have not declared any open war against it, as it certainly has its moral utility in the present state of the Hindu mind. We therefore allow our home pupils to read in addition to pursuing secular studies, such religious works as they take delight in, only taking care to bend their minds in such a way as to associate virtue with pleasure and vice with pain. In the school, however, the subjects taught are all secular excepting in the lower classes where small girls are allowed to commit to memory religious poems, in the recitation of which the parents take particular delight, and we pay also particular attention to cookery, sewing, music and fancy work,—the universally acknowledged feminine accomplishments. All these measures, which we have adopted, with the full sanction and approval of His Highness the Maharajah and his able Minister, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, and the success attained, have had an enchanting immense effect on the minds of the people that in rural parts and even in such orthodox centres as Melkote and Mandyam grown up ladies of superior caste, chiefly those who have had the misfortune of losing their husbands at an early age, have taken to learning without the intervention of Government and are qualifying themselves for the work of teachers. I am authentically given to understand that not less than a dozen of them will appear for the Teacher's Examination at the end of this year. These few facts I have mentioned (I can mention some more but I do not, lest, I may fatigue their Excellencies), and the performance witnessed this evening, are enough to show how the cause of female education stands in Mysore. The success, little as it is, which we have attained, is, I can unhesitatingly say, due to one cause and one cause only, namely, the active and deep interest taken by H. H. the Maharajah, whose praise will I doubt not sooner or later be sung, as the Hindu proverb has it, by every woman, that rocks a cradle in this Province.

Without further tiring your Excellencies with more details of the various other steps we have taken, and the success which we have been able to attain, I will, before I sit down, make a small suggestion in the interests of Female Education for the kind consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Although the main object of Female Education is, as I have already said, not to enable women to earn money, still the prospect of decent and honorable livelihood is by no means an unattractive to exert oneself in the case of women, especially in India where, owing to the pernicious system of early marriage and permanent widowhood, many a young woman is thrown helpless on the slender resources of her parents at a very early period of her life. Her Highness the Maharani is fully and is willing to help educated women as far as it is within her power by finding them some employment in the Educational Department and, if in addition to this, the Government of India can make a rule that when vacancies occur in Post Offices and Telegraph Offices, the female candidates, if they are equally qualified should, as I believe it is the case in England, have preference over the male candidates. I think it would give a fresh impetus to the cause of female education and further its progress with unprecedented rapidity. It is the birthright of all English ladies and gentlemen and much more so of the English aristocracy to do all that lies in their power to elevate the gentle sex, and I need not therefore dwell further on the matter. The appointments I seek on behalf of women are only such as they can hold without detriment to efficiency or shock to Hindu ideas of decency. I trust that unless there is some insuperable difficulty, which perhaps may stand in the cause of female education does not enable me to see, His Excellency the Viceroy will be graciously pleased to give a favourable consideration to my humble suggestion. I thus make the true so generously taken up by Her Highness the Maharani and so diligently nursed and cared for by His Highness the Maharajah, bear abundant fruit and contribute to the requirements of not only the Province of Mysore but also the whole of Southern India.

I am sorry I have taken so much of your Excellencies' time, but I trust that your Excellencies will be pleased to accept the importance of the subject as my apology and excuse any impropriety that I have unconsciously committed.

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For further particulars vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 42 Part II, Page 1555 of 8th November 1892.

Cotton } Hay
Straw } Bajra
Green Grass

Hesaraghatta, 11th November 1892. } HAROLD GRAY, Captain, Superintendent.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 20th Nov.—The Queen granted an audience to the Gaekwar at Windsor yesterday.

London, 21st Nov.—The negotiations between Great Britain and Russia regarding the Pendjeh question are favorably, and a complete understanding is shortly expected.

Aligarh City, 19th Nov.—A public meeting was held here last evening in Gaeth's Garden to select Delegates to the next Congress. Hafiz Abdul Rahman presiding. Raja Pampal Singh and Pirzada Muhammad Ishaq addressed the meeting, the speeches centrally dwelling on the fact that a small fund which troubled the souls of some good men in 1888 had disappeared. Hence the Congress also had come to mean, as the Congress is a perfectly legitimate movement, and had partly conceded its demands. Fifteen Hindus and eight Muhammadans were elected and formally subscribed.

London, 22nd Nov.—The Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor yesterday and was received with all military honours. Her Majesty granted the Maharajah a private audience and decorated him with the Order of the Crown of India.

Brussels, 22nd Nov.—The delegates representing the Latin Union at the Monetary Conference have resolved to act friendly.

London, 23rd Nov.—Lord Kimberley stated in reply to an unfavorable question in the House of Commons, Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Mr. Justice Jardine, and several native influential gentlemen, to protest against the Poona Government withdrawing its support from the Poona Native Girls School and advocating increased support from Government for female education in India. His Lordship, in reply, promised to forward the Memorial to the Bombay Government, and said the matter was a question of finance. He completely agreed with the speakers as to the extreme importance of encouraging female education in India.

Although negotiations between England and Russia regarding the Pamirs are proceeding favorably, the statement made at St. Petersburg that settlement of the question is speedily expected is premature.

Brussels, 22nd Nov.—The Monetary Conference was opened to-day by the Belgian Premier, who, in his address to the delegates, said that the solution of the Silver Question lies in an International Agreement such as regulates the Telegraphs, Posts, &c. M. Levy, a Belgian Senator, was then elected President of the Conference, which adjourned until Friday, when the American delegates will submit their proposals. *Eighteen states were represented* at yesterday's sitting.

London, 22nd November.—*The Turkestan Gazette* narrates that envoys from the Khan of Kandahar recently arrived in Turkestan to beg material support against the British, and that General Vrewsky, the Governor, refused absolutely to lend his support. Any disturbance, he said, of the relations between Russia and Great Britain, which together ruled half the globe, would entail frightful calamities to many millions.

Berlin, 22nd Nov.—The Emperor William in his speech on the opening of the Reichstag, declared his relations with Foreign Powers to be friendly, and hoped that Germany would remain unharassed in her peaceful efforts to promote economic interests. His increase, His Majesty said, of the military power of other States compels a similar measure on the part of Germany, hence the new sum for the Military Bill lately introduced. His Majesty believes that the patriotism of the nation accepts the sacrifice.

Berlin, 23rd Nov.—General von Caprivi, in introducing the New Army Bill in the Reichstag today, made an important speech in which he said there was no fear of war in the immediate future, but that it was necessary to prepare for the next war on two fronts. France he said, loved war for glory's sake, and was anxious to conclude an alliance for the sole purpose of revising the map of Europe. The Powers forming the Triple Alliance were weaker in number than Russia and France. His Excellency then said that the German Army was the largest in the world but defensively, and that Government would strongly to enforce universal service and adopt the biennial system except in the Cavalry and Artillery.

Rome, 23rd Nov.—King Humbert, in a speech made at the opening of the Italian Parliament, said he continued to enjoy friendly relations with all Powers. His Majesty then said that the Triple Alliance continues its vigilant care to prevent any disturbance in Europe. As regards the financial equilibrium in Italy, His Majesty said it would be attained without any increase in taxation.

London, 25th Nov.—The French have annexed the Islands of St. Paul and New Amsterdam as a tariff against the annexation of Aldabra by the British.

Calcutta, 26th Nov.—Signatures are being obtained for a requisition to the Sheriff to call a meeting in the Town Hall on the Jury Question. Last night the Anglo-Indian Defence Association discussed the matter and decided not to move.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28 1892

THE VICEREGAL VISIT

THE Viceregal visit about which so much has been talked for weeks past came to an end last Wednesday night, when the Viceroy left for Madras, and though it was short it may be looked upon as eminently successful The people of the place showed their loyalty to the Queen Empress by honouring her representative in India Wherever His Excellency went there were large crowds to receive him All along the road from the Railway Station in the City to the Residency there were thousands assembled to catch a glimpse of the head of the Government of this land, while at the parade that came off in his honour the crowds were something remarkable Lord Lansdowne must have taken away with him very pleasant recollections of this part of the country, for he had the greatest respect shown him by all classes—from the Maharajah to the lowest peasant all wished to do him honour The Maharajah did everything in his power to make the stay of the illustrious visitor pleasant and he succeeded His Excellency enjoyed himself at the Keddahs, and will no doubt long remember the time he spent there This part of Mysore is becoming a favourable resort of the great ones of the earth The late Prince Albert Victor led the way, and was followed by two Russian Princes, and now the Viceroy has paid this part of the Mysore country a visit No doubt others will follow the example set, so that the Keddahs will be well known all the world over The addresses presented to the Viceroy were to the point, those in Bangalore of course, referring to water This, as we have before pointed out, is the great want of the place There is no water for the people to drink The Dharmambudhi tank is nearly dry The water obtained from it is very bad, and the other reservoirs are in much the same way Many of the wells are fast drying up, simply because the water does not percolate from the tanks, so that in a short time the place may be left without a drop of water to drink We cannot consider the reply of the Viceroy to the complaint of the want of water as altogether satisfactory rather not satisfactory at all His Excellency said that three schemes had been under the consideration of Government, and that one of the three would be chosen A special officer has been sent here to report upon the matter, and when he has done this we are told something may be done We have been told the same thing so often that people cannot be blamed if they are incredulous of any benefit being derived For about fifty years the same thing has been going on, hundreds of reports have been drawn up, papers without number have been written, and yet we find ourselves without water One of the curses of India is this minute writing, this reference from one to another, this continual do nothing system Lord Lansdowne in his reply to the address presented to him by the City Municipality said that he was in favour of a joint scheme for the two parts of the place, and this we have more than once recommended The cost could be borne by the two, and the water could be shared Some scheme must be hit upon that would supply a sufficient quantity of water half of which must be allowed to flow to the City, and the other half to the Civil and Military Station We are of opinion that such a scheme is feasible, and it ought to be taken in hand at once There should be no more delay, of more writing or talking, but work should be begun Lord Lansdowne said in his reply to the City Municipal address — I have heard objections made to such a proposal (a scheme for both parts of the place) on the ground that with a scheme for a joint supply, friction might arise between the two Municipalities as to the distribution of water It appears to me that upon the face of it there should not be any insurmountable difficulty in combining a scheme by which under the guidance of the Resident, satisfactory arrangements might be made for the distribution of water between the two Municipalities, and it is at any rate worthy of consideration whether in view of the expenditure involved in the carrying out of two separate schemes it would not be more prudent for your Committee and that of the Civil and Military Station to combine in carrying out a project which would supply you both with an abundant supply of good water" These are sensible words, and it is to be hoped they will be acted on when a scheme is taken in hand But the first difficulty is to find a scheme The difficulty being got over the rest might easily be overcome We must wait and see the development of the drama connected with water, and but as something is done soon it will prove to be a tragedy Lord Lansdowne had a few words to say with regard to Local self Government, and no fault is to be found with regard to what he said, more especially when we connect them with his speech on the same subject at Poona There he spoke out well and said that he wished to see the principle extended, so that we must wait to see what the result will be The visit, as we have said, was a successful one It gave the people an opportunity of seeing the head of the Government of India, and showing their loyalty to the gracious sovereign who sent him out and it gave His Excellency an opportunity of seeing the place, and also seeing the progress made by the Government of Mysore and the loyalty of its people to the Maharajah and to the Queen Empress

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

THERE is a good deal of agitation going on in the country with regard to the enlargement of the Councils It is now many months since the Bill was passed in Parliament giving permission to the Government of India to add to the number of members now sitting, but no effect has been given to this So far as is known the Act remains a dead letter The Government of India has ignored it, and the councils are the same as they have been for years past The Bill was a compromise between those who wished to have a portion of the members elected and those who wished that nothing should be done The Government was of opinion that the wishes of the former could not be conceded, that the country was not sufficiently advanced for this and others who did not belong to the party in power were of the same opinion So the Bill was passed by a large majority, and it was expected that the changes contemplated would be carried out at once People will want to know the cause of the delay There are men in abundance who would be able to do credit to the institution to which they might be appointed The difficulty would be whom to choose the number of good men being so great Is it a fact that the authorities do not wish for a change, that they are perfectly satisfied with the Councils as they are, and that they will not move in the direction indicated unless compelled to do so? Whatever the cause may be the fact remains that the Councils are unchanged that the Act of Parliament has not been taken advantage of and people are asking why this should be All sorts of motives are ascribed to those in power some of which may be altogether wide of the mark, though others may be perfectly correct The delay in the formation of the Councils gives an opportunity for those who are dissatisfied with the limited nature of the Act to agitate for something wider—in other words for election This would have been avoided if the Government had performed its duty, if it had at once made preparations for the enlargement of the Council of the Viceroy as well as of that of the two Presidencies By wasting time—to put the matter in the mildest form—the Government has laid itself open to censuring, and it has only itself to blame for whatever may happen If the matter is not taken in hand before very long the agitation may become so strong that the Government may have to give way to it, and allow members of Council, or some of them to be elected

Occasional Notes

THE lost book of Euclid in Sanskrit is said to be in the library of the Maharajah of Jeypore

SIR IMAM JUNG eldest son of Sir Khurshed Jah, K C I E, married the eldest sister of H H the Nizam at Chow Mahla Palace, Hyderabad, on the 20th instant

A CORRESPONDENT states that Nawab Mahomed Hussain the late Revenue Secretary of Hyderabad, who resigned his appointment last month, has been granted a pension of Rs 700 per mensem by the Nizam's Government

THE hearing of the petition presented against the return of Mr Nairoji for the central Division of Finsbury has been fixed to take place at the Royal Courts of Justice on the 6th proximo, before Justices [illegible] and Williams

THE rumour that a Mahomedan is to be tried for plotting against—we suppose [illegible] District Judge, has caused the indignation of six Mahomedans in [illegible] who [illegible] to call the Morning Post of Allahabad to publish a [illegible], in consequence of which the paper threatens to bring back the old "Ilbert Bill days"

THE German Savant, Dr Deussen who is at present engaged in the compilation of the work entitled "Universal Philosophy" and who is on his tour round the world, has come to Bombay per S S Hertha During the present week he paid a visit to the Parsee Tower of Silence Dr Deussen is accompanied by his wife who is also well versed in Sanskrit and other Oriental languages

THE last thing from the "Far West" is the curious bantering about a new "city," as they love to call the tiny collection of a score of [illegible] Darling "city" is nearly come to Durango [illegible] knives [illegible] Or, as [illegible] wanted to call the city "[illegible]," the other a gentleman of Semitic origin [illegible] that it should be "Jerusalem" Finally the sight [illegible] the "city" is to be known as [illegible]

MR PERCIVAL [illegible] with the [illegible] striking [illegible] [illegible] Afghanistan [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of gold [illegible], sapphires, &c, is said to be in preparation (with the [illegible] of General) for Munshi Sultan, who is credited with "conspicuous gallantry"—a kind of Victoria Cross, in fact

THE German Government proposes to increase its army by 84 000 men involving a capital expenditure of £5,340 000 besides an extra annual expenditure of nearly as much The Government [illegible] that Germany must also [illegible] every able bodied man into [illegible] by France and Russia, which at present are able to put more men in the field than Germany The German Press unanimously opposes the demand as excessive

AN account of a curious boat accident comes from Bhadr It appears that a few days ago [illegible] boat at a ferry near [illegible] to get across the river with four [illegible] cattle On arriving in the stream the boat sank, and out of the total number of passengers eight were saved The survivors are said to have escaped through sheer presence of mind Each one caught the tail of a buffalo, and by this means managed to swim across with the cattle

IT is reported that Mr Gladstone has communicated to the Cabinet the main outlines of his Home Rule scheme, but that it has received only qualified approval, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberly, and Sir W Harcourt holding that the arrangement for enforcing the Royal veto is insufficient. They think that the Queen should be entitled to veto Irish legislation on the advice of the Imperial Executive, and that a provision to that effect should be an organic part of the scheme

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT has offered an explanation why he loves touring so much It is for two reasons that he likes to knock about the country, the first is that he prefers travel to desk work and secondly because he, having been a N W P Civilian had no previous opportunity of knowing Bengal as intimately as old Bengal Civilians The question, however, still remains, remarks the Lahore paper, whether it is possible for a Governor to govern a province most efficiently by moving about in a bo[illegible] by rail for ten months in the year

No news comes from Afghanistan regarding [illegible] Mission The official [illegible] paper believes, that the [illegible] in January but [illegible] of the Amir feels too [illegible] to meet any [illegible] He would probably receive Lord Roberts at Kabul but [illegible] is an [illegible] Viceroy can [illegible] to Hyderabad to see the Nizam why should not His Excellency go to Afghanistan [illegible] It is possible that above is the current of Amir Abdur Rahman's present thoughts

A MADRAS correspondent telegraphs to [illegible] A [illegible] public meeting held at [illegible] under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Rama Subbayyar, it was resolved that this meeting fully shares the views of the Mahajana Sabha on the Public Service Commission Question regarding the necessity of introducing the elective principle into the Provincial Councils, and [illegible] the Sabha [illegible] the Viceroy Sri Seshadri Aiyar, [illegible] Charier, Srinivasa Row, [illegible] Aiyar, Gopal Aiyangar, and [illegible] Kristnan Pillai were elected [illegible] to the Allahabad Congress"

[illegible] the few politicians who are [illegible] Mr William [illegible] M P [illegible] Scaly Bridge, who [illegible] Mr Summers [illegible] familiar to [illegible] and [illegible] in Parliament with regard [illegible] cordially with [illegible] Congress [illegible] He is a [illegible] and [illegible] promise, [illegible] radical party His [illegible] Allahabad Congress will [illegible] the acquaintance of many of the Congress leaders during his tour through India. He will be a very great [illegible] strength to the Indian [illegible] in Parliament

Local and Provincial.

Opening of Offices —After the two day's holidays the Offices and Courts were opened on Thursday morning, and work is now going on as usual

THE WEATHER —This is still dry, the nights being cold and the days hot The water is growing low, and altogether matters are looking bad

THE VICEROY —His Excellency the Viceroy left Bangalore for Madras on Wednesday night His departure was [illegible] A salute of thirty one guns was fired on the parade ground the next morning

A CRICKET MATCH —A cricket team under the [illegible]ship of Lord Hawke will be in Bangalore on the 3rd of next month, and will play eleven members of the Gymkhana Club The game will be sure to excite a good deal of interest

THE MAHARAJAH—We are given to understand that preparations are being made for the visit of His Highness to Calcutta, which is to take place about the 18th proximo He would proceed there with a large suite

VICEROY'S REPLIES

TO THE CITY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN —I have to thank you for the welcome which you have offered to Lady Lansdowne and myself on the occasion of our visit to Bangalore. It gives me great pleasure to see Municipal institutions like your Municipality and that at Mysore established upon so firm a basis within a Native State, and I have been much gratified in listening to the terms in which you have referred to the rule of your Maharajah. Everything that I have seen since I entered the Mysore State has tended to convince me that in speaking of His Highness' rule as benign and sympathetic you are using no empty phrases, and that the efforts of your Maharajah and his advisers are aimed at improving the condition of his subjects and developing the resources of his State.

The improvements which have been effected since the State was restored to your present ruler have, I hope, served to protect it in a great measure from the evils to which it was previously liable from recurring periods of scarcity and famine and have in your own words enabled it to advance with rapid strides in prosperity and enlightenment.

I trust that it will be possible before long to remove the hardships from which you at present suffer owing to the want of an efficient water supply, which, I gather from what you say as well as from what I have heard from other sources, must be urgently needed in your city. I observed while in Mysore that the Capital of your State has been provided with an excellent supply of water by the Municipal Government, and I have no doubt that His Highness will, as soon as you are in a position to decide definitely upon a scheme for the provision of water to your city, be prepared to consider whether he can assist you. I understand that the determination of this question depends to a certain extent upon the action of the Civil and Military Station, and I trust that now that an officer has been deputed to examine the rival projects for the supply of water to the Station, the committee will before long be able to determine which scheme to select. I notice that you contemplate as possible a joint scheme by which a plentiful supply of water might be obtained for your city as well as for the Civil and Military Station. I have heard objections made to such a proposal on the ground that with a scheme for a joint supply, friction might arise between the two Municipalities as to the distribution of water. It appears to me that upon the face of it there should not be any insuperable difficulty in elaborating a scheme by which under the guidance of the Resident, satisfactory arrangements might be made for the distribution of water between the two Municipalities, and it is at any rate worthy of consideration whether in view of the expenditure involved in the carrying out of two separate schemes it would not be more prudent for your Committee and that of the Civil and Military Station to combine in carrying out a project which would supply you both with an abundant supply of good water. I have now only to express the pleasure which it has given me to meet you upon this interesting occasion and you must allow me to add a few words of thanks for the very beautiful work of art in which you have been kind enough to enclose the address. (*Cheers*).

TO CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in accepting the address which you have presented on behalf of the residents of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of noting the sentiments of loyalty and respect which you have expressed towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I have also to return on behalf of Lady Lansdowne and myself our best thanks for the hearty welcome which you have offered us on the occasion of our visit to your station and for the many tokens of good will which you were good enough to display upon our route from the station to this house. You have expressed the hope that "the principles of self-government which are under the consideration of the Government of India will soon have been so matured that a full measure can be accorded to all public bodies in India" and you dwell upon the great advantage of the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest "so long as such discussion is conducted in a spirit of loyalty and respect for law and order." With this important reservation I am entirely in sympathy with your wish that all classes of the community should be encouraged to take an interest in questions of public importance, and should be afforded every opportunity of discussing such questions.

I have learnt with considerable concern of the very unsatisfactory state of your water supply, which, I regret to hear, is likely to make itself more acutely felt than usual owing to the comparative lightness of the S. W. Monsoon in Bangalore itself, and the threatened failure of the N. E. Monsoon. I am assured, upon good authority that the amount of water at present available from the Dharmambudi reservoir, the appearance of which as we saw it to-day bears eloquent witness to its inadequacy, would not supply the wants of the Civil and Military population for more than three months. I can, therefore, readily understand that you should take the opportunity of my presence among you to press upon me the great importance of dealing promptly and effectually with this question. I need not remind you that the Government of India is directly interested in securing a supply of good water for the large garrison of Bangalore. We have, however, experienced very great difficulties, not of our own creation, in deciding upon a scheme which would be satisfactory in all respects. There are, I believe, three principal schemes known respectively as the Rachenhalli, the Hebbal and the Malgal or Magadi Road Schemes. Four years ago a strong local committee reported in favour of the Rachenhalli scheme which was estimated to cost ten lakhs. The Government of India accepted this recommendation, and in view of their responsibilities towards the British Cantonment in Bangalore, promised to provide five lakhs and to lend the remaining five lakhs to the Municipality at a favourable rate. Unfortunately when the project came to be further examined, it was found to be doubtful whether this scheme would give a pure and abundant supply, and your Committee unanimously objected to the scheme just a year ago. The Government of India are now advised that of the three projects referred to above the Malgal scheme promises to afford the best supply of water. It is estimated to cost roughly about 10 lakhs in capital outlay and about 2 lakhs a year for maintenance.

The present position of the matter is that Major Grant, R. E., of the Military Works Department, who is, I am assured, a very capable officer, has been deputed to Bangalore to examine the Malgal scheme in detail and to collect further information regarding the initial cost of the other two schemes and the quality of the water supply which they would be likely to afford. He has been directed to submit his report as early as he can consistently with a thorough and complete examination of the question.

It would manifestly be unwise to incur expenditure on any scheme which would not secure a pure and abundant supply of water, and I therefore earnestly recommend you to lose no time in considering how the money required for the Malgal project might be provided.

Should Major Grant's investigation prove that it will secure a purer and a more abundant supply than either of the other schemes. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to provide large towns with water wholly at the cost of Imperial revenues, and if an expensive scheme like this has to be adopted, the inhabitants of this Station and your Committee must be prepared to give a much larger contribution than Rs. 40,000, a year which I understand, is the limit which you have expressed yourselves able to contribute *towards the upkeep of your water supply.* This consideration of expense has suggested to me that perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty might after all be able to devise a joint scheme for the provision of water for your station and the adjoining Municipality of Bangalore. I am aware that this is not an original suggestion and that it has been anticipated that difficulties might arise in the distribution of water from such a joint system of water-supply. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that it would be impossible under the direction of the Resident to make arrangements by which such difficulties might be minimised, and I must confess that it seems to me that the most probable sources of water supply for the Civil and Military Station and the neighbouring Municipality of Bangalore respectively, the combined population of which is about 180,000 will be likely to involve needless expenditure. If then your Committee and the neighbouring Municipality were to desire that Major Grant should investigate any such joint scheme, I shall be very happy to agree to his doing so on your representing your wishes to the Resident.

In regard to the Court of Appeal for the Civil and Military Station, you complain that it consists of only one judge and while you make "no impeachment" (a phrase which you will allow me to remark in passing, is rather a strong one) against any of the officers who have held the post of Resident, you urge that "it has been decided all over Her Majesty's Dominions that more than a single trained judge should sit in such Courts." I must point out that you have urged this argument under a misapprehension. In the large Province of Burmah and the Central Provinces for instance the final Court of Appeal consists of a single judge. I must also remind you that places such as your station, which form enclaves of British administration in the midst of Native States, are in a peculiar position and cannot expect to be as well equipped with costly administrative machinery as the districts of British India proper. I am informed that the number of appeals to the Resident's Court is very small, and has not averaged more than fifteen per annum.

The Government of India last year considered a suggestion whether the appellate work of the station could not be transferred to the High Court at Madras, but the legal and other objections taken to the proposal necessitated its abandonment.

I note your complaint that the Court houses and offices in your station are badly situated and unsuited for the transaction of public business. The question of building new offices is, I believe, under consideration, but I am afraid that financial difficulties may, for the present, prevent the provision of all the accommodation required. Meanwhile there is, I trust hardly a matter by which your Committee is seriously troubled.

It is a matter of satisfaction to me to learn that your Station has largely benefitted by the recent extension of railways in Southern India. You will not improbably have read my reply to the representations of the Coorg and Mysore Planters and the Malabar Chamber of Commerce regarding the extension of railway communication between Mysore and the West Coast. It has yet to be determined which would be the best route for a Railway between these points, and it is unnecessary to add now to what I have said upon the subject at Mysore.

It only remains for me once more to thank you for the kind welcome you have offered me and Lady Lansdowne and to say that I am happy to have been able to make your acquaintance.

A brief account of the measures adopted for improving the management of the religious and charitable Institutions in the Province, since the formation of the Muzarayi Department.

I was appointed Muzarayi Superintendent and Secretary to the Dewan in December last but was relieved of my duties as Under-Secretary in the month of January and of the State Huzur Treasury charge on the 8th February last. Having then gone out on short leave, it was not until the latter part of February that I actually entered on the Muzarayi duties.

2. During the past 7 months I have been in charge of the Department, I have in addition to my office work as Secretary, inspected most of the Temples and Chattrams in the Bangalore District, a few in the Mysore District, and also His Highness the Maharaja's charities at Conjeevaram, Tiruvannamalai and Tirupati in the Madras Presidency, and as soon as the monsoon is over, I intend going out on inspection work to the other Districts.

3. From the short experience I have gained, I must observe that the past management of the Muzarayi Institutions has been in a very unsatisfactory state. This I believe, is principally due to the erroneous impression prevailing in the minds of the Amildars, and even shared in by a few of the higher Officers that the Muzarayi work can afford to wait, and that it must yield precedence to every other work in the Taluk. Thus the laxity, if not the entire absence of supervision, on the part of the Taluk officials coupled with the notoriously small pay given to the Temple and Chattram servants, has contributed in no small degree to the gross abuse and corruption observed in the Muzarayi Institutions. Measures are however being taken to improve matters in every direction, and the results will only become apparent in the course of a year or two.

4. Among the various points on which orders have been issued, a few that are of a general nature, omitting those which relate to the routine matters are mentioned below :—

I. In order to secure a watchful supervision over the Receipts and Disbursements of the Muzarayi Funds, Annual Budget Statements thereof have been called for from the Districts.

II. The practice of utilising unauthorisedly the amount of savings accruing from the different items of the Muzarayi allowances has been ordered to be discontinued.

III. Appropriation of the allowance sanctioned from one item in the Tasdik Patti to another without the previous sanction of Government has been put a stop to.

IV. The Archaks, who with a few exceptions possess very little knowledge of the Agamas relating to Temples, have been ordered to study the same and undergo an examination therein within a prescribed time, and they have further been warned that their continuance in the office will depend upon their good conduct and irreproachable character.

V. Instructions have been issued to prepare an inventory of the jewels and other valuable moveable properties belonging to the Muzarayi Temples, and to sell by auction such of them as may be considered superfluous, after obtaining sanction of the Government.

VI. Enquiries have been set afoot regarding the amount of Temple Paduvat Fund that has been lent out to private individuals for interest.

VII. The practice of permitting Temple servants to live within the precincts of the Devasthanams has been ordered to be discontinued.

VIII. The Deputy Commissioners have been called upon to submit a list of the Temples that stand in urgent need of repairs together with estimates of approximate cost thereof and the amount of the surplus funds at the credit of each Institution.

IX. And lastly, in view to organise a better set of servants in the Muzarayi Institutions, orders have been issued not to fill up vacancies in the existing establishments without the previous sanction of Government.

5. Having briefly set forth what has been done since the organisation of the Department, I proceed to detail below certain reforms which I consider necessary to be effected in the Muzarayi Institutions —such as Temples, Chattrams and Mutts.

TEMPLES

6. Most of the Temples are dark and ill ventilated and not at all kept in a tidy state. The establishment maintained in them consists of an army of extremely ill-paid servants who do not seem to be very earnest in their work. Large amounts are spent on periodical festivals and processions which are celebrated with greater show than reverence. Nor does there exist any proper arrangement for the conduct of divine service regularly and impressively, and to expound to the votaries attending the Temple, the doctrines of the Hindu Faith as set forth in the higher religious works in Sanskrit, the whole time and attention of the Priests being absorbed in the observance of the minute and mechanical details of certain rites and ceremonies without any attempt at the spiritual enlightenment of the devotees. This state of things is much to be regretted and leads the masses to believe that Hindu religion consists only in their regular attendance at the periodical Utsavams, in offering cocoanuts and camphor to the deity and finally in presenting a small fee to the Archak.

7 To introduce the necessary reforms, the Temple of Narayanaswami at Melkote has been taken on hand. This Temple, I have selected first because it is a prominent one in the Province and resorted to by people from all parts of India.

8 Repairs are being executed to this Temple and proper provision has been made *to admit free ventilation, and to let in as* much light as possible.

9. A small flower garden has been opened out close to the temple on an old site belonging to the Palace which His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to make a present of to the Temple. Further a Vedic and Vedantic class to recite Upanishads and to conduct other religious services and also to train up young men for the work has been established in the Devasthanam, a small Sanskrit Library has also been attached to it. The unnecessary establishment kept up for maintaining an elephant—a very costly pageant—has been abolished.

10. A small Committee under the designation of "Dharmadarsees" consisting of men of local influence has been appointed to supervise the working of the Temple, and to report to the Muzarayi officers any irregularities they might notice therein. Similar Committees have also been organised for the Devasthanams in Mysore and Seringapatam.

11. Further I have carefully noted down many more reforms which are needed in connection with these Institutions. But they can not be introduced all at once as there are many obstacles in the way. We have to proceed cautiously in the matter taking due care not to provoke public opposition.

12 When many of the reforms now in contemplation are introduced, when much of the rubbish and useless and spurious additions which have gradually crept into the temple ceremonies are swept away, I am confident that the sacred influence of these religious institutions for good will increase. But this cannot be effected in a moment, it can only be the result of a long patient and continued labor of some years.

CHATTRAMS.

13. The Chattrams are *generally* in a very unsatisfactory condition. These Institutions which were originally intended for *the purpose of feeding travellers* fail to fulfil the object for which they have been established, the chief reason being that the *greater portion of the grant is consumed by* the excessive establishment maintained therein and by payments of rice allowances to Nehmudars—a class of permanent pensioners. The balance left after the above charges being quite inadequate to carry on the *Chattram* throughout the month the feeding is stoped for portions of the month.

14 *But as I considered that by sudden* reduction of the establishment and stoppage of allowances to Nehmudars, much hardship would be caused to the present incumbents orders have been issued not to fill up vacancies in the establishment and to admit no new *Nehmudars*, the existing allowances being resumed on the decease of he present grantees.

15 In this connection, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District, brought to the notice of the Muzarayi Department, that much abuse and corruption has prevailed in the system of indiscriminate feeding kept in the Chattrams, and he strongly advocated the abolition of the feeding and recommended in lieu thereof grain doles to the necessitous travellers on tickets issued by Local Committees appointed for the purpose, and by adoption of this measure, he pointed out that the establishment of Cooks and Parpattegars maintained at a heavy cost, could be dispensed with and more funds would thereby become available for the travellers.

16 There appearing no objection to the sanction of this proposal, orders have been issued to try this system experimentally for 6 months in the Chattram at Bidadi, and if it should work satisfactorily, it will be gradually extended to the other Chattrams confining the feeding only to a few Chattrams situated in places having reputation for sanctity. In my opinion, this is the only means of reducing the prevailing abuses to a minimum without diverting to other purposes any portion of the funds assigned for those Chattrams—as such diversion will be *undesirable* at least for the present.

MATTS

17. There are in the Province many Matts of various creeds enjoying large State grants both in the shape of Inam lands and ready money allowances. The affairs of these Institutions with a few exceptions are all grossly mismanaged. Complaints are rife in all parts of the country that the Gurus of some of the Matts squander their estates on their relations and favourites. Very lately a complaint was received against the Swami of the Vyasaraya Matt representing that he has contracted large debts for his private purposes and has alienated the usufruct of the Inam villages to his creditors. The complaint was referred to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore for report. Some of the Matt Priests seem to look upon their estates more as private properties than as endowments granted to religious Institutions under certain specific conditions in the interests of the public. I have consequently called upon the *Agents of such* Matts as are reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition to render an account of their income and expenditure. I expect to receive these accounts ere long. I also intend to visit these Matts in my next tour of inspection, and if in the course of my examination of these accounts any gross misuse of the Matt funds be discovered, steps will be taken to prevent recurrence of such misapplication of the funds either by suspending State grants or by other effective measures.

18 *In conclusion, I am constrained to* bring to the notice of Government that the established custom of obtaining His Highness the Maharaja's previous consent to the *nomination of successors to the latter has not* been followed in a few individual instances. This custom which is indeed a very ancient one *so far as this Province is concerned* was adhered to even during the British administration of the State inasmuch as all successions to the Matts were reported for the orders of the Chief Commissioner. Accordingly when the present Guru of the Sringeri Matt was placed on the Gadly in 1861, the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner Mr Bowring had ta[illegible] obtained. There are also other similar instances on record to show that the succession to a Matt in the Province was always subject to the approval of His Highness the Maharaja. The non observance of this rule has in a few cases led to the succession to the Guruship of persons who from their antecedents or lack of learning and other qualifications do not always command the esteem and regard of their disciples. I am of opinion that it will advance the public good to enforce due observance of the custom as regards those Matts which enjoy Government grants, warning them at the same time that any violation of this old custom on their part will involve resumption of State grants as well as the withdrawal of the customary honors.

A SRINIVASACHARLU
Muzarayi Superintendent.
CAMP MYSORE, *Dated 26th Sept* 189[illegible]

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

On Thursday, 24th November 1892

The 15th November 1892—No 6682—G 1687 92—The privilege leave of absence for 3 weeks granted to K Srikantaya, Amildar of the Gubbi Taluk, in Notification No. 134—1629 92 dated 14th September 1892 is hereby extended to 35 days.

The 16th November 1892—No 6742—G 1696 92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, C Rajagopalacharlu, Amildar of the Sidlaghatta Taluk, is granted 10 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 15th November 1892, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 6754—G F 8592—Mr B T Kumaraswami Naik Probationary Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Hassan District Police Office, on the forenoon of the 28th October 1892.

The 17th November 1892—Camp No 183—C D Ramaswamaiya, Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from the 18th instant or such other date on which he may be relieved by Krishna Ars.

Krishna Ars, Deputy Amildar, is appointed to act as Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Nelamangala Taluk during the absence of C D Ramaswamaiya on leave, or until further orders.

No 6822—G F 2592—Mr T Venkata Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, delivered over charge of the General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Deputy Commissioner on the afternoon of the 10th November 1892.

Mr K Ramaswamiengar, [illegible] assumed charge of the above office on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

The 19th November 1892—No 6921—G 1731 92—C [illegible], Sheristadar of the Nagamangala Taluk, was in charge of that Taluk from 4th to 31st July 1891.

The 21st November 1892—No 6923—G 1730 92—Mr K Nagesh Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over and Mr K Rangaiengar assumed, charge of the Shimoga District Treasury on the afternoon of the 12th November 1892.

The 17th November 1892—The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Examination prescribed for the Pleaders of the 1st Grade in Mysore held in August 1892:—

17 Ban[illegible] Momnappa, Cashier, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar.

2 Under the provisions of the Dewan's Notification, Camp No 271 dated 27th May 1885, the undermentioned Candidates who appeared for the [illegible] Pleaders' Examination have been found qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 1st Class on payment of [illegible] for the 1st Grade Pleadership Examination:—

M G Sham Rao, C [illegible], K Narayanan, B Viraraghavachar, V Nagaswami Iyer, D Raghavachar, C Narasimhaiya, H N Narasinga Rao, C [illegible] Iyer.

3 The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Examination prescribed for Pleaders of the 2nd Grade in Mysore held in August 1892:—

C Suryanarayana Rao, M Govinda Rao, H Khandi Rao.

Calicut

A BRUTAL MURDER IN CALICUT

The usual monotony of native life in Calicut was rudely broken on Wednesday morning by a tragedy. It that was enacted in Tali, the Brahmin quarter of this town where Ittyrarichan Nair, an Inspector of Police, deliberately murdered in cold blood, the local Government Pleader, Ananta Narayana Patter, by shooting at him with one of those powerful revolvers which are served to Police Officers. What is known as the [illegible] case is at the bottom of this painful tragedy. Inspector Ittyrarichan Nair conducted the enquiry into the murder case in which the [illegible] of the [illegible] Velayudhan Nair was foully murdered one evening last September while he was at his prayers in the verandah of his bungalow at Feroke. In this murder case the Police charged twelve persons as principals and accomplices, at the Sessions. Police Inspector Ittyrarichan Nair was among other witnesses put into the box and examined by the counsel Ananta Narayana Patter, Government Pleader. After the hearing of the evidence on both sides, there seems to have arisen an impression that the Police evidence in the Sessions case was not to be valued and it would appear that Ittyrarichan Nair left the Court in the belief that the Government Pleader as also Pleader Subramony Iyer, and Journalist C Kunhi Raman Menon, with others were in some way instrumental in giving him a bad name and hanging him, so to speak.

On Wednesday morning prisoner who had been at the house of the Town Magistrate [illegible] Nambiar, partook of a light breakfast there and left the place early stating that he meant to go down to Tiruvengadi, his station during the day. It would appear that he went in quest of M Subramony Iyer and C Kunhi Raman Menon, and not finding them when he called on them, he went to the house of the deceased, Ananta Narayana Patter, who received him kindly, and unsuspiciously entered into a discussion of the merits of the Sessions case. The discussion appears to have run high, and the prisoner is alleged to have charged his victim with having been bribed by the defence so as not to do his best to bring them to conviction. Prisoner's host in a little while abruptly left the office room in which he and his murderer were seated, stating that he was going to bathe preparatory to leaving for the Court. The deceased came out in a little while and gave instructions to his clerk about the day's work and the clerk who had been at his table at one end of the office then gathered up certain papers and went into the house. By this time, a servant of deceased came into the place with his bicycle and deceased came down [illegible]. Happening to [illegible] somewhere, he [illegible] to point it out [illegible]. [illegible] all [illegible] horrible [illegible] the stillness of the [illegible] deceased [illegible] the bullet [illegible]. Only [illegible] hair yet [illegible] his hand against the [illegible] the blood [illegible] of [illegible] and an attempt to escape when his murderer again fired at him [illegible] as though he were [illegible]. As the wounded man tried [illegible], his murderer rushed forward and getting in front of him fired again. [illegible] last [illegible] his murderer and had got [illegible] fell struck down [illegible] a fourth bullet. Death set in very speedily from loss of blood.

Once he had seen his victim drop to the [illegible], the murderer very calmly [illegible] to the office room and seated himself there. Meanwhile, the children began to scream and to one Rama Keshava Iyer [illegible] the murderer [illegible] near his [illegible] saying, "My [illegible] have this revolver." A little while later [illegible] M Subramony Iyer turned [illegible] upon the prisoner [illegible] and [illegible] who was [illegible] would [illegible] rush forward and laid hold of the [illegible] Inspector who bit his [illegible]. Others ran up, and altogether the murderer was [illegible] securely bound and thrown into the yard, where, [illegible] with [illegible] dogged look on his face [illegible] impotent [illegible] as the crowds gathered to have a look at him.

It is said that the prisoner [illegible] all the approaches [illegible] and the [illegible] seemed quite calm and unmoved and even went so far as to cheerfully hope that his act would create another sensation in the town. To some of those who approached him, he was very polite in his speech; to others he *would not even look* even a look. We dare say if the Brahmins of Tali had been imbued with the spirit of the Far West, they would have [illegible] for a suggestive [illegible] and lynched the murderer then and there. Being only [illegible] Brahmins, living under peaceful British rule, they contented themselves by allowing members of the crowd that gathered to deal occasional kicks and blows at the prisoner, but fallen and helpless as he was, this was hardly praiseworthy, although perhaps some allowance might be made for the excited feelings of the mob. At the Subsidiary Jail, the prisoner was [illegible] and [illegible], and with [illegible] self-possession made over some public money and [illegible] he had with him into the hands of Inspector [illegible]. On Thursday the prisoner was produced before the Deputy Magistrate, but having complained of being ill, he was sent back to Jail and directions were issued to produce him upon the next day.—[illegible]

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1	Pt	Blue Black Fluid	As	6
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1	10z	Pad Stamping Ink	As	10
1	20z	Invisible Ink	As	7

One packet Blue Black Ink Producing 1 pint bottle of good ink dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above articles will be presented with a steel [illegible] Rubber stamp of his own [illegible] Stamp 2 inches in length [illegible] breadth

Other stamps in different shapes are supplied at Re 1 each including pad, ink and box

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber [illegible] with small size pad, ink and box As 11, and [illegible] Re 1 only

RAY BROTHERS,

XIII, Canning Street, Calcutta

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 9th January 1893

For further particulars Vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, No 12 Part II, Page 1555 of 8th November 1892

Coolee

Straw } Paddy. } Raggi

Green Grass

REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR } 11th November 1892 } HAROLD GOLD, *Captain, Supdt, Remount Depot*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Brussels, 24th Nov —The American Delegates submitted their proposals to the Monetary Conference to day. They favour the establishment of an International Agreement providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into full debt-paying money, fixing the ratio of metals and creating a uniform charge to the public for coining gold and silver. Sir Rivers Wilson concurred in the necessity that existed for a wider use of silver as a currency. The Conference has adjourned until Monday

Brussels, 26th Nov —The German and Austrian Delegates at the Conference have declared that they are instructed to the effect that they cannot agree to any modification in the existing monetary system

France, Holland, Spain and Mexico are ready to vote in favour of proposals made by the American Delegates. Russia, Italy Roumania, Switzerland and Greece have declared that their instructions do not permit of their voting, and they consequently will reserve their opinion

Mr. Rothschild will submit a proposal to the Conference on Monday, the precise nature of which has not yet been divulged, but it is reported that it will take the form of an International Agreement for buying silver at a fixed price. British bi-metallists are sanguine that the proposal of Mr Rothschild will form a basis of a satisfactory solution of the question at issue; but the monometallists are sceptical, and declare that in view of the attitude of Germany and Austria the failure of the Conference is certain.

Allahabad, 27th Nov —The news received from Peshawar confirms the rumour of fresh trouble at Chitral. Afzal ul Mulk has been killed, and the Mehtarship assumed by Sher Afzal, his Uncle and our former [illegible] who has been for years a refugee in Afghanistan, and on the murder of the death of his brother, the late Mehtar, opened secret communications with his friends in Chitral, resulting in his suddenly murdering his nephew and his younger brother, Murad [illegible] Rab Nawaz Khan was at Ghizrel when the tragedy occurred, and his report is expected by the Government of India daily.

This intelligence is confirmed from Gilgit, with the addition that Sher Afzal was largely assisted by the Amir, who [illegible] a party of Afghan troops to support the usurpation of the Mehtarship. The latter part, however, requires confirmation.

Brussels, 28th Nov —Mr. Rothschild, in his proposal to the Monetary Conference, declares that bi-metallism is an impossibility for England, but he suggests whether it is not possible to extend the use of silver generally and thereby stop any further fall in the price, the disastrous effect of which nobody can foresee.

The Portuguese Delegate is instructed to support the proposals of England.

Brussels, 28th Nov —Mr Rothschild proposes to the Conference to raise the legal tender of silver to five pounds, hence bank notes would be payable in silver. Mr. Rothschild stated in his Address that his proposal was rather a palliative measure than a solution of the question, and suggested that, on the condition of America continuing her present purchases of silver, the European Powers should combine and purchase five millions sterling annually for five years at a price not exceeding forty three pence per ounce, and that, should silver rise higher, purchases be suspended immediately, the details of the scheme to form a subject for International Agreement. Mr Rothschild's proposal has been referred to a Committee of the Delegates.

Paris, 28th Nov —The Chamber of Deputies was a scene of excitement to day owing to certain Members having hinted in their speeches that Baron Reinach, one of the defendants in the Panama Canal Prosecution, was not dead, as had been publicly announced, but that he had absconded. The speakers therefore urged that his body be exhumed, which Government refused to comply with, and also opposed the motion brought forward for the seizure of Baron Reinach's papers. Government then asked for a vote of confidence, and was defeated by a large majority and thereupon tendered its resignation. It is believed that the Ministry, being weary of the constant struggles that have lately taken place in the Chamber, courted the defeat which it has just experienced

Allahabad, 29th Nov —It appears that Sher Afzal, uncle of Afzal ul Mulk, who became Mehtar a few months ago, had, while a refugee in Afghanistan, been actively intriguing with the Chitralis resident in the Lutku Valley, which leads from the Dora Pass on the Badakshan Border direct to the town of Chitral. On the death of the old Mehtar he quietly laid his plans for obtaining possession of the country. With the connivance of the Amir of Kabul, he got together in Badakshan a hundred Chitrali slaves, released by the Afghan Governor, and furnished with arms. With these he crossed the Dora Pass, eight Afghans only being allowed to accompany him. Early on the morning of the 4th instant he surprised Lutku Fort and killed Murid, who ruled the valley for his brother, Afzal ul-Mulk. The following night he took Shoghot Fort, only fifteen miles North of Chitral town. So complete were the surprises, and so devoted were the people of the Lutku Valley to him, that no news of his advance reached Afzal ul Mulk, though the latter had been warned some time before that his uncle was intriguing against

him At 2 A M on the morning of the 6th, Sher Afzul completed his bold and dangerous venture He appeared before the Chitral Fort, burst open the gate and surprised the garrison. Mehter Afzul-ul-Mulk was aroused and fled from his room towards the tower in the enclosure *He was, however, shot through the head* before he had gone many yards On his death his followers at once surrendered, no resistance being attempted In the confusion, three of Afzul ul Mulk's brothers, Gholam, Kohkau Beg and Gadgan Beg managed to escape, fl g southwards towards Dir and Bajour Sher Afzul declared himself Mehtar, announcing that he was the servant of the Amir of Kabul, and the people have accepted him as ruler. His first act was to conciliate Umra Khan, of Jhandoul, to whom he sent word that he might retain the Narsat Valley, which the Bajour Chief occupied some time ago The British Agent, Rab Nawaz Khan of the 15th Bengal Lancers, still remains at Chitral at his post, doubtless under strict surveillance

London, 29th Nov—Parliament will meet on the 31st January next

London 30th Nov—Mr Nathaniel George Clayton, the Conservative Member for the Hexham Division of Northumberland, has been unseated for illegal practices at the last General Election

London, 30th Nov—Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of General Sir George White as successor to Lord Roberts

Allahabad, 30th Nov—No fresh news of importance has been received from Chitral. The force sent from Gilgit on the 16th instant will halt at the junction of the Yasin and Gilgit rivers and watch the road from Chitral Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, started two days later to join the troops

London, 30th Nov— Mr Rothschild's proposal made to the Monetary Conference has, on the whole, been favourably received in the City, but is disapproved of in America.

Brussels, 31st Nov—It is believed that the majority of the Committee of the Conference approve of Mr Rothschild's proposal, with certain important changes which include a reduction in the term of purchase of silver to three years instead of five

NOTICE.

Tenders are called for for the supply of articles of diet, Medical stores and sundries for the Lunatic and Leper asylums, the Maternity and Medical Stores up to 21st December 1892 by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government

For particulars see Mysore Gazette of the 1st December 1892

C J McGANN,

Senior Surg Govt of Mysore

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

THE most important subject at the present time is the supply of water to this place. Everyday the quantity to be used is growing less, and the hope of rain falling has passed away We may not have another shower till next June, and till then we must make the best we can of our water supply, and the best will be but poor The Dharmambudhi tank is all but dry, the feeders have been cut off and the usual quantity of water did not come into it. That which is obtained is bad, and it is a wonder that more sickness does not prevail in the City than is the case It is to be feared that epidemics will put in an appearance when the cold weather is over, and then many may suffer If we turn to the Civil and Military Station we find that matters are nearly as bad as in the City The tanks are very low, and in a short time will be empty The Ulsur tank was not so low in the year 1876, when so little rain fell, and the Shoolay tank contains very little The Municipality has sent out orders that the water can only be used for household purposes All buildings will have to be stopped or the water required will have to be brought from outside at a great cost, while the gardens will have to take care of themselves By the greatest care the people may be able to get along for a few months, but the time must come when there will not be a drop in any of the tanks We understand that water is to be let out of Sankey's into the Dharmambudhi tank, and that it is to be strictly conserved when it reaches the reservoir This is very well as far as it goes But it is well known that a large quantity is lost between the two tanks The water has to run through an open channel, and a large quantity is absorbed Some think that only about half the quantity that leaves one tank gets into the other It has to proceed through a winding course, and besides the quantity actually lost, evaporation accounts for a good deal The result is that very little reaches the Dharmambudhi tank, and thus the people suffer. Pipes ought to be laid down or a masonry channel should be constructed to bring the water into the reservoir from which the people of the City obtain their supply Had this been done matters would be in a much better state than they are, and it is not now too late to rectify what is amiss Pipes should be laid down so that all the water that leaves one tank may flow into the other But there should be no delay in taking a scheme in hand There has been, as we have said before, plenty of talking—a great deal too much in fact,—and action is now urgently required We want no more writing, no more reports or minutes, but we want work, and work in earnest Several schemes have been brought before the public, and one of them must be carried out as soon as possible. The best appears to be what is called the Hebbal project, as sufficient water could be obtained from it for both portions of the place—the City and the Civil and Military Station There is plenty of water there for both the places, and the amount required is not so much as the other schemes would demand It is a pity the Viceroy did not declare this was the most suitable project to be carried out, for on this point there can be no doubt As both parts of the place would obtain their supply of water from this tank the cost of construction would be divided between the two Municipalities, or the two Governments as the case might be We trust the scheme will soon be taken in hand, and the time occupied in its construction need not be very long But an enquiry should be instituted as to the cause of the lowness of the water in the tanks The rainfall this year was up to the average, but yet the tanks were never known to contain so little water as they do at the present moment, taking the time of the year into consideration There must be a reason for this, and we have not far to seek for it The feeders have been cut off For instance, the water does not come into the Ulsur tank as it did in former years, and it is said that a large quantity of what it ought to contain is now in the Dumloor tank This must have been caused through the carelessness of somebody, and whoever is in fault should be brought to book for it. It is very remarkable that while tanks not far from the place should be filled to overflowing those in the place itself are nearly empty. There ought to be a thorough investigation of this matter and blame should be meted out where it is due But something more must be done to meet the present necessity, and the best plan would be, as the Executive Engineer of the Civil and Military Station Municipality suggests, to pump the water from the Hebbal tank into Sankey's, and then let it out into the Dharmambudhi and into Miller's as required Pipes must be laid down between the two reservoirs, and these would cost money, but the sum would be well laid out, for the people would be relieved, they would be able to obtain some water if not as much as they required We believe the mounted corps in garrison will shortly be sent out of the Station to some place where there is plenty of water, for in a short time there will not be enough for the men and horses to drink. Already regulations have been put in force to restrict the quantity to be used, and these regulations will become more binding as the weeks pass on. The crisis is a very serious one, and it is not easy to see how it can be met

THE OPIUM QUESTION

A DEPUTATION lately waited on the Secretary of State for India to ask him to put down the opium trade in India. They had great hopes that Lord Kimberley would assist them in their prayer, and that he would send out an order that no more should be manufactured by the Government of this land, and that the people should not be allowed to use it Those who waited on this gentleman were very much disappointed, and must have gone away from his presence with anger in their hearts A regular crusade has set in at home against opium, and the people who have banded together to put a stop to the use of this drug are very unscrupulous, if very earnest, in the way they carry on the war Lord Kimberley told the deputation that the use of opium was an evil, which no doubt it is, if used immoderately But many of the people in India who use it do so in great moderation The Secretary of State told them very plainly that the revenue would suffer great loss if this source was given up, and that there was no other source from which to make up the deficiency The leader of the deputation proposed that the English tax-payer should be called upon to contribute towards the loss that would be entailed, but we know full well that this is out of the question This individual will not assist in the matter, the burden must fall upon the Indians and therefore, the Secretary of State did not see why the difficulties connected with the finances should be increased It is to be feared that the next financial statement will show a deficit The exchange is now so low, the state of trade is so depressed that it is certain that income and expenditure will not be equal at the end of the official year, so that it would be bad policy to meddle with the income from opium It cannot be given up and this Lord Kimberley told the deputation But he went further than this It was his opinion that the whole subject had been much exaggerated that the drug did not cause so much harm as it was represented to do He thought that liquor did far more harm in England than opium did in India, and this is perfectly true There cannot be the shadow of a doubt with regard to the matter The effects of opium are not in this land so bad as are the effects of drink at home, and this the members of the deputation ought to know But they shut their eyes to what is going on in their midst, and turn them to the direction of India, where they see the evils opium is causing, or they suppose is causing These people are perfectly fanatical in their war against opium, they would cause any amount of injury to this land in order to accomplish their ends, and they are extremely angry with any one who traverses their view on the subject As education increases no doubt the use of opium will be less than at present, but to put a stop to it all at once would simply be interfering with the liberty of the subject, and might bring about a revolution or something like it There is not much danger of the anti-opiumists having their own way after what the Secretary of State told them, and more especially as Mr Gladstone endorsed all that Lord Kimberley said

Occasional Notes.

A COSTLY pipe is that which Shah o Persia smokes on State occasions It is stated to be worth £80,000, being set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds

Mr Justice Mahmoud gave over charge to Mr. Justice Aikman on Saturday, and has gone on furlough. He did not attend Court nor did he deliver judgments in the cases tried by him months ago This will necessitate the re-hearing of the whole list of cases

According to a return issued by the Board of Trade regarding railway communication, the highest average speed attained by the trains on the different English lines is as follows —Great Western, 15 miles per hour, London and North-Western, 47, Great Northern, 51, London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43, Great Eastern, 38, and London and South Western, 37

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Thursday, considered a letter addressed to the President, by Mr Sorabjee Muncherjee Ratnagar, bringing to notice an invention intended for the prevention of suicide and accidents in wells, and forwarding a model of the invention Dr Blaney proposed that certain two wells and a tank on the Esplanade be provided with Mr. Ratnagar's life-saving apparatus, and in doing so spoke highly of that gentleman's inventive skill, which he said, ought to be encouraged by the Corporation

A Committee of the British Indian Association has issued a Circular regarding the Jury Question After setting forth the principles involved it considers that the Notification of the 20th October injuriously affects all classes, British and Native alike The Committee points out the constitutional defect in the Notification, namely, the omission to afford Natives an opportunity of making known their views regarding the question and it expresses the opinion that this defect seriously affects the validity of the Notification The Circular dwells on the vital necessity of trial by Jury as a safeguard to individual liberty, and considers that the Natives will keenly feel the censure passed upon the whole community as a censure of a most practical and injurious form

THE *Hindu Patriot* says —In our last we had occasion to refer to the cowardly attack on Mr Norton at Allahabad, while driving on the highway, by two ruffians with *lathis* We learn that the Public Prosecutor of South Malabar, who was employed to conduct a murder case, was shot the other day at Calicut There seems to exist an analogy between the attack made on Mr Norton and the shot at the public prosecutor of South Malabar. We guess there must be some unlawful method applied to rid the offended by trying to do away with the lawyers, when the latter prove troublesome We hope the authorities will take note that in case such scandals be permitted to continue any longer with impunity—the public will have every reason to draw the natural inference in regard to the almighty Police Department

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT—We understand that Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, will accompany the Maharajah to Calcutta

ACTING DEWAN—Mr. Thambu Chetty, First Judge, Chief Court, will act for the Dewan during the time he will be in Calcutta.

THE HON'BLE MR CHENTSAL ROW—This gentleman, we are given to understand, will shortly proceed to Calcutta to take his seat in the Viceregal Council

DR McGANN—This gentleman will proceed to Calcutta when the Maharajah goes there a few days hence, to be in medical charge of His Highness and his suite

THE WEATHER—This is still dry and though it looked somewhat like rain a few days ago not a drop fell We need not look for any this year, and we must make the best use of the water we have.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM—Will commence playing with the Gymkhana team to-morrow, and the sport, it is expected, will continue for six days The ground has been enclosed and a fee is to be charged to those who wish to see the game

A MUNICIPAL MEETING—A meeting of this kind is to be held in the Mayo Hall on Thursday the 8th of this month to take into consideration the scarcity of water in the Station, and decide upon what ought to be done to meet the emergency.

A DACOITY AT HOLALKERE.—We are informed that on the night of 14th inst. a gang of robbers attacked certain travellers among whom were some members of the family of Mr Narasimha Iengar, Hospital Assistant, Chitaldroog Civil Dispensary, and robbed them of their jewels valued at Rs. 2000. The travellers, we understand, were returning to Chitaldroog from the Railway Station. The matter is before the Police.—H

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A woman of the Urigolla caste answering to the name Narasammah ... widow of one Siddegowda, aged ... years, of the village Adiko ... in the Magadi taluq, is reported to ... Inspector General of Police as having left her house in August last, and ... not been heard of. A reward of Rs. 50 is now offered for information as to the woman's present whereabouts or what has become of her, foul play being suspected by her relatives and friends.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 24th November 1892

No. 7027—G. 1746-92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Chandaiya, Amildar ... ... Taluk, was granted casual leave of absence for 15 days from 26th September to 10th October 1892, both days inclusive.

No. 7030—G. F. 303-92.—The six weeks' privilege leave granted to P. R. ... V... Subbaiya Amildar of the Periyapatna Taluk in Notification ... No. ... 9—G of the 3rd October 1892 is hereby extended by two weeks.

The 24th November 1892.—No. 7251—G F 76-92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. P. Ponnambalam Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted casual leave of absence for six days with effect from the 6th December 1892.

No. 7312—G 1792-92.—Mr. Kumaraswami Naik, Probationary Assistant Commissioner was granted casual leave of absence for four days from the 13th October 1892.

The 28th November 1892.—No. 7336—G 1786-92.—The following is a list of candidates, in order of merit, who have passed the Revenue Examination held in August 1892:—

1. 25 Mr. ... Ponnuswamy Iyer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.

2. 52 B. V. Lakshmana Rao, Municipal Clerk, District Office, Bangalore.

3. 57 Mr. S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.

4. 87 G. Srinivasa Iengar, Revenue Sheristadar, Kadur District.

5. 68 N. ... Record Keeper, Education Secretariat, Bangalore.

6. 63 K. Lakshmana ..., Clerk Chief Court.

7. 108 Mr. A. W. ... dayes, Registering Clerk, Dewan ...

8. 81 B. Krishna Singh, Head Clerk, Office of the Director of Statistics and Agriculture in Mysore.

9. 3 G. B. Chinnaswami, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Shimoga.

10. 58 P. K. Sundararajaiengar, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore.

11. 23 Mr. R. B. Paiun..., Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.

12. 24 M. S. Ramaswami Iengar, Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Chitaldroog Division.

13. 144 K. Venkataramaiya, Police Inspector, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District.

14. 160 T. Chokkan..., Revenue Probationer, Mysore.

15. 67 A. Vedanta... Iengar, Acting Revenue Sheristadar, Chitaldroog District.

16. 143 A. Padmanabha Rao, Revenue Deputy Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore.

17. 57 Mr. J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, Hassan District.

18. 62 H. Srinivasa Iengar, Accountant District Treasury, Shimoga.

19. 21 K. Narayana Iengar, Revenue Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chikmagalur.

20. 123 Narasaiya, Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court, Seringapatam.

22. 64 Mr. P. Venkat Rao, Munsiff and District Treasury Officer, Chikmagalur.

21. 95 G. Narayan Rao, 4th Clerk, District Office, Bangalore.

23. 89 H. Kistnachari, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kadur District.

General Summary.

SIR COMER PETHERAM, the Chief Justice of Bengal, is said to have, in course of conversation with an eminent Hindu, expressed himself to the effect that it was quite possible for a Hindu to live in England in his national orthodox style.

WRITING about the Dewanship of Cochin the *Courier* says:—If Mr. Sankariah can be induced to shake off some of his hobbies freely ventilated by him in his son's paper we cannot wish for a better man at the helm of the Cochin State.

A ghastly story comes from Malang, Perak. A man was seized and devoured by a crocodile. His brother and some villagers managed, next morning, to bait the saurian with a fowl; they hauled him on shore, killed him, cut him open, and there lay the body of the victim, whole though crushed.

The two Gaekwar Princes, the heir ... on ... return to India ... Their ... will be ... by Sircar ... Mr. Lionel, P. Nevins, and two servants. Their Highnesses The ... Gaekwar and the Maharani will shortly follow.

A very fine photograph of the moon has been taken at the Lick Observatory, United States. It shows the craters of the lunar volcanoes so distinctly that lines resembling streams of lava can be made out. Hitherto, such lines have not been recognised by selenographers, and it remains for geologists to explain their origin.

The rumour that a Mahomedan is to officiate at a planting centre, we suppose in Behar, as District Judge, has roused the indignation of six hundred Europeans whom the case most interests, and led the *Morning Post* of Allahabad to publish a hysterical article, in the course of which the ... the items to bring back the old "Ilbert Bill" days!

A correspondent writes:—"The many friends of Pandit S. E. Gopala Charlu of the Society, Madras, ... of the late Theosophical Pandit N. Bhashya Charlu will be glad to learn that he has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. The Pandit is well known for his interesting series of articles on the Sea Voyage Question, which are now appearing in the *Imperial Asiatic Quarterly Review*, and for his valuable and suggestive paper on *Idol Worship* to the Oriental Congress of Lisbon, for which he received a certificate of merit."

A BRAHMAN MATRIMONIAL DISPUTE.—On this case, in which G. Venkatram Iyer, Manager of the ... Commissioner's Office, was charged by his wife, Seethammal, with refusing to maintain her, being called up at the ... Presidency Magistrate's Court before Mr. C. G. Kupp... ... last week, Mr. N. Kristnaswamy Naidu, Vakil for the complainant said that he wished to withdraw the case as in the face of the ... ... had already ... to ... her present delicate state of health, she would not succeed ... ... for maintenance, whereupon His Worship allowed the case to be withdrawn and refused the application for maintenance.

THE SHAH'S TREASURES.—Somebody has seen, and ... a glowing description ... "Kalian" or pipe of State which the Shah of Persia smokes on high ... occasions. It is set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds of the costliest kind, and is stated to be worth as much as eighty thousand pounds sterling. Such a pipe is possible enough in an Eastern Palace, since not only may the mouth piece and the upper and lower portion of the "snake" be of pure gold enamelled and set with the finest gems, but the water bowl and pipe-bowl might be equally splendid and rich with lavish jewel-work. The Shah's pipe of State, however, is only a trifle to the treasures in precious stones which His Imperial Majesty possesses in the Palace at Teheran. He has a *pair of large globes terrestrial and sidereal*, wrought entirely of jewels upon gold foundation. The terrestrial globe shows all the *countries of the earth done in differently* coloured gems, the seas and oceans being of sapphires and turquoises. Persia is all made of emeralds, and England of rubies, Russia of malachite and agates, and so on. The sidereal sphere represents the constellations in diamonds and brilliants, upon a ground of dark blue enamel. Yet far beyond these in value is somewhere hidden away in the Toshakhana of Teheran the peacock throne of the Great Mogals, carried away from Delhi into Persia by Nadir Shah. This, the Takht-i-taos, was valued by Tavernier, who saw it and the Emperor of India seated upon it, at four millions sterling, and is a square seat of beaten gold encrusted all over with the choicest jewels of ancient India. In addition to these and many other almost invaluable bijoux, His Imperial Majesty owns an *enormous diamond, much larger and more* resplendent than the Koh-i-noor, to say nothing of many wonderful swords the hilts of which ... *thick with diamonds*, rubies and emeralds, are of less value than the matchless watered blades. *Owner of such glories*, the Shah of Shahs can afford to smoke an eighty thousand pound hubble-bubble.

Extracts

THE HARDWAR FAIR ENQUIRY

The N. W. P. *Gazette* contains a Resolution of the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh on the result of the investigation into the dispersion of pilgrims at Hardwar last March. It will be remembered that on the outbreak of cholera at the fair the local Government very properly decided to disperse the pilgrims. A meeting was held at Lahore in May, in which the officials who dispersed the fair were accused of every species of atrocity and oppression, and the British India Association forthwith memorialised the *Government regarding the outrage to the* religious sentiments of thousands of our Hindu fellow-subjects, &c. Not a single *individual had complained to the Government* directly of injury, ill-treatment, or insult, but Sir Auckland Colvin at once *appointed a Commission of investigation*, and the result is now published. It is perhaps at most a complete exposure of the *most wholly artificial agitation ever made*. The inquiries were carried out mainly by the cotel... ... of the pilgrims supposed to have been outraged in sentiment and maltreated in body, or a corps of brutal officials. They extended from 5th August to 23rd September, and during that period 192 witnesses were examined. The net result is that not one of the charges brought has been substantiated; on the other hand, the Commission express an opinion that the "majority of witnesses has been prepared and drilled beforehand," and that their testimony has "been concerted, learned by heart, and repeated from memory." Finally, most of them were persons whose incomes have been sensibly diminished by the dispersion of pilgrims; in a word, the whole agitation from first to last has been a sham, charges supported by sham witnesses for a sham object. *The* entire responsibility rests with the British India Association, which, without having ascertained for itself the facts of the case or having assured itself of the credibility of its informants, insisted that gross injustice had been done.—*Times of India*

THE VICEROY AND THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Mahajana Sabha of Madras has great pleasure in welcoming Your Excellency to this Presidency at a time when the country, by the liberality and energy of the Government of His Excellency Lord Wenlock, has safely passed through a period of famine and trusts that great good may follow to Southern India from the visit of the Representative of their beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress of these realms. It would, the Sabha feels, be highly conducive to the progress of the country and also promote *the contentment and good will of the people at* large if it were possible for the Viceroy to spend some portion of the period of his rule, in each Presidency and Province. The Sabha loyally accepts the measure of reform in the Legislative *Councils of the country recently* enacted by the British Parliament, elucidated, as its aim and scope were, by the speeches of responsible statesmen, and it cheerfully looks forward with the hope that, if the rules and *regulations which are in contemplation are* framed and worked in a like spirit, as the Sabha believes will be the case, not only will success attend this first instalment of concession but it will also lead to larger privileges being granted. The Sabha, however feels that full effect cannot be given to the measure in question unless electorates are constituted on some statutory basis, and unless voluntary bodies, resting on personal predilection and co-option, are excluded from being units thereof. Having regard to this important consideration the Sabha begs ... to suggest, as an initial step (1) as regards the City of Madras that the list should be,—(a) the register of voters for Municipal Commissioners or (b) the register of persons eligible for Municipal Commissionerships as either of these lists may be regarded as affording a safe and ready electorate, and (2) as regards the mofussil, that if it is impracticable to make up like lists in each Municipal town and District Board circle, then the non-official members of Municipalities and District Boards should be accepted as units till altered conditions justify an assimilation with the system in the capital city. As regards the strength of the local Council, the Sabha ventures to think that, classifying the Districts of this Presidency on the principle of languages, juxtaposition, and other assimilat*ing features, an adequate effect can be given* to the declared objects of the Act, unless a minimum of twelve seats be set apart for elected non-official members. The Sabha believes that out of these, two should be given to the *City of Madras, six to the groups into* which the Districts may be easily and conveniently thrown and the remaining four to the representation of special interests. The Sabha further thinks that, for the right of interpellation, to be exercised with beneficial effect, it is necessary that a statutory guarantee that every member of the Council should enjoy an absolute privilege in respect of questions or statements he may put or make from his place in Council in conformity with the practice of all legislative bodies, should be provided. The Sabha further urges that, in the Rules and Regulations of the Viceregal Council, provision should be made that one additional member should be elected for each Presidency and Province, and that for the election of such additional members, the non-official members of the respective local Councils should be the electing bodies. It is with profound regret that the Sabha finds itself compelled to call Your Excellency's attention to the deep and widespread dissatisfaction which prevails in all parts of India at the orders passed upon the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. The Commission was instructed to submit a scheme ... ... claims of ... and "to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher *and more extensive employment in the public* service." Neither object has been secured. The Statutory Service, which was found to be defective owing to the ... of the Rules and ... which appointments were ... has been abolished, and nothing has been done to secure to the people the full privileges conferred upon them under the Act of 1870. The Government of India, in the resolution appointing the Commission, observed that "the Statute of 1870 is one of remarkable breadth and liberality, and it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State acting together to frame Rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved for the

Covenanted Civil Service, . . ." That is to say, under Rules framed according to the provisions of the Statute of 1870 a native of India could become, on merit shown, a *Lieutenant Governor* or a *member* of the Viceroy's Council. Under the Rules framed in accordance with the Act, 7.66 annual appointments were to be made + in a generation of officers 225 appointments would thus ensue, appointments leading to the chief places in the service of the Empire. Instead thereof, orders have been passed in which *eighty six subordinate positions* or 125 appointments (reckoning according to the present strength of the service, namely 1,013 offices against 808 positions) are set apart for natives of India. The *dissatisfaction which is everywhere* felt at this retrogression is of such a character that the Sabha is compelled, by its sense of duty to the Government of the country to draw Your Excellency's special attention to the *matter. Briefly,* the result of the Commission's enquiry is a reduction in the number of offices open to Indians and a grave deterioration in the quality of the offices which are thrown open. The Sabha cannot further avoid remarking that the orders which have been passed respecting the Special Departments have not been characterised by that consideration which the claims of the people and the circumstances of the country demand. In respect, likewise, the Simultaneous Examination in England and in India (accompanied by two or three years' residence in England to complete education) the Commission has not given satisfaction. The weight of the evidence taken by the Commissioners was strongly in favour of Simultaneous Examination. Of the witnesses examined 313 were in favour of *Simultaneous Examination,* 151 were indifferent, or neutral, with 141 only against. The Sabha trusts that as there was a very large preponderance of Indian witnesses in favour of simultaneity of Examination, Your Excel*lency's Government will give the matter your* renewed consideration. The Sabha desires to specially refer to the heavy military expenditure of the past ten years. Your Excellency's efforts to safeguard the North-Western and Northern Frontiers *of the Empire are gene*rally recognised, even by those who have not been convinced of the necessity for some of the works undertaken, as prompted by a desire on your part to make India impregnable in those directions. The Sabha ventures to express the hope that finality has been secured in this direction, and that if no reduction can be made in the existing military establishments, at least no addition thereto will be sanctioned. Including special defence works, the vast sum of Rs 197,598,472 has been expended on Army Services during the past ten years. An idea of the heavy burden entailed by this expenditure may be gathered from the fact that, during the same period, the net land revenue of the whole Empire has been only Rs 193,979,509, or Rs 13,618,963 less than the military expenditure for the same period. In view of the many rumours now current as to a possible early addition to the armed forces of the land, the Sabha respectfully and earnestly urges upon Your Excellency not to increase the taxation of the people on this account. The circumstance that the net land revenue of the Empire, including Upper Burma and in spite of the re-assessments which have been proceeding everywhere *has only increased* by Rs 1,424,195 during the past ten years shows that the resources of the country are being seriously trenched upon, and that heavy additional taxation cannot be borne. The Sabha feels deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the earnest attention which is being paid by your Government to the currency troubles affecting the country. While fully acknowledging the evils of uncertainty in the rates of exchange, the disturbance *it causes in the finances of the Empire* and the loss inflicted on particular sections of the community, the Sabha feels confident that the Government will not agree to adopt important modifications in the present rules and regulations regarding *the currency without* the fullest and most anxious consideration of the question from all points of view, more especially if such modifications are likely to check, even temporarily, the growing trade of India, or add to the burden of taxation which is already as great as the country can bear. Prominent among the measures for which the *people of this Presidency have to be thankful* to the Government of His Excellency Lord Wenlock, is the recent appointment of a large number of Stationary Sub Magistrates all over the Presidency. The Sabha earnestly hopes that the development of the policy inaugurated by the Madras Government may commend itself to the Government of India, *and that, at no distant period,* the complete separation of Magisterial from Revenue functions may become an accomplished fact. The management of Hindu temples in the Presidency has been a constant subject of complaint among the people for nearly thirty years. The present Religious Endowments Act has been considered a failure almost from the moment of its birth, and it has been found impossible to place the administration of Temples on a satisfactory basis, except by a change in the law. The Bills which have been framed by successive Committees to remedy the existing state of things have not had the good fortune to secure the approval of the Government of India. The Sabha believes that the Bill which has been drawn up by the Committee presided over by Sir T. Muthusawmy Aiyar, K.C.I.E., will shortly be before the Government, and it fervently trusts that the urgency and practicability of early legislation will be recognised, so that an enactment better suited to the needs of the Presidency than the existing measure may be *speedily* passed into law. With respect to many schemes for the well being of the City of Madras and similarly conditioned towns in this Presidency, such as Drainage, Water Supply, &c., grants from Provincial *Allotments* must of necessity be looked for, as Municipal taxation, which is already heavy and does not admit of further enhancement, does not permit to equal to more than providing for upkeep, *consistently with other numerous* and pressing demands on the Municipal exchequer. It is unfortunate that the Drainage of the City of Madras is not taken in hand by the Government before the City was constituted a Municipality, and it is no less a misfortune that this urgent need did not impress itself on preceding Governments, and that, lately, it was not viewed as an object entitled to receive a substantial contribution from the unappropriated, accumulated balance of over sixty lakhs which stood to the credit of the Local Government, of which nearly forty lakhs were taken from them so lately as March last. *The Sabha ventures to request that having regard to these circumstances,* Your Excellency will see your way to arrange the Provincial Grant to this Presidency in such a manner as to enable its Government to make such contributions as mentioned above and to give a portion of the heavy demands now made on the Municipal Funds. The Northern Circars covering an area of over thirty thousand square miles, with a population of more than four millions, the Sabha *begs to suggest,* a claim on the Government in the matter of the provision of railway communication. While the Sabha feels thankful to the Government of India for beginning the East Coast Line, it takes leave to urge that, unless the railway is directly connected with the capital of this Presidency by a line running from Bezwada via Nellore, the great outlay involved in laying down five hundred miles of broad gauge line and constructing bridges over the Kistna and Godavery will be productive of very little benefit to the people generally. The Sabha craves Your Excellency to grant this request as great good is likely to accrue to the whole *Presidency by the direct connection of* these Districts with Madras by railway. Aware, as the Sabha is, of Your Excellency's desire to give a voice in the management of public affairs to such classes of the people as may be qualified to be consulted, it feels justified in appealing to Your Excellency for a favourable consideration of the question of University Reform. Higher education has made great progress in the Presidency and the time has now come for drawing closer the bonds which exist between the University and its thousands of *alumni* by allowing them a share in the management of its affairs. The Sabha hopes that the aspirations of the educated community in this matter will obtain the sympathy of Your Excellency, and that you will see fit to confer, by statute, on the graduates of the Madras University, the privilege of electing some proportion of the Fellows appointed each year. The Sabha has noticed with grave apprehension, the retrograde step taken by the Government of Bengal in regard to the system of trial by Jury, and, if it be a fact, as is given out in public prints, that the *Government of India has accorded its sanction* to such a step, the matter assumes a general importance and justifies the Sabha in inviting Your Excellency's attention to it. In conclu*sion, the Sabha begs to express its gratification* to Your Excellency for having afforded it an opportunity of freely expressing its sentiments on some of the questions which have been engaging Your Excellency's earnest *attention. It remains for the members of* the Sabha to wish Your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne a safe and pleasant voyage to Calcutta while they express the earnest prayer that unalloyed happiness may be vouchsafed *to you throughout your lives,*

His Excellency replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I return my best thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed Lady Lansdowne and myself to this Presidency. *Nothing would be more agreeable to me than* an arrangement, such as that contemplated in the opening words of your Address, under which it might be possible for me to spend a portion of my term of office in each Presidency and Province. *Under such an arrangement* the Madras Presidency would, I have no doubt hold its own against any other part of India, in point of the attractions which it would present, but I am almost afraid that a peripatetic *Viceroy might find that it was not always easy* for him to attend punctually during his wanderings to the current and rapidly growing business of the Empire, and I suspect that my successors will like myself, have to content themselves with *occasional brief visits, such as* that which I have now paid to your Capital. Under these circumstances, it is most agreeable to me to know that this Presidency is in the charge of a Governor who has, as you have reminded me, shown himself capable and energetic during a period of exceptional difficulty. I would like to add my congratulations to those, which he has received from the Secretary of State upon the success with which the severe scarcity which earlier in the year threatened to occasion great misfortunes to this part of India, has been dealt with by the Local Government. In the remaining paragraphs of your Address you have dealt with a series of interesting and important questions at such length that I think I am justified in assuming that it was your desire to make known views of your own views rather than to elicit mine. I should, however, be sorry to pass over, without a few observations, the statements which you have made, although the limits of time at my disposal necessarily preclude me from doing this in any detail. In the first place I notice with pleasure the statement that you cordially accept the measure of reform in the Indian Legislative Councils, recently enacted by the British Parliament. We are now, as you are aware, engaged in the consideration of the Rules and Regulations to be issued under the new Act. In such cases it is natural that there should be in some quarters be a desire to move further and faster than in others, and I am quite prepared to find that our proposals are criticised both as tending towards mischievous and far-reaching innovation, and also as disappointing and reactionary. I am, however, confident that they will be found to add to the usefulness of the Councils and to their value as representative Institutions. Of your suggestions, I should like to notice that in which you express the hope that for the purpose of selecting Members of Council, we shall make use only of bodies constituted on a statutory basis excluding voluntary associations. I feel bound to tell you that in my opinion the exclusion of all such bodies involving as it would the denial of representation to some of the most important sections of the Indian community, merely because they happen to be without statutory organisation, would be a serious act of injustice, and one for which we should, in my opinion, properly be taken to task. In your third paragraph you have discussed, at some length, [illegible] action taken by the Government of India, on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, and you have asked for a renewed consideration of the matter upon the ground that the recent orders have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment. This question has been carefully and minutely examined in a letter recently addressed by the Government of India in the Home Department to the British India Association. I am under the impression that the letter in question showed conclusively that there was a considerable amount of misapprehension in the public mind upon many of the points, and I have not seen any attempt to reply to it. I may add that the orders issued in the Special Departments were carefully considered and appointments thrown open to Natives wherever it was found possible to do so. The possibility of holding simultaneous examinations for admission to the Civil Service, has, as I think you must be aware, been very *thoroughly considered by successive Secretaries* of State and Viceroys. There has been a general consensus of opinion that the proposal is not one which can be accepted for reasons given at length in documents which have been made public. I will not, upon this occasion, endeavour to recapitulate them. While I hold strongly that, without proper measures of precaution upon our extensive frontier, peace and security within our borders would be unattainable, I heartily sympathise with your wish to see our military expenditure kept within the narrowest limits compatible with the safety of the Empire. You may, I think, rest assured that, at a time when the Government of India is, for reasons which are notorious, threatened with serious financial embarrassments, we are not likely to embark upon large, or uncalled for expenditure in excess of that already incurred for military purposes. The question of currency reform is obviously one not suited for discussion upon such an occasion as this. All I need say is that, if the Government of India is addressing itself to this formidable task, we believe that the *present system not only* occasions inconvenience to ourselves by disturbing our finances, and inflicting loss upon particular classes of the community but is detrimental to the interests of the public at large, and to *Indian Commerce as a whole.* It is with an earnest desire to watch over the interests of Indian trade, and to avoid the necessity of adding to the burdens of the taxpayer that we are taking up this momentous question. I ob*serve, with pleasure, your reference to the recent* appointment of a large number of stationary Sub Magistrates throughout the Presidency. This measure was carried out with the full concurrence of the Government of India and the *Secretary of State because it was found that* the proper discharge of Magisterial work was, in certain cases, incompatible with the discharge of Revenue duties. I have no doubt that you are justified in your opinion that the Religious *Endowments Act of 1863 has not fulfilled the* expectations which were formed of it. I feel convinced that any proposals better calculated to suit the needs of the Presidency in this respect will receive the *most respectful consideration at the hands of Lord Wenlock's Government.* They will certainly be considered carefully and sympathetically by the Government of India. In your eighth paragraph you have expressed a hope that the *Provincial grant may be so adjusted as to enable the Local* Government to contribute with greater liberality to municipal works for drainage, water-supply and other similar purposes. I am afraid that the present financial conditions, to which I refer*red just now, render it unlikely that the Gov*ernment of India will be able to contribute directly or indirectly to such local objects, the cost of which should, as a general rule, be defrayed out of purely local taxation, rather *than from provincial or imperial Funds.* Most of the gentlemen present here, I believe, had an opportunity of hearing my reply to other Deputations in reference to the question of railway extension. I will, therefore, pass your ninth paragraph by without further observations. The question of University Reform, referred to in the following sentence, has repeatedly engaged my attention, *and I am glad* to think that, in the University of Calcutta, of which I have the honour to be Chancellor, we have already introduced an experimental arrangement, which will, I dare say, in process of time assume statutory form, under which the graduates are given the privilege of electing a proportion of the Fellows appointed each year. A somewhat similar system has been introduced in the University of Bombay, and I feel no doubt that His Excellency Lord Wenlock would be ready to consider any proposals which the Madras University may formulate in reference to this important subject. The only remaining point which I need notice is your reference to the step recently taken by the Government of Bengal in regard to the system of Trial by Jury. The whole of the correspondence has *lately* been published, and I venture to think that, when you have read it, you will be of opinion that the step was amply justified by the facts and need not be regarded with the apprehensions which you have expressed. *It remains* for me to thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed for our welfare and for our safe voyage from this place to Calcutta.

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Coolies
Straw. } Paddy. Raggi.
Green Grass

REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR 14th November 1892. } HAROLD GOAD, *Captain, Supdt., Remount Depot*

NOTICE.

Tenders are called for for the supply of articles of diet, Medical stores and sundries for the Lunatic and Leper asylums; the Maternity and Medical Stores up to 21st December 1892 by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government.

For particulars see *Mysore Gazette of the 1st December 1892.*

T. J. McGANN,
Senior Surgeon, Govt. of Mysore

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Brussels, 3rd Dec.—The Report of the Committee of the Conference comprises the statements made by the delegates during the discussion in Committee. The American and Mexican delegates agreed that the production of silver had about reached the maximum. The American delegate said he believed that America would cease her monthly purchases of silver if the Conference failed Sir Guildford Molesworth said that if any bi metallic plan was adopted, India would keep her Mints open, and, without renouncing her liberty of action, would be prepared to purchase silver or permit the mintage of a quantity of not less than fifty million rupees annually, while the plan was in operation.

During the debate on the Report of the Conference Committee, General Strachey said that the difficulties of India were becoming real dangers, and that any system generally approved by the Conference would, in the event of the creation of a gold coinage in India, be favourably regarded by the Government, and every reasonable effort be made to conform thereto. Mr. Bertram Currie said that he was instructed to accept nothing which would interfere with the freedom of action of India regarding its currency, and also that he could not support any proposal which was not sure to be effective in execution or involve prolonged discussion. If Mr Rothschild's proposals had been better supported, he would, he said, have submitted them to the Government of India. He concluded by affirming that the monetary system of the future should be a gold standard even without a gold currency.

Allahabad, 9th Dec.—Owing to the frequent breaks on the telegraph line, news from Gilgit is greatly delayed. So far as is known, however, there is no general rising among the Shemaki tribes south of Bunji, though the attack upon Captain Wallace and his party of Sepoys shows that there are malcontents abroad who are anxious to give trouble Colonel Durand the British Agent at Gilgit, has absolutely refrained from taking sides in the Chitral question since the death of Afzul ul Mulk. Nizam ul-Mulk had come into Gilgit of his own free will, and on this account no restraint was placed upon him when he decided to return to Yasin to try his fortune against the usurper Sher Afzul It is impossible to calculate his chances of success at present, though the adherents of his late brother may join him, as well as his own supporters.

Washington, 6th Dec.—President Harrison, in his Message to Congress, predicts that the new Tariff policy will entail a struggle between the manufacturers and workmen, and also great distress He refers to the unfriendly attitude of Canada, and advises the construction of an American canal around Niagara to open ship communication between the great lakes and the American seaport, thus rendering America independent of the Canadian canals. He strongly favours State support for the Nicaragua Canal.

As regards the silver question, he believes that if the Monetary Conference fail, the now reluctant nations will be compelled to co-operate with America in extending the use of silver. In conclusion he advises legislation to meet the drain of gold to Europe.

Brussels, 6th Dec—The Conference debate on the schemes put forward by Messrs. Rothschild, Moritz Levy, and Soetbeer, was resumed to day. Mr. Rivers Wilson said that the suspension of the monthly purchases of silver made by the American Government might lead to the suspension of free coinage in India. He declared that a single gold standard was alone applicable to Great Britain.

Messrs Rivers Wilson and Fremantle were unable to support the schemes of Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Moritz Levy.

Mr Rothschild announced that he would withdraw his proposals if the American delegates refused to support them Mr. Macreary, one of the American delegates, prophesied the withdrawal of the Silver Law of 1891.

Sir Guildford Molesworth said he was no advocate of partial purchases of silver, and that India wanted stability in the price of silver. He deprecated a sudden rise in the price equally as a sudden fall. Sir Guildford, while adhering to bimetallism as the only true remedy, was ready to accept anything in order to avert the frightful catastrophe feared by Mr. Rothschild He therefore adhered to the proposal of Mr. Moritz Levy as a step in the right direction.

Sir W. Houldsworth submitted a plan for forming a Bi metallic Union by those nations so inclined, the others retaining a gold standard, but the Mints giving receipts for silver bullion stating the equivalent in gold at a rate fixed by international agreement—the receipts to circulate as money He thought this plan would restore bi metallism over a large area.

London, 7th Dec.—The first Decennial Tribute Mission from Burma to China will probably leave Mandalay for Pekin in the winter of 1893, in accordance with the Treaty of Pekin.

Allahabad, 6th Dec.—An Agent of the Amir having appeared with a small party of irregular levies from Khost Bar'und khel, near the Thall entrance to the Kurram Valley, Mr. Merk, the Political Agent, visited the village and ordered him to withdraw. The man then pleaded he was only a news writer but this excuse was too transparent as he had an armed escort with him. He was given twenty-four hours in which to leave, and retired the 2nd instant. The object of the visit was plainly to assert the authority of the Amir over the tribal territory directly under British control.

Chitral affairs have now assumed even a more interesting and exciting aspect than they presented a few days ago. In the South, Afghan troops have advanced from the Asmar direction up the right bank of the Kunar River into the Narsit Valley, which is part of Chitral proper. Umra Khan, with his Bajouris, was already in possession of Narsit Fort, on the left bank. The two forces are thus facing each other, the river dividing their camps, and are awaiting further developments. Chitral town is distant only some thirty miles. On the North, Nizam-ul-Mulk has entered Yasin having expressed his fervent loyalty to the British Government. When bidding good bye to Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, he scouted sanguine of success against the usurper Sher Afzal.

The latter is preparing to resist his nephew, and meanwhile has signalised his accession to power by killing off all persons whom he considers dangerous. He is at the same time actively intriguing. On the one hand he has written to Gilgit saying that he desires friendly relations with the Government of India, and on the other he has tried to send a communication to the Afghan Governor of Wakhan telling him to be ready to enter Chitral when the time comes. This letter has been intercepted by Nizam-ul-Mulk. It may, of course, have been sent with the intention that it should fall into his hands, so as to intimidate him by showing to it the Afghans are ready to enter Chitral at Sher Afzal's bidding.

The small force sent from Gilgit to the Gupis junction of the Yasin and Chitral rivers in order to prevent raids by the tribesmen of Tangir and Darel, lying beyond the mountains to the South, has accomplished its purpose, and has now retired to Gakuch, in Punyal territory. The two claimants to the Mehtarship of Chitral are thus left to fight it out.

Allahabad, 7th Dec.—In Chitral, Nizam-ul-Mulk holds Mastuj and Sher Afzal, the usurper, has written suggesting peace and partition of the country.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1892

THE EXAMINATION SEASON

THE month of December, in Southern India, at least is devoted to examinations. These commence almost the day the month begins, and they continue almost till it draws out. Some thousands have their knowledge tested during this month, all these look anxiously for the lists that may contain their names. The examination system has increased in magnitude of late years, and there is no reason why it should not continue to increase till at length the country may only consist of two classes—examiners and examinees. China was believed to be the land of examinations, but India appears to be coming up to as high a standard in this respect as that of the Celestials. The number of examinations shows the great extent to which education has spread in this land. Years ago a B. A. was rarely seen, now men bearing this degree are to be found at every turn. If an advertisement is put in a newspaper for a writer there are sure to be applications from men who have taken honours at a University, although the post may only carry a salary of twenty rupees. To some this may be a matter of congratulation, but there are drawbacks in connection with it. It is to be feared that many youths simply go through a University course in order that they may get into the service of Government. Learning is not considered of much advantage for its own sake, but only for what it will fetch in the market. Only those subjects are taken up that will pay, to use a common expression, and all the others are shunned as being unworthy of notice. The use of a University is to train the mind, to impart knowledge, and so prepare the student to take up any work that may present itself. No doubt many study in order to improve themselves, but it is well known that many have only one object in view—to prepare themselves for work under Government. So long as the authorities encourage the present order of things so long will students do nothing but take up those subjects, follow that course that leads them to the same goal—a Government post. In order to put matters right the Universities must have nothing to do with preparing students for performing the work of the State. There should be a separate test for this and if a young man who had taken a degree thought proper to undergo a University course he might do so but the diploma he held from the University ought not to be taken into account. The best men ought to be taken wherever they might be, and in whatever institution they might have been trained. Thus there would be a complete cleavage between the instruction required by the University and that required by the State probably the number presenting themselves for degrees would not be so great as it is now, there might be shrinkage in the lists now sent forth, but the men who got through would be those who wished to obtain University honours irrespective of any money value that might be placed upon them. In the next place it is now considered that a University that only examines does not perform the whole of its duty. The University of Madras is based on the same lines as that of London, and the complaint has been long going to be dissatisfied with that institution. They are thinking about establishing a teaching University, and it is believed that before long this will become an accomplished fact. An institution of the kind that simply examines has no control over the students who present themselves, it can test the knowledge they possess, and if this is sufficient, they must be put in one of the specified classes. One great evil of the present system is that it leads to a great deal of cramming. Of course, many students go through their work carefully and well, and all praise is due to them but many resort to cramming in order that they may get through their course in as short a time as possible. A teaching University will be able to correct this evil to some extent—perhaps to a great extent—but it is to be feared such an institution will not be established in India for many years to come. In London they are only talking about it, and have not got beyond this. If the friends of education are so slow with regard to the matter in such an enlightened part of the world as England it is not to be wondered at that the idea has not been taken up in earnest in this part of the world. But taking all the drawbacks in connection with the present system into consideration, it must be acknowledged that it has accomplished a great deal. It has turned out many splendid men, who are performing their different duties in all parts of the country. It has induced thousands to obtain an education who otherwise would have remained in ignorance, and there are thousands at the present moment taking advantage of all that it offers. So closing some equal, and then the system may be made in time, and then the system may be able to compare with almost any other in the world. Mr. Duncan, Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, in a lecture he lately delivered showed very distinctly on what lines the new order of things ought to run, and, probably, his recommendations may, one by one, be adopted, and then Madras will have a University that may well compare with any other, and which will not only turn out men fit for Government employ, but real scholars.

THE MAHARAJA'S TRIP

His Highness the Maharaja has left this place to visit several of Chitta... and other places that he has not seen during ... the Province for about two months and of course the Dewan will accompany him. The Maharaja will see ... interesting during his trip and may pick up much that he may turn to account in the capital of the State. The much he can ... gets the travel, and it is necessary that ... should ... there ... is ... who ... few ... down on ... for their duties and ... but they ought to ... perform them to the best ... that can. Information ... an Indian Prince never left his dominions. Within the ... had there ... for ... he was a ... little ... could only ... of the ... had become ... that ... educated, ... of the ... others ... these rulers ... nobles ... with ... world. All the more important Indian Princes have been educated and now those of secondary rank are following the example ... at home ... they ... to ... different ... of the ... Government. But ... in connection with ... The princes and chiefs may be ... of ... countries ... their own. ... may ... have already gone over—and may spend much time and ... in that land. A visit to the West would do good, but it should not be often ... for should the ... it would be ... a good ... It would have been well if the Maharaja ... time ... his trip to Calcutta ... suffering from the want of water, ... steps ... be taken to remedy matters. It is not ... who ... for the ... in some parts of the Province, while in others they have failed altogether. Such being the case it would be well if the Maharaja and the Dewan were to ... in ... ready ... any emergency ... But ... have been prepared ... the Maharaja has left the Province ... must take their course.

Occasional Notes

THE Eighth session of the National Congress will probably commence on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

THE European Barristers of Calcutta have in a body joined the agitation against the partial abolition of trial by Jury in Bengal.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent telegraphs —the question of the establishment of a mint here for the coinage of silver currency for use in French India is in contemplation.

HERR Mannlicher has invented a new automatic rifle which is an improvement upon the present weapon known by his name. It fires 120 rounds a minute.

The Commission to inquire into the charges of bribery preferred against Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Collector of Tinnevelly, has commenced its sittings at Tanjore from Friday last.

OWING to the Madras Delegates not being able to arrive at Allahabad on the 26th instant, the opening of the National Congress will take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant. A contemporary states that it is likely that Mr. Norton will be asked to preside.

AN important piece of news comes from St. Petersburg. It is that the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications has authorised the admission of women to posts in the offices of the railway administration in the proportion of 20 per cent of the actual number employed.

Sir Charles Elliott returned to Calcutta 1st Wednesday morning by the ordinary mail train. ... Railway. His Honour was accompanied by Lady Elliott and Captain Currie. Excepting ... officials, there was no one on the platform to meet His Honour.

... expound ... "going himself" ... Will ... numerous readers ... smoking ... during the ... this enquiry ... British Cabinet ... was actually ...

Mr. Everston, ... proprietor of automatic ... which ... all the chief Railway Stations in England ... by means of which matches, sweetmeats, ... cheroots, &c., are delivered to purchasers by the simple means of putting a penny in a slot, is negotiating with ... railways in India for the introduction of those machines here.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Miss ... and Mrs. Gosling, who are ... England ... for the purpose of studying the difficulties in connection with the education of native women in India, ... a large meeting in the ... Sanyukt ... A ... High ... Hindu ... was ... Rao ... A ... subscribed Rs. 10,000 and M. ... Venkata Rao R. ...

It ... from Chitral ... the efforts of the usurper, Sher Afzal Khan, to ... Umra Khan of Bajaur, have happily failed. ... 10,000 ... Chitral ... 20,000 ... The ... Sher Afzal's to consist of Kafirs.

It is announced that the extradition of Francois on the charge of ... in the Cafe Very explosion has created ... the appointment among the Anarchists in Paris who ... to the French ... It ... that the Prefecture of Police ... that if the decision were confirmed on appeal—as it has been—fresh explosions will occur, and that outrages will in that case be more especially directed against the British Embassy.

Dr. ... contributes the following ... Idler ... "I hate smoke ... to end it ... It ... bad temper, ... almost in hydrophobia ... It is ... of the devil. It is the ... edition ... No dog smokes. No ... tobacco. No horse is a member of a pipe club. No ... great person ever puts a cigar into his mouth. The whole idea of smoking must be condemned as atheistical, agnostical, and infinitely detestable. Smoking has been abandoned by all respectable persons, and left to ministers, editors, poets, and other intellectual confectioners."

A new system of signalling with a view to preventing collisions on railways has been invented by M. V. Cormain, a French Engineer. Briefly described, the system

is this. A number of small iron girders, T shaped, are to be placed at certain distance along the lines. When not in use they will be inclined, but when a Station master, or other official, wishes to stop an approaching train, he can raise them at any spot along the line. When raised, they communicate with a small roller, fixed in front of the engine, which roller, mounting the inclined plane of the girder, opens a fog horn which, once sounded, only ceases its alarm upon the stoppage of the engine.

Captain Hearsey appeared before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyrell at the Allahabad High Court on Friday, and asked their lordships to issue a warrant that might be despatched by telegraph to enforce the return to India of Sir Auckland Colvin to answer charges of libel preferred by the applicant. Their Lordships held that there was no direct evidence to show that Captain Hearsey was the individual alluded to in the ex Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the Benares Water Works, and rejected the application. The Allahabad *Morning Post* says that some festive spirits at Allahabad wired the news of Captain Hearsey's libel action to Sir Auckland Colvin, who telegraphed back :— "Sorry cannot defend, just embarking good bye."

The advocates of currency reform do not, says the London Correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, anticipate any great things from the Currency Commission. "Lord Kimberley's extremely frank admissions at the Guildhall banquet have dissipated any slight hopes that might at one time have been entertained on the subject, and all that is now expected are a few minor recommendations on points which do not touch what is considered the vital question of the double standard. Nevertheless, it has been decided to assist the inquiry as others is possible, if only to keep the subject to the fore." *Truth*, however says, "There seems a prospect of the Currency Commission coming to some conclusion, which will permanently settle the question and impart a higher value and greater stability to Rupee Paper, now quoted at ... Pass ... of the Brussels Conference."

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness and suite left ... for Madras, en route to Calcutta. The ... was private.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.—This team played two matches ... with ... teams from different parts of Southern India, and was victorious both times.

THE WEATHER.—This is still dry, the nights are ... the kind of weather we may expect in December, and there is not the slightest chance of any rain falling.

WATER.—It has been decided to pump water from the Hebbal into the Sankey's Tank for the supply of the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station as well as the City.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—We are informed that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore will, during his stay at Madras, not reside at "Castle Kernan" as originally arranged, but at "Pall ... Triplicane, which has been placed at his disposal by the Hon'ble M. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, Esq., C. I. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh,

Judicial Department.

The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

Home (Jails) Department.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

Home Department—*Jails*

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1892

Sir,

It has been represented to the Government of India that the Indian Legislature has not made any distinction, so far as regards the treatment of prisoners in jails, between persons convicted of crimes necessarily involving moral turpitude and those sentenced to imprisonment for acts declared to be offences on grounds to which a moral stigma does not always necessarily attach. It has accordingly been suggested that some means should be devised, based on the principle of section 67 of the Statute 28 and 29 Vict., Cap. 126, for the differential treatment in Indian jails of prisoners who would under the English Act be regarded, not as criminal prisoners, but as misdemeanants of the first division. I am to request an expression of the opinion of the Madras / Bombay etc. Government / your opinion whether the discipline of simple imprisonment as at present carried out in the jails of the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency etc. does not sufficiently meet the case of the class of prisoners referred to, and at the same time to enquire what the regulations in force in the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency etc., providing for simple imprisonment are, and whether, in the case of respectable persons sentenced to that form of punishment, some arrangements could not be made by rule (if none already exist) which would permit of their being accommodated separately, if they desire it, from other prisoners.

2. In this connection I am to refer to the recommendation, contained on page 51 of their Report, of the Indian Jail Conference of 1877 regarding the conditions which should be prescribed for Division A —persons sentenced to simple imprisonment—which is extracted below :—

Division A.—To be subjected to a minimum of severity, to wear their own clothing unless insufficiently provided, in which case Superintendent may issue jail clothing at discretion, not to be shaved as a part of prison discipline, or undergo any penal treatment; to be allowed books and any other indulgences consistent with Jail discipline, to be allowed to work if they wish it, and to select the kind of work and to receive corresponding diet, but not to be entitled to any remuneration for their labour, may receive visits from friends once in three months or oftener at discretion of Superintendent; may not buy their own food; should they elect to work, may come under the mark system. Nothing in the above is to be held to exempt this class of prisoners from the observance of general Jail rules regarding order, cleanliness or sanitation.

In paragraph 7 of the orders of the Government of India on the Report (No. 514, dated 5th April 1878) these recommendations were accepted, and I am to enquire how far they represent the existing practice in the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency etc.

3. The question of amending the Prisons Act is now in contemplation, and it would be convenient, in the event of any modification being deemed necessary in connection with the question herein referred to, that it should be considered before the Act is amended. The Government of India therefore hope that a reply to this reference may be despatched within one month from the date of its receipt.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday, 24th November 1892.

The 2nd December 1892.—Camp No 243.—Mr. S. R. Subbaroya Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, employed in the Dewan's Office, and Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, Acting Sub Judge, Bangalore, are appointed Sub-Judges 2nd Class, *Sub protem*, with effect from the 19th August 1892.

Mr. S. R. Subbaroya Iyer is appointed Registrar, Chief Court, but will continue to do duty in the Dewan's Office, until further orders.

The 3rd December 1892.—No. 7784—G. 1889 92.—Mr. Haji Syed Nasiruddin, Sub-Division Officer, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 5th November 1892.

No. 7851—G 1918 92—Mr. C. Devaraj Ars, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Bangalore to the Mysore District.

The 5th December 1892.—No. 7773—G. 1881 92.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar is hereby appointed, as a temporary measure, Additional Sessions Judge, Nagar Division.

The 4th December 1892—No. 7850—G. 1917-92—Notice is hereby given that as Christmas day falls this year on a Sunday, all the Public Offices in the Mysore State will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Monday the 26th December 1892 to Saturday the 7th January 1893, both days inclusive.

2. Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work.

3. This Notification does not apply to Taluk Cutcherries and to Officers engaged on Jamabandi work.

The 6th December 1892.—No. 7847—G 1914-92.—The Dewan has been pleased to appoint Mr K. Krishna Iyer as his Private Secretary.

The 10th December 1892.—No 8079—G 1971 92—During the absence of Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan, on duty with His Highness the Maharaja proceeding to visit Calcutta and other places, His Highness has been pleased to direct the following appointments :—

1. Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chettier Chief Judge, to act as Dewan and *Ex-officio* President of Council.—

2. Mr. A. Ramachendra Iyer, Judge, Chief Court, to act as Chief Judge and as Member of Council.

3. Mr. C. Meenteshaiya, Legislative Secretary and Inspector General of Registration, to act as Judge of the Chief Court.

4. Mr. P. Vijiavindra Rao, in addition to his special duty, Dewan's Office, to act as Inspector General of Registration, the Chief Secretary relieving Mr. Meenteshaiya of the charge of the duties of Legislative Secretary.

General Summary.

A THEFT FROM MESSRS BINNY AND CO'S GODOWN.—A daring theft was committed lately from the godowns of Messrs Binny and Co., of 90 bales of mule twist, valued at Rs 20,000. The theft has been reported to Mr. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is instituting enquiries.

THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT.—Mr S. D. Swamyennnon, M. A., B. L., Deputy Collector of Kurnool, has been appointed Registrar of the Revenue Secretariat in the room of Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, who has been promoted to First Assistant of the Revenue Board, vice Mr Ganapathy Iyer, who has proceeded to act as Deputy Collector of Salem.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN JAILS.—As a result of the recent inquiry held into the death of a convict, who died from the effects of a whipping, Mr Cardew, the Inspector General of Jails, has issued a Circular to all Superintendents of Jails in this Presidency stating that in future flogging is to be administered upon the prisoners while covered with a cloth.

THE Lahore paper writes :—"The Amir some time ago produced a pamphlet in reply to our remarks about his policy ; and subsequently, according to our Kabul correspondent, destroyed the whole issue. Another pamphlet, purporting also to be His Highness's reply, is now being distributed by the Amir's postmaster at Peshawar. This pamphlet appears to have been printed in February last and, curiously enough at a native press in Lahore."

MISS ELLEN PASH, a graduate of Girton College, who has come to India as a representative of the World's Women's Union, has given two addresses in Poona to large gatherings. On Wednesday she addressed an assembly of Indian gentlemen and told them what the women in America and England were doing. On Thursday she addressed two hundred Indian ladies. On this occasion she was dressed in Indian costume. In company with Mrs. Gostling, she makes a tour through India.

THE Chinese Community in Calcutta has in course of preparation, two petitions, one addressed to the Commissioner of Police, and another to the Inspector-General of Hospitals praying that the corpses of those of their nationality, dying in hospital, may not be dissected as is invariably being done now, on the ground that this proceeding is hurtful to their religious feelings, and stands in the way of their performing their last rites towards their departed friends and relatives.

AN Athenian newspaper reports a horrible outrage recently perpetrated by brigands in the North of Greece. The victim was a country policeman, whom the brigands suspected of reporting their movements to the authorities. He was stripped and transfixed with a steel skewer and then deliberately roasted to death over a slow fire. His burnt body was afterwards exposed on the high road, with a paper fixed to his breast on which were the words :—"Such shall be the fate of all those who betray the movements of the brigands."

THE *Oudh Punch*, in its farewell to Sir Auckland Colvin writes : "It is customary in India that when people leave the old house they break the ovens of the house, our Lieutenant Governor before leaving the province has broken the national oven, one side of which was Hindu and the other Mohamedan, and on which some times people used to put the kettle of unity. If both are fools let them fight together, Sir Auckland Colvin has put the fire in the heap and will now pleasantly see tamasha from aloof."

THE JHEER OF TRIVELLORE.—Their Lordships, the Chief and Mr. Justice Justice Hendley yesterday dismissed a criminal revision petition that had been put in by the Jheer of Trivellore through his Counsel, Messrs W. Grant and H. G. Wedderburn, praying for a revision of the order of the District Magistrate of *Trichinopoly*, in May last, under which he rejected an application from their client to be permitted to perambulate the streets of Srirangam with his paraphernalia, which privilege it was alleged had been enjoyed by his predecessors.

EXEMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL CATTLE FROM DISTRAINT.—The following rules are to be observed when executing distress warrants on ryots for arrears of revenue. When a ryot holds several *pattas*, he will be entitled to exemption for only one pair of ploughing cattle on each occasion of distraint. When a *patta* stands in the name of several persons, each is entitled to the exemption of himself. And in cases of unauthorised cultivation by a ryot who holds no *patta*, which does not often occur, the exemption is to be allowed, as the object is to protect the means by which a cultivator is enabled to earn his livelihood.

A NOVEL PLEA.—On a case being called on yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before His Honour Mr. D'Rozario, in which a milkman sought to recover from Mr. Thompson, an employee of the Madras Harbour, a sum of Rs 32, being the value of milk supplied, the defendant repudiated the claim on the ground that he allowed his wife monthly a certain sum for household expenses, and he therefore did not see why he should have taken milk on credit and ... His Honour informed the ... it was not for the Court to ... the management of defendant's house ... As the milk was supplied to his wife for the house and she was under coverture, defendant was liable for payment. Judgment accordingly.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman* :—I have read with interest in your issue of the 25th inst. the account given by Mr. F. W. Thurston of an interview with the "cunning man" of Kumbakonam (Madras). He can it seems, by looking at a person tell him his date, month, and year of birth, his acquirements and position, in life, his future etc. I know a cunning man, in Calcutta, (and others know him too) who without having ever seen

a person, but only on being furnished with *certain data and describ[e] him or her, state his or her charcteristics,* likes and dislikes, condition in life, and so forth The data necessary are merely the exact moment of birth and the personal name By moment of birth I mean the year, month, date, hour and minute at which the person was born I am stating facts, and if anybody doubts me, let him give the necessary data (correctly) in reply to this letter, and I shall endeavour to induce our "cunning man" to speak He bases his knowledge on pure science, which he says, Europeans have yet to learn

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS—At the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, to-day, Mooneun, A Streenevasa Charry' *Moorunges*a Moodelly, *Muthusamy* Moodely, and Chinna Chetty were charged before Mr J. M Maskell, with house breaking and theft on 26 h July, 1892, and *dishonestly removing* from the house of one Narasimhulu Chetty, a merchant, cash, gold and silver ornaments, *cloth and other* articles of the aggregate value of Rs 3,647-8 Moothal Ammall was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen *property knowing* the same to be stolen Accused 1 to 5 are alleged to have effected an entrance into the house by making a hole in the wall *and to have removed* the property, handed the cash to the 6th accused, who, with a view of increasing her store, commenced lending *the money on interest* This excited suspicion and led to her arrest, and the discovery of the theft His Worship, after recording the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, committed the accused for trial at the next Sessions

THE LATE HINDU "CAUSE CELEBRE"—In June last we reported the trial of M S V Balaih *Naidu, Accountant,* P W D, *of the Bucking*ham Canal Office on a charge of adultery with the wife of G V nkat rumier, Manager of the In[a]m D partment, *Revenue Board,* and his discharge by Mr O R Jones, the Chief Presidency Magistrate Yesterday the same complainant through his *Vakil, Mr T. R R*amachendrier, applied to His Worship for a fresh summons against the same defendant on a similar charge, the offence being alleged to have taken place subsequent to the discharge of the prisoner. His Worship passed the following order —"Complainant wishes to charge accused Balaih Naidu with adultery with his wife during a period extending from November, 1891, to November, 1892 and states he has fresh evidence to adduce Balaih Naidu was tried at this Court on the 17th June and subsequent dates for adultery during a long period up to the 1st May, 1892 He was discharged It appears to me to be an attempt to require him again to answer the same charge It the *complainant* can fix some specific dates of alleged acts of adultery subsequent to the last, trial, this application may be entertained, otherwise it is refused

CHARGE AGAINST THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI—A few weeks ago Narasimha Chariar preferred a complaint before the Head quarter Deputy Magistrate of North Arcot charging Mahabeer Doss, the *present Mahant of Tirupati, with* kidnapping, kidnapping from lawful custody a female for immoral purposes, and enticing away a married woman, to wit, *his wife,* Soorammal, who he alleged, was in the *mutt* ... of the Mahant A search warrant was issued to the *Sub-Magistrate of Tirupati* for execution, with the result that the wife of the complainant was found at night coming out of the *Mahant's private* room. The Mahant was thereupon tried on those charges before the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. *Davidson*, but *while the case* was proceeding and after 12 witnesses had been examined, it was transferred to the file of the Deputy Magistrate, *Mr Az*ruddin upon an application from the Mahant, on the ground that *the Head Assistant Magistrate* was one of the witnesses Mr H G Wedderburn to-day moved before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Handley, upon a petition, to revise the proceedings of the District Magistrate transferring the case, on the grounds that the reasons adduced for the transfer *were not valid* that there was nothing to show what was the statement, if any, that had *been made* to the Head Assistant Magistrate, and that the fact the Head Assistant Magistrate was a defence witness was no disability to his trying the case Their Lordships directed the stay of proceedings, and directed notice to issue to the accused to show cause why the order of transfer should not be cancelled, the same to be returnable next Tuesday

Extracts.

CURRENCY PROSPECTS

The *Civil and Military Gazette.*—Three new factors have lately come into play in connection with the silver question The Monetary Conference has met, the India Office Currency Committee has taken some evidence, and the Democrats have won the Presidential election in the *United States* *Still the white metal, as cur*rency-mongers love to call it, shows little sign of being benefited, the rupee lies low and it *looks as if all the King's horses and all the* Kings could not set it up again over at the modest altitude of one and six pence The *India Office Committee is adjourned sine die to* see what the Monetary Conference will recommend, but it needs considerably more faith than *a grain of mustard seed to hope for any good* thing in currency ideas coming out of the India Office The Monetary Conference is chiefly occupied—as every cool-headed observer *foresaw*—in putting on record the contradictory recommendations of the delegates The utmost that seems now to be expected from it is a report in favour of a more extensive use of silver as subsidiary coinage, which may or may not be acted on by the Governments advised The proposal is, of course, not new A few months ago the mention of it was scouted by monetary doctrinaires of the bimetallist turn of mind who were persuaded that England and other "thick headed" gold States were being rapidly converted to the dogmas of the dual standard. But now that their creed is seen to have more enemies than supporters, the subsidiary coinage appears worthy of attention It is quite possible that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may go so far. It has been officially proposed before this to raise the legal tender of silver from two pounds to five, to abolish the gold half sovereign, substituting a token coin, and to limit the demand for sovereigns by issuing one pound notes based on silver. These measures, if adopted, and if imitated by the continental States, would certainly tend to raise *the value of silver and relieve the pressure on* gold On the other hand it is anticipated that the United States will very soon stop its large monthly *purchases,* by *repealing the law* making them compulsory This would almost inevitably tend to a further fall of silver, and *the wretched rupee would fall to still further* insignificance. But again, lest any one should be too confident in prophecy, it must be remembered that a *large* section of the Democratic party which has successfully returned the Democratic candidate in the President election, is in favour of the free coinage of silver, and might carry the coinage law a step further instead of repealing it Lastly, Mr Cleveland the President elect, is against free coinage So the outlook for silver cannot be called bright Perhaps one of the most hopeful signs in the distance is the rapidly increasing output of gold from South Africa, which the advent of the railway next year is expected to increase by leaps and bounds That as the Governor of the Cape says, should help to settle the position of silver, but it cannot be considered to promise any rapid rise

THE ART OF GOVERNING A NATIVE STATE

It should be the chief aim of the Sovereign of a Native State to secure the sincere loyalty of his subjects He should aim more at being loved than feared by his people

2 In Native States, where there are no House of Commons, or Lords to assist the Sovereign in conducting the administration, his Minister ought to be his philosopher, guide and friend Great care and discrimination is, therefore, necessary in selecting the right man for this most responsible office in the State It is needless, therefore, to be particular as regards the nationality of the Minister. It is sufficient if he is an intelligent, well educated, and trustworthy man

3 A middle-aged man should invariably be selected for the office of Minister An Englishman would generally fill the post to the great satisfaction of the subjects in a Native State

4 Next in importance to the selection of a competent man for the Office of Minister is the selection of competent men as Councillors to assist him in carrying out the administration Retired officials who had served well in British or Native States can, with advantage, be employed as Councillors.

5. The Minister and Councellors should retire at the end of a service of *five years,* the former on a decent pension This change is absolutely necessary to prevent the Minister and his colleagues *forming local connections* and friendships, which are incompatible with the interests of the people at large

6 Courts for the administration of justice and other departments of administration should be organized on the model of the British administation, with slight modifications to suit local requirements, and circumstances.

7 Judges, and Magistrates should be certain of the tenure of their office, and should be appointed, and removed only by the Sovereign They should on no account be got rid of on the pretext of reduction of establishment. They should not be removed from office except on specific *charges laid, and* proved against them before a competent tribunal.

8 *The men selected for the post of Judges* and Magistrates should be of unimpeachable integrity and of respectable attainments The system of selecting men for important offices by competitive examinations is unsuited to the present condition of most Native States

9. Courts of Arbitration should be formed at convenient centres and the people should be encouraged to resort to them freely for redress in cases of misdemeanours and adjustment of civil disputes

10. Before making the administration purely Native the Sovereign should be satisfied that his subjects have so far advanced in education, and moral character as to render it unnecessary to import foreigners into the service of the State

11 Great attention must be paid to the promotion of Vernacular and English educa*tion and special inducements must be held* out to Native students to proceed to England to qualify themselves for the different professions It is only by rubbing shoulders with the west that any real practicalness, and manliness could be attained

12 An efficient army should be maintained to support the paramount power in times of war.

13. Last, but not least is the easy accessibility of the Sovereign to such of his subjects as have to complain of Ministerial high handedness if any In view to this object, the Sovereign ought to hold a public Durbar once a month at least to enable complaints being presented to him in person This will keep the Sovereign in evidence and prevent the perpetration of wrongs in his name by an unscrupulous minister

CASE AGAINST MR RAMCHENDRA ROW, C S

(From our Special Correspondent)

TANJORE, *9th Dec*—The Commission consisting of Mr H M Winterbotham, C S., Acting Collector of Tanjore, and Mr Srinivasa *Charlu, Sub Judge of Kumbakonam, appointed* by Government to hold a formal and public inquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850 into certain charges against Mr P Ramchendra Row, C S, commenced its sitting in the Municipal Office today The defendant *was present and appeared to be well* Mr W Grant, Crown Prosecutor, represented the Government, and the Honorable Mr V Bashyam *Ayyangar appeared for Mr Ramchendra Row* On the motion of the Crown Prosecutor, the Clerk of the Commission read out to the de*fendant the articles of charge, which ran as* follows —

1 That you being a Public Servant as aforesaid did, on or about the 6th November, 1889, accept for yourself from or on behalf of Bomusha Naicker, the Zemindar of Ammayanaickanur a present, to wit, a silk umbrella, contrary to the provisions of Section 21 of the Statute 13 George III Chapter 63.

2 That you being a Public Servant as aforesaid did, during enquiry carried on by Mr Turner, the officer appointed by Government to inquire into certain charges made against you as such Public Servant, and on or about the 24th of March, 1892, use as true, or genuine evidence, which you knew to be fabricated, to wit a private account book such use amounting to misbehaviour and being matter of inquiry under the provisions of said Act XXXVII of 1850

3 That you being a Public Servant as aforesaid, did during the said enquiry so *carried on by the said Mr Turner, the officer* appointed as aforesaid, to enquire into certain *charges made against* you as such Public Servant, did on or about the said 24th March *1892, fraudulently and dishonestly use* as genuine a document to wit your said private account book in the second charge mentioned, *which account book you know or had* reason to believe to be a *forged document* such behaviour being matter of inquiry under *the provisions of the aforesaid* Act XXXVII of 1850

Mr Ramchendra Row pleaded not guilty *under each count of charge*

Mr. W Grant, Crown Prosecutor thereupon addressed the Commissioners on the main *features of the case* He *observed that he* did not intend to go into the whole affair then, but would strictly confine himself to *such facts as were supported by evidence,* and would then go into such of the rest of the facts as would be relevant to them He *proceeded to explain the charges and in* doing so gave a short history of the case and the inquiries that had previously been held *in connection with Mr. Ramachandra Row's* Jamabandi supplies by Mr Ellappayagam Pillay, Deputy Collector of Madura and by *Messrs, Wynne and Turner, Collectors of* Madura, and lastly by Mr E Gibson as Commissioner Mr Grant read out and filed 15 *documents, most of which were official* correspondence and reports Some of these were admitted by the defence, while the rest *were to be proved by the* examination of witnesses

Bomusha Naicker, Zemindar of Ammayanaickanur, was the first witness called On being affirmed, and in reply to the questions put him by the Crown Prosecutor this witness deposed to the following effect —

I know Mr P Ramchendra Row *for* about ten years He used to come to Ammayanaickanur Railway Station on Government business often and I have known him It was at the Railway Station *I first made his acquaintance* I have seen him only at the Railway Station and nowhere else He asked me nothing I gave him nothing He never did anything unjust I invited him three times for receiving complaints of my ... in the Palace He did not even accept the betel offered I gave nothing to Mr Ramchendra Row Shall I say unjustly I gave Rs 1,000 or Rs 500 When I once went to him, I used an umbrella *People there* said that he (Ramchendra Row) wanted it I gave it and came away He did not ask for it I gave the umbrella as he wanted it If he asked it now for it direct, I would not refuse to give it to him His asking for it was a great thing, and my giving was not a great thing I have not seen that umbrella after it was given away That umbrella was purchased of one Narayana Moodelliar at Madras The umbrella was worth about 10 pagodas or Rs 40 I know nothing in this case and I do not know if it was also for the production of my private clutch I do not remember who Soundara Raja Iyengar is Four or five Iyers were employed under *me I do not remember the* Soundara Raja Iyengar was one of them I see the person produced before me I cannot recognise him even on close inspection I have *Mamoorthi* accounts They are in the *Cutcherry They give the accounts* and I listen to them If I had seen the summons I would have brought the *Mamoorthi* accounts If my agent, Chellam Iyer is asked, he will tell the Court all about these *matters in detail I do not remember* any letter coming to me from the Collector or anybody else about sending two umbrellas I saw the signature in the document shown me It looks like my signature I do not re*member having written any letter* like the one the contents of which have been read.

Cross examined by Mr Bashyam Iyengar—On the occasion when I went to defendant with the umbrella he was in the *Travellers' Bungalow Cutcherry,* close to the Railway Station I must have seen him in the day time I do not remember having visited a European gentleman at the same time I do not know Nallakutty Sub Magistrate S[...] I do not know of any enquiry against him three years ago I do not know on what business defendant had come to Ammayanaickanur then. Chellam Iyer is my Manager for the last six *months* I have seen Mr Ramachendra Row before this occasion once. I think at the Ammayanaickanur Railway Station I do know what employment he held then I saw him then in a tent. I passed along the road, and hearing of his arrival, went and saw him.

(To be Continued)

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Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 9th January 1893.

For further particulars Vide *Fort St George Gazette*, No. 42 Part II, Page 1555 of 8th November 1892.

Coolter.

Straw. } Paddy. Raggi.

Green Grass.

REMOUNT DEPOT, Hosur. 14th November 1892 } HARMAN GOAD, Captain, Supdt., Remount Depot

NOTICE.

Tenders are called for for the supply of articles of diet, Medical stores and sundries for the lunatic and Leper asylums, the *Maternity and Medical Stores* up to 21st December 1892 by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government.

For particulars see *Mysore Gazette of the 1st December 1892.*

T. I. McGANN,

Senior Surgeon, Govt. of Mysore

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Brussels, 10th Dec.—M Tirard, the French Delegate at the Monetary Conference, to-day addressed the meeting, and stated that it was impossible for France and others of the *Latin Union to open* their Mints for the coinage of silver while *Great Britain, Germany and Austria held* aloof. The best remedy, he said, was for each country to increase its coinage of silver.

London, 12th Dec—It is agreed that the views expressed by Sir Rivers Wilson and M. Tirard, the latter being the mouthpiece of the Latin Union, have sealed the fate of bimetallism for this Conference.

Allahabad, 11th Dec.—A fierce battle is reported to have taken place between Sher Afzal Khan, of Chitral, and Umra Khan of Jhandoul, in which the latter was defeated with a loss of several hundred men.

London, 12th December—Mr. Buchanan, Liberal Candidate, has been elected for East Aberdeen, defeating the Unionist candidate by 1,300 votes Mr. Buchanan replaces Mr. Peter Esslemont, who has been appointed to the Fisheries Board.

London, 13th December—The scrutiny of the *voting papers in Central Finsbury* is proceeding, and a number of alien votes have been disallowed on both sides. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at present has a majority of two The scrutiny has been adjourned until Thursday.

Allahabad, 12th Dec—Last year an assault was committed *on the Dewan to the* Maharajah of Benares A rumour is now current that an attempt to poison His Highness himself has now been made, and an official inquiry will be held into the *matter.*

Brussels, 13th Dec—At the Conference to-day, Sir Guildford Molesworth protested against the attitude of the British delegates, whose obstructiveness had prevented a settlement. He then proposed that the Conference should adjourn for a few weeks to enable the *British Government* to reconsider its decision.

Sir Rivers Wilson, in reply to Sir Charles *Freemantle,* said they had not come there to discuss bi-metallism, and announced that the Rothschilds supported his attitude.

Allahabad 13th Dec—The Amir has arrived in Kabul. He is reported to have left Paghman on the 2nd instant.

The Afghan official who appeared at Bulandkhel, near the mouth of the Kurram Valley, and was ordered off by Mr Merk, has returned to the village in obedience to the orders of the Governor of Khost. Bulandkhel thus threatens to become a second Wana, as the Amir is determined to assert his authority there

A statement that recently appeared that the Kajuri Kach Force, guarding the Gomal Pass, was likely to be withdrawn, *is misleading.*

Afghan agents have again been *intriguing* with the Waziris, and though they have not ventured to re appear at Wana itself, they are in the country immediately to the North.

According to latest news from Gilgit, Nizam ul Mulk has taken Drosh, and Chitral *is now open to him. The usurper Sher Afzal* has either fled or returned to the mouth of the valley leading to Badakshan. Some Afghans from Asmar are said to have occupied Chitral territory. In Nagar all is well, and in Chilas the people are making complete [illegible].

London, 14th [illegible]—After numerous votes had been disallowed [illegible] both sides, Captain Penton and [illegible] Dadabhai Naoroji were level this [illegible] and after luncheon Captain Penton [illegible] drew his petition, each *side arranging to pay its own costs.*

Mr. Henry Macleod has been authorised by Lord Herschell's Currency Commission to prepare a scheme for the restoration of a gold standard in India.

Lagos, 14th Dec—Messengers have arrived *here from the King of Dahomey* with proposals for the cession of Whydah to *England. They declare* that the French broke their compact with the King by advancing on Abomey The King therefore burned Abomey and retired with a force of 20,000 men. His Majesty is now *making preparations for vengeance.*

Vienna, 14th Dec—His Imperial Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este has started for India.

Allahabad, 15th Dec.—Though no further news has been received direct from Chitral it seems beyond doubt from local reports in Bajour that Nizam ul-Mulk has succeeded in ousting his opponent and establishing himself in the country.

London, 16th Dec—At a meeting held of the Institution of Bankers, at which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was present, a discussion took place on Mr Leslie Probyn's Indian gold standard scheme. Mr. Naoroji argued that the natives of India were likely to lose most by any manipulation of the currency.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1892

ENGLAND, AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA

OUR connection with Afghanistan does not appear to be altogether of a smooth nature, but rather the opposite. The Viceroy wanted the Amir to meet a Mission at Jellalabad, the head of which was to be Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Army. All the arrangements were made long ago so far as the Government of this country was concerned, and the Mission ought to have set out some weeks ago. But the Amir has thrown obstacles in the way of its proceeding to his country, and it is plain to be seen that he does not want to receive Lord Roberts and those who may proceed with him to Afghanistan. Here matters stand at present, and it remains to be seen how the Government will get out of the difficulty that has been created. The Amir cannot be forced to come to Jellalabad if he does not desire to do so, and it is evident that he does not desire to proceed there. Probably he thinks it would be derogatory to his dignity to leave his capital to meet Lord Roberts and confer with him, and so he makes excuses, and pleads other engagements. He may perhaps see matters in another light and fall in with the views of the Viceroy, but he does not appear to wish to do so at present. It is believed by many that the British in upholding the Amir are opposing Russia, that Afghanistan is a buffer between this land and the dominions of the Czar. Afghanistan must be strong or else Russia may walk in and take possession. So money and arms are given to the Amir, in order to bind him to this country, and make him afraid of its rulers. It cannot be said that this policy has not met with a great amount of success. The Afghans are suspicious by nature and they are also treacherous. It is believed that the Amir is quite willing to take the money and the arms sent by the British, but that in case Russia bid higher for his friendship he would sell it. Should it be to his interest to join the Czar he would have no hesitation in doing so. It suits him to be on friendly terms with the Government of this land, but this might not last long should untoward circumstances occur. We have said that the Government of India champions the cause of the Amir because it wishes to keep the Russians as far as possible from this land. But it is the opinion of many that this could be accomplished much more easily if another line of policy was adopted. As the dispute is with Russia it would be better to treat with that country directly. It is believed that the Czar would be willing to do this, that he would open up negotiations with the British if they desired it. The latter desire to keep the Russians as far as possible from the North West frontier, and to this end the Amir of Afghanistan is subsidised and petted. It is thought that Russia wants to invade this land, and that she would do this if she had an opportunity. We think this is a mistake. Russian policy lies in another direction altogether. She does not wish to get possession of any part of India, but she wants to obtain a part, if not the whole, of the Balkan Peninsula. Thus the Czar looks upon this as his by right, and he will not rest till he gains possession of it. From the time of Peter the Great the rulers of Russia have looked forward to the time when the dominions held by Turkey would be ruled by them, they have made many sacrifices, have entered upon many wars in order to accomplish this, and they say the time must come when Russia must rule in Constantinople and not in St. Petersburg. The Crimean war was entered upon with this object in view, and so was the struggle with Turkey in 1877. In both cases Russia did not obtain what she wished for, but in the latter case she obtained something and when an opportunity occurs she will once more return to the charge. Under these circumstances it would be well, we think, for England to come to terms with Russia with regard to Turkey. England would not propose with the Czar to uphold the throne of the Sultan, and thus the British Government should clearly give the Russian to understand. Should the forces of Russia again attack Turkey not a soldier would be sent from England, not a shilling would be spent to aid them, and thus the Government of the Queen ought to decline. Were this done, were Russia told she had a free hand in the Balkan Peninsula there would be no more trouble on the North West frontier. Russia would keep within her own frontiers and England might then keep within hers. There would be no clashing of interests, and there would be no fear of a collision. It is strange that the Home Government is unable to see matters in this light, and it is to be hoped that it will before long. If a change were brought about with regard to the relations existing between England and Russia, no fortifications would be needed on the North-West frontier of the country, and thus a vast amount of money would be saved. The constructions that have been erected about Quettah have already caused a drain on the country, and they are continually being added to. The troops might be withdrawn from that part of the country if only Russia and England could come to terms with regard to the settlement of the Balkan Peninsula, and the strength of the army might be reduced, perhaps very considerably. The panics India has been subject to of late years would cease, and there would be no fear of invasion for there would be no intention of it. Then Afghanistan might be allowed to take care of itself, and no subsidy need be given to the ruler to keep him loyal to the Government of India, for it would not signify in the least whether he was loyal or not. His good services would not be required, and he would do no harm to India. He would lose his importance so far as India and Russia were concerned, and would have to deal solely with his own people. Now that Mr Gladstone is in power let us trust that a better feeling will be brought about between the empires that hold so much of the continent of Asia.

BANGALORE AND THE CONGRESS

FROM the newspapers we learn that delegates are being elected for the Indian National Congress in all parts of the country. In Bengal nearly every large town has chosen those required to represent it at the meeting at Allahabad at the end of this month. The same may be said of Bombay, while the towns of the Madras Presidency are busy choosing their members. On every side we see this going on, those best fitted to do justice to the situation are being selected to proceed to the place appointed in a few days. The people of Secunderabad have elected men to go to the Congress, and the meeting held there was very enthusiastic. Mr Eardly Norton was invited to speak, but was not able to attend. But there is one exception to the rule, and that is Bangalore. In this place no meeting has been held, and no delegates chosen. Not a sign has been made either in the Civil and Military Station or the City, and not a single member will proceed to Allahabad from the place. How is this to be accounted for? It cannot be said that the place is so well governed, that there is nothing to redress, for in many respects it is in a worse condition than almost any other. In the Civil and Military Station there is very little of what may be called Local Self Government, for the Resident can veto anything proposed by the Municipal Board, and the ratepayers in the City have only lately had the privilege accorded to them of electing their representatives. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for us to see how the institution will work, or rather how the authorities will allow it to work. Then to what are we to set down the difference between this place and others with regard to the Congress? We can only ascribe it to a want of interest in the subject. The people do not care to put themselves forward. They are not inclined to join the rest of the country to endeavour to set right what is wrong. They are satisfied with things as they are, or, if they are not they do not care to make a move in the direction of improvement. This is not the proper view to take of the condition of the country, it is not one that commends itself to earnest men, not one that has helped to improve the world. It is too late this year to elect delegates for the Congress, but we trust that the people of the place will not allow another to pass without sending their men as do other towns to the centre where the Congress is announced to be held.

Occasional Notes.

H H the Maharajah of Mysore left Madras, on Saturday last for Calcutta by the s s *Jalpoora*.

INFORMATION ABOUT VACANT POSTS.—Early next year an office is to be open at Madras to be called the *Informing Office* wherein information as to vacant posts in Madras will be supplied to candidates.

A MAN in America made a promise that if Mr Cleveland should be elected for the Presidency he would swallow a small turtle alive. He did so, and has since been in great pain, all the efforts, a home paper states of the doctors to kill the disturber being unavailing.

LORD BATTERSEA has just been telling his old constituents in South Bedfordshire that he doesn't mind what happens to the Peers. They can be mended or ended for aught he cares, he is only "taking a temporary rest" in the Upper House.

A GOA correspondent says the Governor General of Portuguese India has notified his intention to abstain from reading any newspapers published within his jurisdiction, and will return all that may be sent to him with an intimation to that effect.

THE *Malabar Spectator* says that in the course of hearing the Tellicherry murder case, the Calicut Deputy Magistrate received an anonymous letter threatening to take his life. Indeed, there appears to be too much lawlessness in Calicut, which ought to be put down with a strong hand.

It is hoped that Mr Lockwood, Q C M P, will be able to carry next Session the measure to exempt journalists from jury service. If so, he will receive the gratitude of the profession. It is to be hoped, too, that similar legislation will be carried through in India. There are many reasons why no journalist should be a juror.

MR T R BUCHANAN who was this year has elected to represent East Aberdeenshire, formerly represented West Edinburgh, and may be remembered in India as an indefatigable interrogator of the Liberal Opposition representative. His presence in the present Parliament will therefore add another member to the so-called "Indian Party."

A HYDERABAD correspondent states that "the presidentship of the next National Congress to be held at Allahabad was offered to Mr Eardley Norton by telegram. But as he cannot absent himself from the case (the Scandal Pamphlet Case) which will probably go on till Christmas he has been obliged to refuse the honour."

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda recently provided facilities for elementary education and the maintenance of a schoolmaster in every village in his State. In pursuance of this Resolution, no less than three hundred new schools have been established within the past month.

Mr Dadabhai Nowroji is, we presume no longer a Member of Parliament. After numerous votes had been disallowed on both sides, the result turned out to be level. Captain Penton thereupon withdrew his petition, each side agreeing to pay their own costs. Another election writ will probably be issued in a few days.

HERE is another case under the Age of Consent Act.—At the instance of the elder wife of a Bengalee, named Radha Nath Sornokar, of Sonarpore, the Magistrate of Alipore has ordered the prosecution of the latter under the Age of Consent Act, his victim being his second wife, a girl who is said to be scarcely eleven years of age. The girl is under treatment at the Alipore Police Hospital.

IF it be true that the King of Dahomey has offered to cede Whydah to the English there is little chance of the present Government accepting it at the risk of a war with France. The French are a touchy people and probably would, in their present state of bellicose excitement, think little of retaliating such a slight by force of arms.

MR J W CATOIR, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, was taken to Madras last week from Bangalore in a very critical state of health, suffering from the after effects of a severe stroke of the sun, and was admitted into the General Hospital. Mr. Knight was detailed for duty with the Viceroy during his visit to Mysore, and suffered much from exposure.—*Mail*.

IN connection with the suspected cases of infanticide at Makins's baby farms, in Sydney, the theory has been started that the children were killed by being pierced to the heart with needles. A Children's Protection Act has been recently passed, and it is hoped that its provisions will have the effect of checking the crime of infanticide, which has of late, if the allegations are to be true, assumed alarming proportions.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon is reported to have been observed from the deck of the British India *Clive* as she was approaching the Madras Coast from Chittagong at sunset yesterday evening. The Pulicat light was sighted nearly three hours early, the ordinary distance at which it is observable being about fifteen miles. The explanation of the phenomenon appears to be that the light was reflected in the sky like an ordinary mirage.

AT a recent meeting of the London India Society, under the presidency of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M P, a long debate took place on the subject of Imperial Federation. The general opinion seemed to be that the scheme recently put forward by a Special Committee of the Imperial Federation League utterly fails to meet the requirements of the case so far as India is concerned. It was strongly urged that the proposed Council of the Empire should include not only the Secretary of State for India for the time being, but direct representatives of the Indian people, appointed for the purpose in India. The speakers were all natives of India.

THE Gilgit correspondent of the Allahabad *Morning Post* says that the Nizam-ul-Mulk, brother of Afzul-ul-Mulk, who was murdered by his uncle Sher Afzul Khan, is to be placed on the Chitral throne. Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, escorted him to the Yasin frontier and thence he proceeded with Captain Younghusband to Chitral, taking the road *via* Mastuj. Nizam-ul-Mulk was unanimously welcomed by the Yasinies, who number about 12,000 fighting men. Colonel Durand has now returned to Gilgit.

As regards the New Year's honours list there are two G C S I's vacant for native dignitaries, but none for Europeans, four K C S I's, four C S I's, eleven G C I E's, fifteen K C I E's, and twenty C I E's. Originally there were only fifty Knight Commanders of the Indian Empire, but the number has been increased to 72, thus giving wider scope, and the vacancies will only be partially filled in the *Gazette* of January 1, as some must be kept open for the Queen's Birthday.

THE appeal to the Queen by a Mahar who was under sentence of death at Sattara, and who had unsuccessfully appealed to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy, has, a Bombay paper hears, been successful and a reprieve has come from England, the sentence being altered to transportation for life. The point having been established that appeals to the Queen lie, there is apparently nothing now to prevent any convict from appealing from any sentence in India. Such appeals would apparently be taken up under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code though this has hitherto been rare.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee is to be the President of the Congress, which meets at Allahabad on Wednesday, the 28th instant. The *Hindu* remarks :—"Mr. Bonnerjee, like Mr. Manomohan Ghose is thoroughly anglicised in his habits and mode of living, and though the public does not know what religion he professes, he is certainly not in sympathy with those customs and institutions which, in the judgment of many, account among other causes for the present condition of the Hindu nation. Still, there is none in all India more imbued with an ardent and genuine spirit of patriotism, and more ready to join any movement directed towards the country's good, than either of these two."

A contemporary's correspondent says that "a living wild girl who was nursed by a bear" has just arrived in Calcutta. "She was found sitting by a huge bear near a den in a forest in Jalpigoree by the coolies of the tea gardens. The latter, seeing this strange phenomenon, ran to their *sahib* who, on hearing the account, went up with a gun, frightened the bear away, and took over the girl, who was then about two or three years of age, to the local Commissioner, and through him placed her in the Jalpigoree hospital. At first the poor creature used to walk on all fours, and bite and scratch, but gradually she became tame, and was taught to walk on her feet and wear clothes, but could not articulate a single word. The Civil Surgeon after trying unsuccessfully for three years to teach her to speak, discharged her." She was recently taken to Calcutta by a Brahmo missionary, who has placed her in the *Dasasrama*—a friendly institution for suffering and helpless humanity at large.

Local and Provincial.

The Hindupur Railway Line.—Another section of this Railway was opened for traffic on Thursday last. The line is now open to Doddaballapura.

Schools.—All the schools in the place have broken up for the Christmas holidays, and the children who come from distance have returned to their homes.

Examinations.—The Examinations for the Matriculation and First in Arts began on Thursday last, the 15th of this month, and are still going on. The number of candidates is not large.

The Weather.—Last Friday looked cloudy, and a few drops of rain fell, but very little, and there is no chance of any more coming down, at least, for the present. The want of water still continues.

Water in the C. and M. Station.—Water can only be now obtained from the different tanks in the Station by means of tickets, and the amount supplied is according to the number of people in household contains. It is expected that water will soon be pumped into Miller's tank.

The Resident.—Colonel Henderson, the Resident left for Madras to accompany the Maharajah to Calcutta last Thursday night. He will not remain with His Highness till he returns to Bangalore, but will be here again in a few weeks.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday, 15th December 1892.

The 7th December 1892.—No. 7941—G. 1941-92.—Under Article 174 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. M. Annaji Rao, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, was granted three day's casual leave of absence with effect from the 30th November 1892.

The 8th December 1892.—No. 8043—G. 1956-92.—Mr. S. A. Bapu Rao assumed charge of the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bangalore, on the 11th August 1892.

The 13th December 1892.—No. 8215—G. 1995-92.—Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer, Officiating Chief Judge, is appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, during the absence of Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty on other duty, or until further orders.

The 14th December 1892.—No. 8243—G. 2012-92.—During the absence of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. J. McGann on duty with His Highness the Maharaja, Surgeon Major P. H. Benson, Civil Surgeon, Mysore, is appointed to act as Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore without prejudice to his General and Palace duties as Civil Surgeon of Mysore.

The 9th December 1892.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, Local, with effect from the date specified :—

Shimoga, Mr. C. Halagaiya Gowda, from Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Aug. 1892. Substantive Pro-Tem, *Vice* Mr. C. A. Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Railway Establishment.

The 12th December 1892.—E. No. 32.—Mr. H. Keshavaiya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mysore South, is granted 12 day's privilege leave, with effect from the 12th instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Colonel Henderson, C. S. I., British Resident, Mysore, Colonel J. A. Campbell, Private Secretary, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, C. S. I., Dewan, Mr. Basappaji Urs, Military Buckshee, Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, Durbar Buckshee, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. McGann, Colonel Grant, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, Mr. L. Ananthaswamy Row, Under Secretary, Assistant Surgeons Arumugam Moodeliar and Ramaswamy Iyengar, family priest, and about 60 followers left this morning (Saturday 17th,) for Calcutta by the s. s. *Lalpoora*, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McGann, Mr. Krishna Row, Deputy Magistrate, Cuddalore; Mr. RangaChariar, Vakil, High Court, and Monsieur and Madam Van Steydonck were also of the Maharajah's party. At 11-30 A. M. His Highness accompanied by the Honourable Mr. J. F. Price, Chief Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble E. Lascelles, A. D. C., arrived at the pier escorted by a large number of troops of the Body Guard. His Highness was received by the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, C. S. I., Dewan, Mr. Thumboo Chettiar, Chief Justice, Mysore, Captain H. A. Street, Presidency Port Officer, Captain Hewett, Deputy Conservator of the Port, the Hon'ble Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. S. D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. Bhagiri Iyengar, Mr. Swami Iyer and a few gentlemen, the departure being private, His Highness and party proceeded in two of the pier carriages to the pier ladder. A Guard of Honour of 30 rank and file of the 27th M. I. with regimental colour and band under command of a Native Officer which was drawn up near the pen ladder, presented arms as His Highness alighted from the pier carriage. After taking leave of those present, His Highness and party proceeded in two of the port boats to the *Lalpoora*. His Highness will proceed to Darjeeling, Gya and other places of Hindu pilgrimage and also to Burma. After visiting Rangoon and Mandalay, the Maharajah will return to his capital via Madras about the middle of February, in time for his birthday festivities, which take place on the 22nd of that month.—*Mail*.

CASTE AND SEA VOYAGE.

With reference to the controversy which has found a place in almost all the native papers with regard to sea voyages as being a bar to the retention of caste among Brahmins, it is interesting to notice that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, before undertaking the voyage to Calcutta, consulted the Pandits, whose reply was evidently satisfactory, and we learn that the Maharajah, in order to allay by force of example the prejudice to sea-voyages existing among orthodox Brahmins, determined to take with him, not only the high Brahmin officials of his State, but a number of orthodox Brahmins in his retinue. From enquiries made, we learn that though there is an objection among high caste Hindus to sea voyages, apart from the difficulties entailed in the matter of eating and drinking, yet this prejudice has gradually been dying out in respect to short voyages, as is evidenced by the number of high caste Hindu officials who do their voyages to the East Coast ports, and the annual pilgrimages from Calcutta to Puri (Juggernath). The examples, however, set by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and the Maharajah of Vizianagram are of value as tending to produce the much desired effect of lessening if not doing away altogether any prejudices which may still remain. We believe H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's action in this matter is only preliminary to his visiting England in the near future.—*Mail*.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan, Basappaji Urs, Military Secretary, and the Rai Bahadur Narasimha Iyengar, Durbar Bukshi, arrived in Madras this morning at 7-30 A. M. from Bangalore by special train. A Guard of Honour of the 27th M. I., consisting of fifty rank and file with regimental colour and band under command of a Native Officer, paraded in review order, and presented arms as His Highness alighted. The arrival being private, there were only a few gentlemen on the platform including, the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price, Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Moodeliar, Captain H. G. Holmes, A. D. C., Dewan Bahadur Regunatha Row, and Messrs. Ross Johnson, S. D. Simpson, Bhagiri Iyengar and Srinivasa Ragava Iyengar. His Highness, after exchanging greetings with those present, was garlanded by Dewan Bahadur Regunatha Row, and then left in a carriage from Government House accompanied by Captain H. G. Holmes, A. D. C., escorted by a body of troopers from the Body guard to his temporary residence "Palace field," Teynampett. A salute of 21 guns announced His Highness' arrival.—*Mail*.

THE ST. MARTHA'S HOSPITAL.

It has been arranged—we believe mainly at the request of the Mother Provincial of the Order of the Good Shepherd, the founder of the Institution—that the connection with the Government of Mysore shall cease and terminate. The following is the Order on the subject, issued by the Mysore Durbar :—

By orders contained in Proceedings No. 2356-8, dated 14th August 1887, the Petta Dispensary and Hospital at Bangalore, then maintained by Government was amalgamated with St. Martha's Hospital, under terms previously agreed upon and recorded in Proceedings No. 8319-22, dated 23rd March 1887. Thereupon the Government Medical Officers attached to the Petta Hospital and Dispensary were transferred to St. Martha's Hospital, and a supply of medicines from the Government Medical Stores up to a limit of Rs. 506 in value per annum was sanctioned for St. Martha's Hospital, in addition to the Municipal grant of Rs. 200 and the State grant of Rs. 100 per mensem and a loan of Government instruments. The arrangement however has not been working satisfactorily whether to the Medical Officers of the Government, the Committee appointed for the general administration of the Institution, or to the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd who started it. The demands on the Institution have also been increasing and as the authorities of the Convent have not been able to meet them, the Senior Surgeon has had to recommend further grants. Under such circumstances, a revision of the existing arrangements is desired on all sides, and the Lady Superior herself asks that Government may dissociate itself from St. Martha's and enable her to maintain the institution on its former footing by continuing the grants which it received before the amalgamation. The Lady Superior proposes also to establish an Eye-Infirmary under a Specialist, and asks for some further help on this score. After careful consideration of the subject, Government resolve to direct the cancellation of the amalgamation and a restoration of the *status quo ante*. The Senior Surgeon will take steps to give effect to this at once. The old Dispensary buildings and the District Lock-up should be adapted, as proposed in the Senior Surgeon's letter No. 1343, dated 3rd October 1892, for in-patients generally and so as to provide Hospital accommodation for Jail, Sillhadar and Police, pending the construction of a suitable General Hospital on an approved scale, for which the Chief Engineer will at once prepare the necessary plans and estimates. To obviate public inconvenience which would otherwise ensue by a sudden withdrawal of Government medical aid, Government will continue to St. Martha's the grants which that institution is now receiving, *viz.*, Rs. 300 per mensem, as under :—200 Municipal, and 100 State, together with an additional grant of Rs. 100 for an Ophthalmic ward under the supervision of a Specialist whom the Lady Superior proposes to engage. This total monthly grant of Rs. 400 will be continued for two years certain and till the Government Hospital building is ready. After that, the grant will be reduced to the Municipal grant of Rs. 200 per mensem which St. Martha's was getting before the amalgamation in 1887, and a further Government grant of Rs. 100 per mensem for an Eye Infirmary under a Specialist. The conditions on which these grants will be continued will be the usual conditions of a grant in aid to a Medical Institution and are—

(1) Medical relief shall be given to all who seek for it without distinction of caste or creed and *throughout the day*.

(2) Periodical statistical and other returns as may be prescribed by the Senior Surgeon, shall be furnished.

(3) The Institution shall be open to periodical inspection of Medical and other Officers of the Mysore Government who may be appointed for the purpose.

(4) The Medical relief afforded shall be efficient, including treatment of diseases of the Eye by a Specialist, admission thereto being on purely non-religious and non-sectarian basis. As the Hospital is intended to receive patients and convalescents of every rank and creed, the customs and prejudices of caste and religion shall be respected, provided that nothing should be done that may give offence to invalids of a different creed.

Government understand that these conditions are acceptable to the Lady Superior. The Senior Surgeon will arrange to give effect to these arrangements from the 15th January 1893 or such other date as the Senior Surgeon and the Lady Superior may agree in considering as more convenient.

Separate orders will be issued regarding Government buildings on the grounds attached to the Hospital.

General Summary.

The two sons of the Guicowar arrived at Bombay by the extra P. and O. steamer *Pekin* last week, it being considered unwise to keep them longer in England, owing to the inclement weather, after their late illness. The Princes appeared in excellent health on landing.

A curious sentence has been passed on a French workman who murdered his children and mutilated their remains. He gets fourteen years' penal servitude first, and then, if he survives, the guillotine.

One curious argument adopted by an Anglo-Indian named Mr. Southerland, in the columns of the *Englishman*, to justify abolition of Jury trial is that the English Judges cannot give proper direction to the Jury owing to their ignorance of the vernaculars.

A Dublin professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the British Isles for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and the editor of an evening paper. The rest would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.

In connection with the recent eclipse of the moon, the customary tomfoolery was indulged in by the Chinese. A Royal proclamation **was issued calling on the people to propitiate the great dragon, or mystic beast,** *in order* **that China might continue to enjoy the privilege of having a moon o' nights.**

The manager and trustee of the temples of Ganesh and Annapurna, at Benares, has petitioned the Collector against the water-rate, on the ground that the temples are places of public worship and that charity is dispensed therefrom. The question is said to be exciting much attention among the Hindus in the town.

The *Oudh Punch* in its farewell to Sir Auckland Colvin writes: "It is customary in India that when people leave the old house they break the ovens of the house, our Lieutenant-Governor before leaving the province has broken the national oven, one side of which was Hindu and the other Mohamedan and on which some times people used to put the kettle of unity. If both are fools let them fight together, Sir Auckland Colvin has put the fire in the heap and will now pleasantly see tamasha from aloof."

THE CONJEEVARAM TEMPLE CASE.—To day, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Handley delivered judgment in a criminal revision case in which the accused, one Vadagiri Moodelly, and eight others, trustees of Valakole temple at Conjeevaram, were convicted by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Conjeevaram of theft for having removed an idol of the temple from the shrine to a mantapam in the said temple, in contravention of a judgment of the District Court of Chingleput making over possession of the said temple to certain other trustees. This conviction was confirmed by the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput. Their Lordships set aside the conviction of the Lower Court on the ground that the offence did not constitute theft in so far as there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused, inasmuch as they removed the idol only to another part of the same temple. Their Lordships also ordered the fine imposed on the accused to be refunded to them. Their Lordships also declined to interfere with the order of the 2nd Class Magistrate, making over possession of the idol to the party concerned.

Extracts.

CASE AGAINST MR. RAMCHENDRA ROW, C. S.

TANJORE, 14th Dec.—The Commission resumed its sittings today at 8 A. M. Messrs. W. Grant and K. Srinivasa Iyengar were present. The Hon. Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar was away to Madras, with the permission of the Commission, last night on urgent business. The defendant, Mr. Ramchendra Row, was present this morning.

At this stage (on the close of Prosecution Evidence) the Commissioners remarked to the Crown Prosecutor that "apart from defendant's statements already in writing there is nothing in evidence recorded in this trial till now to prove that the umbrella was delivered to the defendant."

Mr. W. Grant, in reply, said that he did not know that, and said that it might be possible for him to put in further evidence on that point on the adjourned day. He prayed that summons might be issued to the Temple authorities at Cuddalore under Section 11 of Act XXXVII of 1850 to produce the umbrella presented by Mr. Ramchendra Row to the temple on the adjourned day of hearing.

The Commissioners enquired how the production of the umbrella could throw any light upon the point mentioned.

Mr. Grant said that Narayana Maistry might again be called and examined in regard to it.

The Commissioners thereupon said that the defendant had not specified the temple anywhere in his statements, and that he had simply stated that he presented it to some temple in his native place, and they asked Mr. Ramchendra Row if he had any objections to specify the temple now.

Mr. Ramchendra Row said that he had personally no objection to doing so, but he was now entirely in the hands of his Counsel who was absent at Madras, and that he could not in his Counsel's absence, take any steps without consulting him.

The Commissioners thereupon observed that as it seemed to them no *prima facie* case against Mr. Ramchendra Row on the first charge had been made out by the evidence recorded, and *ruled that summons be issued to Narayana Maistry to attend on the 21st instant. The Commission then adjourned to that date.*

THE RUMOURED CLOSING OF THE MINTS

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—*That the stoppage of free coinage is* imminent most people are now agreed, and it *is felt it may come on us at any moment.* The exchange banks are much exercised in mind about it, and *quite rightly*, for to them the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta mints is of the most signal importance, and raises a number of questions that do not suggest themselves to the ordinary looker-on. The most important is in reference to the length of notice that will be given by Government. If the decision is arrived at that the experiment must be tried, is the notification to fall like a trap-door? Or will a reasonable length of time be allowed, for all silver afloat to be housed in the mints and all bars deliverable under *bona fide* existing contracts carried out to the point of actual minting? It is impossible that the State will do any thing so impolitic as to rush the measure in such an extreme manner, nevertheless the Exchange Banks' Association have to-day decided to write in to Government on the subject so as to have a clear understanding about it. *The inquiry is one of so precise and definite a* nature, that it almost goes without saying the *reply will be to the effect that reasonable time* will be allowed to the banks and other regular *importers of the metal.* There need be no apprehension as to the concession being abused, in the slightest degree by the regular buyers for the East, nor is the profit on such a costly article large enough to induce outsiders to have a try at it. In fact it is thought by some here that *the banks have been at unnecessary trouble to-*day in making the inquiry of Government. The amount of silver in India, held simply as bullion, is infinitesimal, so there will be nothing to go into the mints except what has been purchased for remittance to India, nor is this a country where people would be likely to rush to the two *mints, carrying the family plate* with them for conversion into coin in anticipation of *the partial demonetisation of the metal.*

The side issues to the stoppage of free coinage of silver are many, and the question arises, Must a standard of value in gold be simultaneously declared, as a standard pure and simple, without a yellow coinage? Not one man in a hundred can be made to understand how this is possible, and there has been a vast amount of deep cogitation and interchange of thought about it during the week. Another anxious inquiry is, How will the money market be affected? The consensus of opinion among Europeans and in the bazaar is that the closing of the mints to free coinage must lead to dear money, the more so as the change is probably to come about just at a time when we are likely to be shaping towards a little stringency from ordinary trade requirements.

THE GAEKWAR IN ENGLAND

(Indian Daily News)

It has been asked in reference to the sea-voyage movement, what the orthodox section of the community will do as regards the Gaekwar of Baroda. He is supposed to be the embodiment of the *orthodox*, the chief ornament of the faithful, the guardian of the religion of the *great bulk of the people* of this country. Yet he has more than once set *at defiance the dictum of the priests and pundits* who would forbid Hindoos to cross the *sea, and thereby violate their caste.* The Gaekwar has done more than this. He seems to have sat at meat with publicans and sinners without any compunction of conscience, and apparently indifferent to the anathemas of Brahmins, and heedless of their warnings and injunctions. It may be assumed that like Sir Jung Bahadoor, he has 'stood on London Bridge,' and seen something of the life and activity of a great nation and has studied the causes which have made the nation great. He has found it in the freedom and independence of the people, and he seems to have resolved to carry out reforms in his own country, and to personally set an example of freedom from prejudices and superstitious restraints. There is something to be gathered from his speeches on public occasions, where His Highness has expressed himself, it is said, in fluent and certainly very sensible English. He tells his hearers distinctly that he has visited England to see the working of her institutions, and he marvels that they work so smoothly. He has not gone as a mere sightseer to gratify an idle or morbid curiosity; but he desires to see something of the inner life of the nation, to *know how the people live*, as well as how the lords disport themselves. He wishes to know *much of the social condition and institutions* of the people, not the whitewashed exterior, *prepared for the visits of Governors and* officials on tour. What he sees good he *desires not merely to admire and praise*, but to introduce it into his own State. Thus he has looked into *sanitary arrangements*, water supply, industrial operations, educational institutions, and *all that he might with advantage* learn for the good of his own people. Will the orthodox obstructives contend that this 'going to school' is good for the Prince, and yet would not be good for the people? He no doubt has some advantages over ordinary visitors, but there also have advantages which would not be so readily open to him. He has been to school, and to show the thoroughness with which he has sought to inform himself, he has visited some of the large provincial towns, and in his speech at the Lord Mayor's feast he acknowledged how much he had been interested by his visit to the provinces. At Sheffield he saw some of the enormous iron and steel works, where he saw the rolling of telegraph wire, and the planing of armour plates, the Bessemer process of steel making and the great factories for all kinds of heavy iron work. From Sheffield His Highness went to Manchester *where he arrived on Sunday night*. On Monday he visited the calico printing works of Messrs Hoyle and Co. and the cotton mills of Messrs Sow, Jardine and Co. He was then shown the working of the fire brigade. But the chief lesson of the day was *on municipal matters*. It was the day preceding the November elections, the polling booths were being prepared, the clerks being sworn in, and His Highness desired to be informed fully of the whole *modus operandi* in conducting the elections. He also visited Owen's College and Withworth's Ordnance Works. The lessons learnt during these visits were eminently of a practical order, and some of them will no doubt receive practical application in the Baroda State. We ask what is there likely to accrue to India from the travelling of one of her princes? What injury has [illegible] to religion or anything else [illegible] by thus informing himself of what the nations of the West are doing for the good of the people and for their advancement in all that tends to make life more worth living and more enjoyable to all? Nor do we see what great wrong was done by a further departure from traditional restriction. In these journeyings His Highness was accompanied by the Maharani who seems also to have taken interest in all the things that interested her husband. Will Baroda suffer from this dual *enlightenment*? We do not think so. The step taken by the Gaekwar in not only crossing *the sea himself, but taking his wife with* him is a distinct advance and cannot but have a beneficial influence in ameliorating the position of wives in general. It will be felt that there is a position for women which has not hitherto had due recognition, and given scope for her intelligence and aptitude to learn and teach. So far as one may judge, nothing but advantage to Baroda is likely to result from these visits, and the *example* of the Gaekwar should be an encouragement to the friends of the movement that should liberate the people.

THE STUDY OF DREAMS

Mr Frederick Greenwood writes to the *New Review*:—

The poet's inspiration comes as if delivered by a word from without, and the philosopher's too, though in either case a mental picture follows in the thousandth part of a moment if the thought has to do with concrete things. The dream revelation is almost invariably cast in dramatic form. There is a scene or scenes, in which it is acted out. But the drama, which would take hours and hours to present on any stage but this of the human mind, also begins and ends in a flash. With all its speeches, and events, and changes of scene, it takes no longer in transaction than the poet's whispered word. On any theory of dreams, this is a wonder no less worthy of serious inquiry than such matters as the atmosphere of Mars; on the theory that dreams are produced by imagination working without the guidance of the reasoning powers it is a wonder that may be particularly informing as to imagination itself. For it seems that that first of faculties, freed from control in sleep, finds its own way to do as much as the mind can do in its harmonious entirety; and does it with such a prodigiously rapid use of splendid but apparently tedious means that the mind in its harmonious entirety cannot even understand how it is done.

In most fields of investigation the discovery of a power like this would suggest that other amazing displays of power may not be quite illusory, and I do not know why philosophy should reject the suggestion here. And *supposing the above named theory true*, the wonder must be carried further, for dreams like that in which Condorcet solved a mathematical problem that baffled him awake *have to be considered, and there have been* many such. Now, it is a common experience *and a general belief that (as the aforesaid* theory implies) the faculties most necessary *for the work of solving difficult mathematical* problems are those that are least active in sleep, or even dormant. If so, it would seem that Condorcet's [illegible] solved in a flash the problem that was too much for the whole laborious combination of wakeful faculties best fitted for the task. If that is what happened, the inference is that imagination, when freed from restraint in sleep, is capable of more than the power of filling the mind in an instant with stories of word and deed that could not fill [illegible] in a thousand moments when the mind is awake and apparently most open to impression. It further appears that in dreams imagination can assume the functions of other and very different faculties and do in a moment what they, whose proper business it was, failed to accomplish by hours of labour. Is not that worth thinking of in a serious spirit either way? But it may be that this theory [illegible] of unconscious cogitation, and that there are [illegible]—Condorcet's being one of them—in which the [illegible] faculties [illegible] employed just as they are when awake, [illegible] their working in sleep is as much to [illegible] as their working at other times; and, [illegible] strange the product may be, it [illegible] *attention is much as a great deal* [illegible] admitted and acknowledged wonder in [illegible] field of our *mysterious cerebrospinal* [illegible]

In dwelling on the phenomena of sleep it is [illegible] desirable to remember the scope which at one [illegible] and another we allow to the faculty of imagination. Sometimes the name for it is used with restricted meanings, as if it resembled the play of some internal light in the workshop of the brain. Sometimes it is a synonym for mere nonsense, or for a will-o'-wisp emanation from unreclaimed marshes in the psychological interior. But at other times it stands for a gift which the most scientific intellects, and such as are most jealous of superstition in every shape, are content to call divination. Imagination may in fact, be all these things, and while the dream-examinant should of course, begin with a readiness to admit that the lowest of them is capable of accounting for the mental phenomena of sleep, he should, equally include the higher as possibly explaining them. Nor should he feel himself precluded from ascribing, some dreams to the lower and others to the higher manifestations of the same faculty. Conversely, the fact that there are very different kinds or growths of *imagination, ranging from vaporous nonsense* to what we are constrained to call divination, *should prepare him to believe that there are* equally different kinds of dreams. What we mean by *imagination in its lower manifestations* is always pretty clear to our mind, but our conceptions of the higher faculty are less often defined. If we ask ourselves why, we find the answer is that there is no space below our knowledge of rudimentary imagination for inquiry to work in, while we are conscious that the higher faculty may ascend to spaces infinitely beyond sight. This [illegible] a thing for the student of dreams to bear in mind, while he does so he will not be unduly fearful of admitting the possibility that the divinations of imagination in sleep may transcend its powers when yoked with other faculties awake.

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SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 18th December.—The Cabinet is at present discussing the draft of the Bill for Home Rule prior to Mr. Gladstone's departure for *Biarritz.*

CALCUTTA, *19th Dec.*—The trial of Police Inspector Ittiraschen Nair before the Session Court on the charge of having murdered Pleader Ananthu Narayana Patter, closed on the 10th. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

There is a frontier rumour that the Afghans were massing in considerable numbers to assert the Amir's right to occupy the village of Buland Khel, near the entrance of the Kurram Valley, but it has not been confirmed. His Highness's Agent has only a small body of levies with him.

Poona, 20th Dec.—News has been received to-day that Lieutenant L.H. Gordon, whose regiment, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, is stationed here, was killed yesterday in an engagement with dacoits near Rajkote. His services had only just been lent for special duty with the Kathiawar Police. The intelligence has cast a gloom over this station, where he was very popular.

Bombay, 21st Dec.—Lieutenant Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, was killed on Monday at the village of Karadin in Kattywar in an engagement with dacoits. A Duffadar and three Policemen were also killed at the same time. *Mr. Gordon* was to have been married at Rajkote yesterday. His services were only recently lent to Kattywar as Assistant Superintendent of Police. He was a very promising young Officer, exceedingly popular, and a keen sportsman.

New York 21st Dec.—Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, who was interviewed yesterday at Washington, said he thought it was a mistake to believe the Monetary Conference was a failure, and he counted on its re-assembling at a fixed date. Bankers, he said, would feel the necessity of an agreement to secure an approximate uniformity in dealing with the silver question.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1892.

THE MEMBER FOR INDIA.

ALL those interested in the welfare of India will be glad to learn that Mr. *Naoroji* retains his seat for Central Finsbury, and that he will not be further molested. Captain Penton agreed to a scrutiny, and as the numbers were equal he withdrew his petition, and left Mr. Naoroji master of the field. This news must have rejoiced the hearts of the people of this land, who have now a member of their own in the House of Commons. They would have been terribly disappointed had the result been otherwise, and many would have lost all hope of the regeneration of the country. They would have felt that an opportunity of doing good had been lost, and that it was thrown back into the condition it was in before the election. Now the matter is set at rest, and the people of India rejoice in consequence. Two reasons may be assigned for the congratulations expressed by the inhabitants of this land when they heard that Mr. Naoroji had been elected a member of Parliament. In the first place they were glad because he was a good man, a man who thoroughly understood this country, who sympathised with the people, and knew their wants. On many occasions he had shown the people of England what his knowledge of the country was and how well he could manipulate the questions about which the officials blundered. On the question of finance he is more especially strong, and it is just in this respect that the India Office and the House of Commons are weak. When the Under-Secretary of State for India brings in the Budget we may be sure that it will be thoroughly criticised by Mr. Naoroji, and he will be sure to throw much light on the subject. As a rule the delivery of the speech introducing the Budget has been a very perfunctory affair; very little criticism was expected, and, as a rule, very few members were present on the occasion. The whole was scrambled through, and justice was not done to any item contained in the document put forward. It is to be hoped that a new era will now set in; that the House will take more interest in Indian affairs, and a more intelligent interest. We may be sure that many will attend the delivery of the Budget in order to hear what Mr. Naoroji may have to say about it, and thus they will hear a good deal with regard to this land that they never heard before. We may be certain that on the next occasion of the Budget being produced before the House of Commons there will be a great improvement over former occasions of the kind. But there is another reason why the people of this land were so glad when Mr. Naoroji was elected member of Parliament for Central Finsbury. They felt that one of themselves had got into the House, and that they were honoured by a Native of India being honoured. Up to the time of the election this country had been outside the pale of English public life. A man from Australia, the Cape or Canada might be elected to the House, but a man from this country could not. In this way a reproach was cast upon this land. It has now been removed, and India stands in the same relation to England, in a political sense, as the rest of the empire. There is no difference now between it and Canada or Australia, and as Mr. Naoroji has entered the House other Natives of this land may do the same. We may be sure that they will try to do so whenever a vacancy occurs, and some of them will, no doubt, be successful. India can no longer be regarded as a land outside the charmed circle of the political life of England; it has been cleared from a reproach that long hung over it, and now it can hold its head erect with the rest of the world. The distinction between the rulers and the ruled has been done away with, for one of the latter has been allowed to enter the great Legislative Council of the nation. From this time it will be seen that the people of the Empire are one; that their interests are the same, and that their

privileges are alike But they must not be satisfied with what they have obtained, there is a great deal more to be done, and this must be taken in hand at once The Councils are not in the condition they ought to be in, for the small instalment granted by Parliament has not yet been given to them. They are the same as of old The number in each is the same, and the official element is not only the same, but is able to work in the same way as before. It will be interesting to know what line of policy the Indian National Congress will adopt, when it meets at Allahabad, with regard to the Councils Act and we would recommend that the members should insist that the measure should be introduced at once It is not much of an innovation after all, and we cannot understand why something has not yet been done to improve matters in this direction. They should demand that a forward step be taken, and at once, for the people fail to see the advantage of a measure unless it is carried out

THE APPROACHING SCARCITY

It is to be feared that there may be scarcity in some parts of the Mysore Province during the course of next year The rains have partially failed in places, and the crops are poor They have not entirely failed, so that famine need not be apprehended, but there will be wants, and here and there a good deal of it The rains have been very partial this season, in some places they have come down in great abundance, in others very little has fallen, though we are thankful to say there has not been an entire failure anywhere. In some parts of the Hassan District the outlook is anything but bright, it is as bad in other parts of the province, and something will have to be done to remove the distress that may arise There must be relief works established as was done this year, but it remains to be seen whether these will have to be on a large or a smaller scale than was considered necessary a few months ago The knowledge then gained by the Dewan will be sure to be very useful now, though probably he will have to add to it, for the circumstances are not quite the same now that they were twelve months back Probably Mr Seshadri Iyer will visit the affected parts of the Province on his return to Bangalore, in order to see for himself how matters really stand, what is required to be done, and what money will be required to carry out suitable relief works The instructions lately given to the officials in the Districts still hold good, and they will be acted on, so far as circumstances permit. The people in the parts where the least rain has fallen are aware of what may happen; they will not be taken unprepared as they were when the great famine of 1876—78 fell upon them. They had sold the greater part of their grain at the ordinary market price, and then they had to purchase at terribly enhanced rates. This was the cause of very much of the distress that happened, and the ryots and others learnt a lesson that they have not forgotten. The grain the land produces they will keep for their own use, and will not sell it, however high a price they may be offered With a stock of grain in reserve, and with relief works established they will be able to get over the next season, unless matters turn out worse than is anticipated. It may be that in some parts of the province where the rain has been abundant the people may be tempted to sell to those who may carry it out of the Province There is likely to be distress in parts of the Madras Presidency, and people will be sure to come to Mysore to purchase grain to meet the prevailing want, and some who have it may be inclined to sell, though it may be required by those nearer home But in the parts affected we feel certain the people will not part with a handful of corn on any account We may rest assured that steps will be taken in time to render the scarcity as innocuous as possible

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Mysore yesterday paid an official visit to the Viceroy, and His Excellency returned the visit this morning

It is probable that the Currency Association will not hold its public meeting in Calcutta until after Lord Herschell's Committee has sent in its Report

It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue to Lord Roberts at Lahore The Maharajah of Kashmir has subscribed Rs 3,500 towards the Memorial Fund.

The Maharajah Bir Shumshere Jung, K C S I, Prime Minister of Nepal, with a small following, will shortly arrive at Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

Two hard headed men are on exhibition in London Without inconvenience a block of granite can be broken on their skulls by a workman wielding a sledge-hammer

The gross earnings of Indian railways from April 1st to December 3rd show a decrease of no less than Rs 1,06,00,354 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year

The Amir is now said to have entirely put down the rising of the Hazara tribe, and has had about one thousand male and female prisoners brought to Kabul, where they are sold like cattle at prices ranging between Rs. 10 and 20

Under a recent Order of Government, Collectors of Districts are given the discretionary power of appointing any one they choose as Village Officers to villages clubbed into groups in the revision of village establishment, overlooking the claims of incompetent mirasi holders.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras has passed orders to the effect that "Mr" should not be placed before native names Native Officers, however, who draw more than Rs. 50 a month are to be accorded the letters M. R Ry. before their names if they are Hindus, and Sahib after their names if they are Mahomedans

We understand that the agreement to settle the Central Finsbury election by the result of the scrutiny was in consequence of an understanding come to by the legal advisers of Mr. Naoroji M P, and those of Captain Penton The other and graver charges were withdrawn, Mr Naoroji on his part consenting to make no counter allegations against his opponent.

The Waziris holding the country about the Gomal Pass had recently a gathering to consider their position The small faction favourable to the Amir of Kabul were quite over the tribesmen. Their discomfiture was completed by the return of those Waziris who took service at Kabul They were disgusted with their treatment by the Amir, and hastened home after a short experience of life in Afghanistan.

The Secretary of State for India has sent a despatch to this country, conveying the intelligence that he has declared that all recipients of rupee pensions coming on the books of the India Office shall be granted the 1s. 9d. rate from the date of the last payment made to them in India to that of the last payment in England, and that from the latter date they will be treated as once more resident in India

One of the latest devices in the Black Art is a walking stick camera, with which several "snap-shots" can be taken, the plates and lens being located in the head A film will be used instead of plates, but plates could be employed if necessary. In the special case noted a sensitised celluloid strip is preferred The shutter can be made to open quickly or slowly, and any desired length of exposure can be given by pressing a little button under the head of the walking-stick

An asylum for blind, lame, infirm, and helpless people, orphans and foundlings, as a memorial of the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C I E, was opened at Ahmedabad on Saturday A report of the Memorial Fund was read Mr McCorkell, the District Judge, who opened the Asylum, spoke in praise of the public services of the late Rao Sahib, and expressed satisfaction at the establishment of such an useful institution.

"It is now generally understood," says "The Linkman" in *Truth* "that the much disputed marriage of Princess May of Teck to Prince George of Wales has been definitely decided upon Report has it that the engagement will be officially announced almost immediately after the anniversary of the death of the late Duke of Clarence, in which case the marriage will be solemnised either towards the end of February next or early in the following March"

It is now reported that Nizam-ul-Mulk has obtained the throne of Chitral through the action of Shere Afzal Khan, who insisted that his nephew should be the Mehter Shere Afzul declared that he invaded Chitral for the sole purpose of installing Nizam-ul Mulk, and that he himself would be quite content with the post of Commander-in Chief. The country is said to have accepted the situation, and a period of comparative quiet is anticipated.

The Empress of Austria contemplates a long voyage this winter Her Majesty has never yet seen India, and as her reading of late bore upon this country, her curiosity is excited to such a point that she is said to have practically decided to visit "the land of the Brahmas" in December or January. She does not contemplate a long sojourn here, the main object being the improvement of her health, so that she will probably return to Europe in April or May.

It is said that Baboo Bhagwan Dass Bogla, a man who has been very successful in business, and has become the fortunate possessor of many lakhs of rupees, is about to celebrate the marriage of his adopted son. The rumour is that he intends to spend some three or four lakhs in so called charity. A contemporary says it ought to be brought to the notice of this worthy gentleman, that the mere squandering of money, in whatever quantity, is not charity Indiscriminate giving may simply put money into the hands of unworthy people, and may do more harm than good in pampering idleness

Mr Gladstone, says the *Daily Chronicle*, has effected a formal reconciliation with the Member for Northampton He visited Mr and Mrs Labouchere, took tea with them, and had a long and very cordial interview. So far indeed as Mr Labouchere ever had any personal feeling as to his exclusion from the Ministry, it may be regarded as dead But he still reserves his opinion as to certain transactions which he thinks were responsible for his exclusion, and as to the part which he believes some members of the Government have played in that little comedy

From calculations which have been made in the Finance Department it appears that the cost of the Secretary of State's Council Bills during the past fourteen year's has been Rx 272,724,149 at the rate of one and ten pence and five eights (the value of the rupee When the ratio of silver to gold was fifteen and-a half to one, the cost of drawings would have been Rx 221,634,467. The fall in the rupee, therefore, has cost India Rx 51,089,682 In 1890 91 the loss was four and a-quarter crores, in 1891-92 just over six crores, and it is estimated that in the current year the loss will approximate eight crores.

The Principal of a College writes to the *Madras Mail*. "Please let me draw your attention to the following question taken from the 'English Composition' paper of the First Examination in Arts given to-day. 'Having lost your luggage while travelling by rail, write (a) a letter to a friend asking him to enquire about it at the station from which you started, and (b) another to the Traffic Manager asking for compensation.' Please let me remark with regard to this question that candidates from some of the Districts of the Presidency, especially those from the Northern Circar (1) have never travelled by rail, (2) cannot realise what such travel would be like, and (3) can have no earthly notion what sort of an animal a Traffic Manager is"

NOTICE.

Sunday next being New Years Day *the usual Holiday at this Office will be taken, on that day, and there will, therefore, be no issue of the Karnataka Prakasika on Monday the 2nd January* 1893.

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah—His Highness and suite reached Calcutta in the steamer *Lalpoori* on Wednesday last.

The Assistant Resident—Major Ravenshaw, who went to Madras with the Resident, returned to Bangalore a few days ago.

F A and Matriculation Examinations. *Those came to a close last Tuesday.* The number examined in the latter test was much smaller than on the previous occasion

Christmas Holidays—The Christmas holidays commenced yesterday, and many Officials have left the place to enjoy them elsewhere, while many people have come into the Station to enjoy themselves.

The Weather—This is seasonable for the time of the year The mornings are chilly and often foggy, while the days are warm The water is drying up, and soon there will be none.

The Roads in the Pettah—There are many complaints about the state of the roads in the City, and the Municipality should attend to the matter There are large holes in some parts quite deep enough to break the springs of a carriage. Everywhere the bad state of the roads is apparent, and they ought to be taken in hand at once

Mysore Gazette

Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

Thursday, 22th December 1892

The 10th December 1892—No 8459—G 2052—Amildar Lakshman Rao, doing duty in the Dewan's Office, is appointed Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Magadi Taluk, during the deputation of Amildar Gopalaiengar on other duty

The 11th *December* 1892—No. 8621—G F 285—92—Mr P S Achyuta Rao, Acting Civil Surgeon at Shimoga, is confirmed in that appointment as Civil Surgeon, 3rd Grade, (local service), with effect from the 19th December 1891

The 12th December 1892—No 8335—2024 92—The following Mysore Medical Pupil, having obtained certificate of qualification from the Medical College, Madras, as 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, he is entertained as such from the date of his having reported himself to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, for duty, *viz*, 20th October 1892, and he is posted to the Hospital noted opposite his name

T Ramachandra Rao, St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore

The 16th December 1892—*No* 8654—G F 255 92—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr Abdul Rahim Mekri, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Notifications Nos. 2715—G. 636-92 and 4402—G 1074 92, dated 18th August and 15th September 1892, respectively, is hereby commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended by three months.

No 8612—G F 25—92.—The privilege leave of absence for 5 weeks granted to Mr R. B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, in Notification No. 355—G F 25-92, dated 8th July 1892, is hereby extended by one day

No. 8614—G 2094—92.—The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, in Notification No. 6091—G 15000 92 of the 31st October 1892, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

No 8618—G 2091—92.—Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, is granted 15 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 8627—G. F 128—92.—Mr. B Srinivasa Rao, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported himself for duty in the Kolar District on the forenoon of the 15th November 1892.

No. 8731—J 493—82.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877, and with reference to Government Notification No 486, dated 23rd March 1892, the Government is pleased to form Harihar of the Davangere Sub-District into a separate Sub District for Registration purposes, and to appoint the Deputy Amildar of Harihar as *Ex-officio* Sub-Registrar with jurisdiction over the Hoblis of Harihar and Malebennur as constituted by the Notification above cited.

The 17th December 1892.—No. 8632—G. 2110 92—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, K. G. Anantaram Iengar, Amildar of the Nagar Taluk, was granted three days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 5th December 1892.

No. 8616—G 2090—92.—Mr. J. R. Burrow, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 3rd September to the 2nd October 1892, both days inclusive.

No 8628—G 2106 92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. G Dunning, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, is granted 10 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 8709—G. F. 15-92.—Under the terms of Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. V Srinivasacharlu, Probationary Assistant Commissioner attached to the Hassan District, was granted casual leave of absence for 13 days from 20th May to 1st June 1892, both days inclusive.

No 8715—G F 294 92.—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr K. Ramanujaiengar, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and with the power to commit for trial (Section 206).

No 8713—G 2140 93.—Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar delivered over, and Mr. C Cress assumed, charge of the District and Sessions Court of the Astagram Division on the forenoon of the 6th December 1892.

The 19th December 1892.—No. 8595—G. F 225 92.—Under the provisions of Rule 1, Article 26, Chapter 3 of the Civil Account Code (5th Edition), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to authorize the payment on the 24th December 1892 of Establishment Pay Bills (but not of Salary Bills of Gazetted Officers) for the current month.

The 20th December 1892.—No. 8746—G. 2142 93.—Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer entered upon his duties as Officiating Chief Judge on the forenoon of the 12th December 1892.

Mr. C Meenachaiya, Barrister-at Law, entered upon his duties as Officiating Judge of the Chief Court, Mysore, on the afternoon of the 12th December 1892, having been relieved on the forenoon of the same day of the Offices of Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies Mysore, by Mr. R. Vijayendra Rao, and of the duties of Legislative Secretary by the Chief Secretary to the Dewan.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

THE HINDU CAUSE CELEBRE.

This case came before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Best yesterday. Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, G. Venkataramiah, submitted that he had fresh evidence to prove the charge of adultery on the part of S V. Baliah Naidu, the accused, and that therefore a re-trial of the case should be directed. Mr. R B. Michell, who appeared on behalf of the accused, submitted that the order for further enquiry should not issue, as he had been given only a short notice of five days, in which he was not able to acquaint himself with the bare nature and contents of the complaint, and applied for an adjournment. Their Lordships observed that such applications constituted a manœuvre very generally practised in this country, and tended to no good result and that therefore they were not inclined to grant the adjournment. Finally, it was decided that the case should be taken up after lunch. When the case came on for hearing at 3 P. M. Mr. Michell observed that the complaint referred to no specific dates on which the alleged acts of adultery were said to have been committed, but was vague, that the case had already been thoroughly gone into by the Magistrate, and that his order of discharge in the first inquiry had been confirmed on revision, and that therefore no further inquiry could be allowed in the matter. The Chief Justice referred Mr. Michell to some allegations in the complaint, to the effect that for four days between two fixed dates S. V. Baliah Naidu had committed adultery with the complainant's wife and His Lordship asked if they were not specific enough to afford ground for further inquiry. Their Lordships observed that they saw no reason why the charge should not be inquired into, especially when charges of adultery committed between 11th and 15th June were specifically preferred, but at the same time they left it to the discretion of the Magistrate to attach whatever weight he considered fit to the evidence already adduced in the case, and that they directed him to make further enquiry into the matter.

CASE AGAINST MR. RAMACHENDRA ROW, C. S.

(*From our Special Correspondent*)

TANJORE, *22nd Dec*.—The following is a copy of the written defence filed yesterday by Mr Ramachandra Row, under Section 15 of Act XXXVII of 1850 :—

As to Charge I.—On the 5th October, 1889, I was at Ammayanaickanur in connection with an enquiry held by the then Acting Collector into certain charges against the then Sub Magistrate of Nallakottai. Before the inquiry began in the morning, the Zemindar of Ammayanaickanur paid a visit to the Collector and then to me while I was seated in the verandah of the Traveller's Bungalow. On this occasion, his State umbrella attracted my attention, and as I thought of presenting one like it to a pagoda in my native place, I asked Police Inspector Dorasawmy Servaigar, who was with me, if he could get one like that made for me. He informed me on the same day that it could be made at Madura, and promised to get one made for me as soon as possible. I told him that the *kalasam* should be gold gilt. Some days later, a tailor brought to me at Dindigul an umbrella of the kind with a letter from the Police Inspector intimating that the price settled for it was Rs. 38. On examining it I pointed out certain shortcomings to the tailor, who promised to remedy them and took the umbrella away. Some days later he brought me one, and being satisfied with it, I paid him Rs. 40 for it and obtained a stamped receipt from him. The umbrella was presented to the temple I intended it for in August, 1890—during the "Upanyanam" of my son. After Mr. Wynne showed me the bill A I, the years later (on 16 12-91) I recollected two foregoing transactions, but was unwilling to put my explanation into his hands, as I feared it would come to the knowledge of his subordinate officials, who at that time and some time previously, were ill-disposed and hostile to me, and who, I feared, might tamper with my witnesses. I therefore lodged my explanation in a sealed cover in the Taluq Treasury. A similar course of depositing confidential information in sealed covers in Taluq Treasuries was previously adopted by me in 1890 and 1891. Only after Mr. Wynne gave me the strongest assurances on the 19th December that my explanation would be kept secret, and that he would protect me from my enemies, I said he might send for it from the Taluq Treasury.

As to charges 2nd and 3.—When I returned from Mr. Wynne on the morning of the 16th December, I caused a search to be made for the umbrella receipt—among my papers at Dindigal—inside the books on my shelf and in all conceivable places. Search was made for several days but proved fruitless. I then wished to examine my papers, books and accounts at Cuddalore, to which I had already alluded in my sealed explanation of the 16th December, 1891. My cousin Jeya Row, who was then on leave and staying with me, was about to go to Tirupati for *Mukkoti Yekadasi*. I asked him to go to Cuddalore and to search for the receipt there and also to look up and examine my household account book for the latter part of 1889, and to send it to me if it contained any information on the subject. About the beginning or middle of January, 1892, he sent me, through my brother-in-law, Krishna Row, my account book D, which was then at Cuddalore, and in which he found the entry D I. He also sent me intimation that the receipt was not to be found. When I received the account book and saw this entry, I kept it but did not then bring to notice as Mr. Wynne, who had by that time seen my sealed explanation and written to me thereon, did not write as if he was not satisfied with it or as if he wished for any further explanation or evidence in support of my statement. My impression after my interview with him of the 19th December, 1891, and especially after receiving his letter of 24th December, 1891, was that he had dropped the matter. Not until Mr. Gibson furnished me at Madura on the afternoon of the 22nd March, 1892, with extracts from Mr Wynne's report of the 20th December, 1891, did I see that Mr. Wynne was not satisfied with my explanation, and that he attached importance to my not having shown him entries in my account book, which was then at Dindigul and its writer (my wife) at Cuddalore. I then wrote to him on the same night my letter of the 22nd March, 1892, sent my brother in law for the account-book on receipt of Mr. Gibson's reply, and on receipt of the account book submitted it to Mr. Gibson under seal with a letter stating that it might be opened in my presence, when I would explain anything connected with it. I informed Mr. Gibson that I would show it to him for his private and personal information, and Mr Gibson replied that it would be opened in my presence. In the enquiry which followed, the umbrella charge was, in my opinion, not substantiated against me, and I never had to use or tender for use my account-book as evidence, though I alluded to it in my printed explanation as having been produced in answer to Mr Wynne's remarks. The alteration of total in the account book is a *bona fide* correction, of which there are several other instances in the book, and the entry of D 3 is also a *bona fide* entry. The entries in question relate to a period of three years ago. My wife is now unable to recall to mind the circumstances under which the correction and the entries were made, as such corrections are common. The account keeping was as follows :—I retain some money in my possession and pay my wife at the beginning of each month a sufficiently large sum for the approximate expenses of the month. I keep no accounts of what I myself spend nor was there any invariable practice observed as to what charges I met and what she paid. She keeps the sums given her in a big box and takes out from time to time small sums therefrom which she notes as "receipts" in her account and which she keeps in a smaller expense box. When these small sums are expended, or nearly so, she either makes up a total and checks her cash balance and at other times not, and then takes out further sums from her big box. I may sometimes get money from her for purchases I make and I may also, when her cash runs short, give her further sums for expenses during the course of the month. The account book is only a memorandum kept for her and my private information, and is never subjected to close scrutiny nor kept systematically. Petty mistakes are ignored. She did not maintain it with any sense of responsibility to me or any one else, or as to its accuracy and neatness. She had no fixed hours for writing it and I would make entries either when transactions actually occurred, or in the course of the day or even afterwards, on recollection of some omission. This is why blank lines occur at the end of each day. She was not particular about what pencil she used, whether one of her own or borrowed from the children or others at home. Not infrequently, she sharpened pencils by rubbing them on the ground and mended them by pinching off the wood at the tip.—*Mail*.

General Summary.

A COLOMBO woman was recently charged with the theft of "a cock bird ;" found guilty of having stolen "a fowl ;" and finally, on petition to the Supreme Court, discharged because the bird put before the Police Magistrate was "a hen."

A RUMOUR is afloat, says the *Indian Daily News*, in the town that the Metropolitan College is to be transferred to the hands of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, and that arrangements for the transfer are making progress.

A HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS.—The Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities have applied to the Municipality for a site near Pachaiyappa's College for the erection of a hostel for students of that Institution. Mr P. Rangiah Naidu has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the fund.

THE HIGH COURT.—Mr Foster, the Registrar on the Appellate Side, has issued a notice that the Appellate office will be open during the Christmas vacation, and has directed Bench Clerks and other competent hands to attend and help the Examiner, Appellate Side, to clear off the arrears of work now existing in that portion of the Appellate Office.

THE Bengal Government has succeeded in considerably reducing its expenditure on education, which now amounts to about twenty five lakhs of rupees only. The general public and the District Boards and Municipalities in the Lower Provinces now contribute as large a sum as ninety three and a half lakhs of rupees to the same object.

An important and novel point of law was raised in the case of Surendra Nath Mitter and others *vs.* Kally Nath Mitter and others, which came on before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hill, on Friday, at the Calcutta High Court. This was a suit for a partition of ancestral property, and also for a declaration as to the rights of the parties in the worship of the family idols. A question was raised by some of the defendants as to whether one of the parties who had gone to England was entitled to claim a right to worship the idols, and they prayed that he should be excluded from the scheme of worship to be framed under the directions of the High Court. After some discussion, his Lordship took time to consider the matter as it was a novel and very important one.

AN INGENIOUS CALENDAR.—The Universal Life Assurance Society has just issued a most ingenious Calendar, which, by the very simple process of sliding a little board up or down, shows at a glance the date and day of the month for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. The Calendar is divided into three divisions. That on the left shows the years, leap years being printed in red ; the middle, sliding portion shows the days of the week and the months ; the right hand portion shows the days of the month. To ascertain any day in any year, all that is necessary is to slide the month to a level with the year, and, on the right of the slide, the days of the week on each day of the month will be shown. The upper portion of the Calendar is for the Nineteenth and the lower for the Twentieth Century. The Calendar, we may mention, was invented by the Actuary of the Company.

THE MADRAS SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION :—This Association was organised on the 19th ultimo, and has for its objection the promotion of (a) Female Education, (b) Marriage Reform, (c) Domestic Reforms, and reforms in such customs and manners as are injurious, and (d) Amalgamation of Castes. These objects will be sought to be attained by means of Lectures and Tracts, the Establishment of Branch Associations, aid to those who take practical steps, and personal example. Any person, if head of a family, not less than 18 years of age, and otherwise not less than 21, is eligible as a member and has the right to vote and hold office if he be willing and prepared to educate women under his direct control, not to marry his daughters or other female wards before they are 10 years of age in the case of those with whom marriage before puberty is obligatory, and in the case of others before puberty ; not to marry his sons or other male wards unless they are 18 years of age and able to support a wife ; to partake at a common table of refreshments such as biscuits, coffee, tea, &c., prepared and served

b y Brahmans, to dine with re-married parties, and foreign-travelled Hindus within the sphere of his own caste, and to discourage as far as it lies in his power everything inconsistent with the objects of this Association Two Meetings will be held each month, generally on the first and the third Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M. One will be a social gathering and the other devoted to an Essay or a Lecture on a social subject A quarterly subscription of one rupee will be charged payable in advance by Members as well as sympathisers on the first day of December, March, June and September

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ONE MORE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY —One more widow re-marriage ceremony was performed yesterday evening in the Widow Re-marriage Hall On the invitation of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the following gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony —Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Moreshwar Kelkar, Rao Bahadur Lal Shankar Oomashankar, Rao Saheb Varajlal Santokram, Desai, Messrs. N G. Chandavarkar, Gokuldas Kandas, Damodhar Goverdhandas, Vaman Abajee Modak, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Ramachandra Despande, Choonilal Laloobhoy, Vaamalidas Ladha, Sardar Bahadur Rastoand others The bridegroom, Mr Ganpatram Premshankel Joshi, is an Ozhoh Brahmin of Sijanpore in the Broach District of the age of twenty four and the bride Bai Ladoo is of the age of nineteen years She is the daughter of one Govanjie Coovorjee Desai, and Anavala Brahmin She was married at the age of seven and had the misfortune to become a widow at the age of nine years Mr. Ganpatram had become aware of her situation and had brought her to Bombay with him and had kept her under the protection of Mr Madhavas Ragunathdas At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride was presented with a saree, the gift of Mr Malabaree Other gentlemen present also made presents to the bride Rao Bahadur Lalshankar then addressed the assembly on advantages of widow re-marriages to the Hindu Community He said that up to this time the re-marriages had been celebrated among persons of the same section of the Brahmin cast, but in the present instance the re marriage was effected between two distinct sections of the caste The lecturer said that there were several sections in the Brahmin caste which had the privilege of dining, but they were not permitted to inter-marriages The present marriage, he thought, was an important improvement The distribution of flowers terminated the proceedings of the evening —I I

A TOUR FROM INDIA —Thos Cook and Son announce that they propose to arrange during next year, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a tour Round the World, to occupy about seven months, and specially adapted to meet the requirements of Native Indian gentlemen They propose that the party shall start from Calcutta in April, 1893, and proceed by "P and O" steamer from Calcutta to Colombo, a stay of about a fortnight being made in Ceylon. Thence the party will proceed by "P and O." steamer to Hong Kong, and, after visiting Canton and other points of interest, resume the journey to Japan and spend about six weeks in that country From Japan, steamer will be taken across the Pacific to San Francisco or to Vancouver, and about a month be devoted to a tour of the United States and Canada, a week being allotted to Chicago, so as to allow of the Exposition being thoroughly seen After proceeding to New York and a stay in that great City, steamer will be taken to England, and about six weeks spent in Europe The course will then be from Brindisi or Naples to Egypt and on to Bombay where the tour will terminate, the members being provided with first-class rail tickets to any railway station in India

Everything will be done to make the tour thoroughly acceptable to Indian ideas and predilections, and all the arrangements will be framed at the suggestion of Major General G F I Graham (late Bengal Staff Corps), who has personally interested himself in the scheme and whose name will be a guarantee of entire satisfaction and conformity to the wishes of Native Indian gentlemen Major-General Graham proposes to accompany the party (which will be strictly select) throughout the entire trip and supervise all arrangements This being a preliminary notice only, Thos Cook & Son do not go further into details, but say that the entire cost of the tour, including all expenses of travelling living, sight-seeing, Conductor throughout, fees and gratuities to attendants, guides, and servants, will be £500 sterling Members will be enrolled on payment of deposit of £50, and as during next year there will be much increased travel on account of the Chicago Exhibition, intending members should apply at earliest possible, to any Office of Thos Cook & Son, as the party will be strictly limited to such number as will enable it to be comfortably provided for throughout the tour

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Extracts.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION

The *Bombay Gazette* writes —The result of the scrutiny in Central Finsbury is a tie—a disappointment alike to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji and Captain Penton The latter (sic) retains the seat but he has been condemned to see his majority of three first raised to five and then disappear altogether, leaving him on a level with his pertinacious rival The costs of such prolonged proceedings are of course heavy, and no doubt both parties were glad to escape the risk of having to pay his opponent's costs in addition to his own This risk was perilously near, for the rejection of another solitary vote on either side would have sufficed to double the sum which the loser would have to pay They were well advised to say quits and close the scrutiny. It is to be regretted for his own sake that Captain Penton did not elect to withdraw the petition a little sooner, and thus earn a useful reputation for magnanimity to an opponent Secure in his local influence as a proprietor of extensive house property in the borough, he might have consoled himself with the hope and even with the assurance that on a future occasion his supporters would take care that he was not left in a minority of three. The outward result of the recent polling, and so far as he was concerned it was an untoward result—it was attributed by his friends to surprise Up to almost the last moment, two Liberals were in the field and the Conservatives deemed the issue of the election a foregone conclusion They did not exert themselves to perfect their organisation, and when the second Liberal candidate withdrew in favour of Mr Dadabhai Captain Penton's friends found to their dismay that they had to fight not a disunited but a united party Even under those discouraging circumstances, the Conservatives came within one vote of success Mr Schnadhorst will doubtless see in the closeness of the contest the justification for his forebodings that the perseverance of Dr. Dadabhai would cost the Liberals the seat It has not done so, but Mr Schnadhorst's prediction came within an ace of unwelcome fulfilment For this Parliament Mr Dadabhai is not only member for India but what is perhaps of some practical import, member for Central Finsbury His vote will be on the side of the Government, whose majority which had fallen to 38 under the influence of the earlier has been raised by the result of the more recent election petitions to 41. Mr. Dadabhai is to be congratulated on retaining his seat even after he has lost his majority, the only member of this or, we believe, any other Parliament who has accomplished so remarkable a feat The only analogue to it is that of the hero of the weird German tale who lost his shadow, but retained his substance. It is to be hoped that the tenacity which has proved too strong for Mr Schnadhorst and Captain Penton alike, will enable Mr Dadabhai now that he has made good his footing in the House of Commons, to put to shame those who say, like Mr. Dicey, that no one show a single instance in which Parliamentary interference in Indian matters ever did a half penny worth of good

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THE JURY QUESTION IN BENGAL

THE PUBLIC MEETING OF PROTEST

CALCUTTA, *20th Dec* —The public meeting to protest against the Jury Notification was held this afternoon at the Town Hall. There was an enormous attendance, chiefly of Natives, the European Barristers, Attornies and others, being conspicuous on the dias and in the front seats. Maharajah Durga Churn Law, C I E, presided, and the Hon'ble Dr Mohendra Lall Sircar, C I E, proposed the first Resolution .—"That this meeting desires to enter a respectful but firm protest against the Government Notification, dated the 20th October, by which the right of trial by jury in the most serious offences has been withdrawn in those Districts of Bengal in which that system of trial was extended 30 years ago, this withdrawal being contrary to the principles of justice which guide the administration of criminal justice wherever British Law is introduced, and tending to disturb the faith of the people in the good faith and intentions of Government"

The Resolution was seconded by Mr L P Pugh, one of the oldest local Barristers, and was supported strongly and carried by acclamation

The second Resolution, proposed by Jodu Lall Mullick, the millionaire, and seconded by Mr H B H Turner of the firm of Messrs, Turner, Morrison and Co, was as follows — "This meeting desires to enter an emphatic protest against the manner in which a valued right has been withdrawn by an executive order of the local Government, taking effect after an interval of only five clear days, and expresses profound regret that no opportunity was afforded the public to consider a matter of such grave importance, and to submit their views to Government"

The Resolution was carried

The third Resolution was as follows — "That this meeting is of opinion that Section 269 of the Indian Penal Code should be so amended that local Governments may not be able in future to take away by executive order one of the greatest safeguards of the liberty of the subject"

This was also carried

A strong Committee was then formed for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to bring about the withdrawal of the Notification It was resolved further to forward a Memorial to the Secretary of State The Memorial summed up all that had been already urged against the Notification, and in their prayer the memorialists ask for protection and redress, and the adoption of measures for the extension of the jury system They request the Secretary of State to express disapproval of the policy which is based on a reversal of the fundamental and enlightened principles that have consistently guided British rule in India, which, in time of peace and improvement, has suddenly plunged the country into uncalled for agitation and excitement, which withdraws the privilege which natives have learned to honour and regard as a protection from wrong and oppression, and which by convincing people that Government intends to curtail and withdraw the privileges and benefits long enjoyed and deeply appreciated, must impair its prestige and disastrously affect all its relations with the people of the country.

THE SEA-VOYAGE QUESTION

The Hindu —We have received a full report of the proceedings of the "Sobha Bazar Meeting" held in Calcutta on the 19th of August in connection with what is called the sea-voyage question The proceedings are followed by an appendix containing the *vyavasta* or decision given by some Brahmin Pandits regarding the status of a caste Hindu who may make a sea-voyage to a foreign country There is also a preface, drawing attention to the hopeful prospect before this much debated question. That the proceedings of the meeting were characterised by a display of much orthodox erudition and of fervent feeling for the future welfare of the nation, goes without saying. The Hindu Shastras do not interdict sea voyage, ancient Hindus did go to foreign lands for religious and commercial purposes and even planted colonies there, and latterly, when a prohibition was laid down, it was limited to voyages for religious purposes, full freedom being granted in regard to other purposes of commerce, education and so forth But, practically, it is little use that the Hindu social condition of by-gone days was so much better than the present condition and that theoretically it furnishes such strong support to reform Because, Hindu society has ceased to be guided as well by its own Shasters as by reason or by the opinion of its most competent leaders It is as useless to say that a particular change, departure or step in advance is favoured by the Shastras as it is to say that it is in consonance to reason and humanity, to a sound comprehension of the nation's most vital wants The only thing that has any authoritative influence over the sentiments of the masses is caste and its custom Say that any proposal is in harmony with the custom of a caste, the followers of that caste will accept it in a characteristically passive spirit. Our Pandits admit that many an innovation demanded by the more forward party had the support of the Shastras, and they express their conviction as to its propriety and need But custom being against it, the Pandits and the masses quietly keep aloof, and on any bold spirit venturing on the adoption of change, all the frightful penalties of a tyrannical and all pervading caste system are inflicted The Pandits of Bengal have plainly admitted that any Hindu that may have lived in England and returned without committing any offence in the usual sense of his community, cannot be regarded as an outcaste But we do not know if this declaration of opinion was followed by a promise from each of these Pandits that he for his part is prepared to associate with such a Hindu as if he had not gone to England at all We seriously doubt whether any Pandit will give such a pledge, without which however his mere opinion is of no practical value. Equally is it of no practical value that the shasters sanction sea-voyage and they are characterised by peculiar adaptability and capacity for assimilation. The writer of the preface points out in a pardonable spirit of patriotism "There is one principle," he tells us," which pervades it (the Hindu religion) through all ages and through all times which connects the past with the present, and which will link the present with the future The principle is no other than the elasticity of the Hindu system and its readiness to adapt itself to circumstances" "Reform is thoroughly consistent with the spirit of Hinduism—it is the one steadfast principle which pervades it in the midst of changes which time has necessitated" This is no doubt so, but as we have observed above, this peculiarity would appear to be powerless as a force initiating or stimulating change The initiation and the stimulus, it is obvious, should come altogether from the examples of individuals in spite of the Shasters and Pandits and in spite of persecution from caste and orthodoxy And when a sufficient number of individuals have thus defied these, then the so called adaptability of the religion might offer its service and recognise a change which it is no longer in its power to prevent or avenge. We gladly note that these individual examples are multiplying and facilities come into existence to reduce all reasonable opposition from the orthodox community. It is given out that it is quite easy to make arrangements on board the steamer and in England itself to make orthodox Hindu life practicable The well known travelling agents, Messrs Cook and Sons say:" So far as the practicability of the movement is concerned, we from our experience in these matters, are in a position to say that no objections on that score need be raised either as regards the arrangements on board steamers or residence in England" The question has even advanced a stage further than what is implied in this extract Because, we are told, Messrs Cursetjee Shapurjee & Co of Bombay, have made arrangements for chartering a first class steamer for Hindu passengers who may wish to be present at the Chicago Exhibition in March next They write as follows in a communication addressed to a leading Hindu gentleman —"With a view to give effect to the wishes of many Hindu gentlemen in Bombay and up country, we have made arrangements to charter a first-class steamer which will start for Chicago on the 15th March 1893, and return in September 1893 Hindus only will be taken as passengers There will be first class Brahmin cooks and Hindu servants There will also be a competent Hindu Doctor engaged, in addition to the European one, to dispense medicine on the orthodox model, if any passengers have any scruples to use English medicine New extra water tanks will be placed in the steamer for Hindus only, no animal will be killed on board the steamer, even fishing will not be allowed, in fact every possible precaution will be taken to respect orthodoxy in its several aspects, so that complaints may not arise."" We trust that these facilities will be availed of by a large number of our countrymen and that in a short time a Hindu that has travelled in a foreign country will cease to be the phenomenon that he is at present.

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